PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) TBK. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021



BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT REGARDING

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 36-38 Jakarta 12190, Indonesia Tel. (62-21) 526 5045, 526 5095 Fax. (62-21) 527 4477, 527 5577 www.bankmandiri.co.id

We, the undersigned:

1. Name

: Darmawan Junaidi

Office address

: Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 36-38

Jakarta 12190

Residential address as stated in ID : Jl. Mini III RT 003/ RW 003

Kelurahan Bambu Apus, Kecamatan Cipayung,

Kotamadya Jakarta Timur

Phone number

: 021 - 5245577

Title

: President Director

2. Name

: Sigit Prastowo

Office address

: Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 36-38

Jakarta 12190

Residential address as stated in ID : Jl. Baitis Salmah I No. 16A RT 002/RW 007

Kelurahan Sawah Baru, Kecamatan Ciputat,

Kotamadya Tangerang Selatan

Phone number

: 021 - 5245600

Title

: Director

in the above positions acted as and on behalf of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. declare that:

- We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. ("Bank") and Subsidiaries;
- The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and Subsidiaries have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standard:
- a. All information in the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and Subsidiaries have been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;
 - b. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and Subsidiaries do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material fact;
- 4. We are responsible for the Bank and Subsidiaries' internal control system.

Thus this statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, January 31, 2023

President Director

Director

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Darmawan Junaidi

Sigit Prastowo



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters identified in our audit are outlined as follows.

No.	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters
1.	Allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia receivables/financing	
	See Note 2.c.h (Summary of Accounting Policies - Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets) and Note 12 (Loans and Sharia Receivable/Financing) to the consolidated financial statements.	

Kantor Akuntan Publik Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan

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No. Key Audit Matters As of 31 December 2022, the allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia receivables/financing of Rp 64,612,645 million is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. We focus on this area because the balance of allowance for impairment losses on loans and

We focus on this area because the balance of allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia receivables/financing represents 96% of the total allowance for impairment losses for all financial assets owned by the Group, which is significant to the consolidated financial statements. To determine allowance for impairment losses, the Group adopts a complex model that uses a number of parameters, relies on internal and external data inputs, involves subjective management judgements and uses estimates with a high degree of uncertainty.

Loans

Allowance for impairment losses for loans is determined based on SFAS 71 – Financial Instruments ("SFAS 71").

The Group calculates allowance for impairment losses for both non-impaired and impaired loans to customers. For non-impaired loans and for impaired loans which are not considered individually significant, the Group calculates allowance for impairment losses collectively using a risk parameter model that incorporates key parameters, including Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure At Default ("EAD"), after considering forward-looking information and other external data. For loans that are considered individually significant, the Group calculates the allowance for impairment losses on an individual basis by estimating the expected cash flows to be obtained from the loans.

The measurement of allowance for impairment losses involves significant management judgement and assumptions, which include:

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters

Loans

We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls, including:

- On a sample basis, testing the relevant controls over the determination of credit internal rating;
- Testing the information technology (IT) general controls over the allowance for impairment losses calculation system as well as IT application controls over the completeness and accuracy of the data flow from the origin system to the allowance for impairment losses system.

We performed substantive testing, which primarily consisted of:

 Examining and testing the methodology and significant modeling assumptions used in the allowance for impairment losses model, including the determination of the PD, LGD, and EAD, which are applied to the requirements of SFAS 71, which involved (i) evaluation of the model and methodology used in the quantitative calculation; and (ii) evaluation of the historical data and macroeconomic forecasts used by comparing them with publicly available information on macroeconomic prospects;



No. Key Audit Matters

- Segmentation of the portfolio sharing similar credit risk characteristics, selection of appropriate models and determination of relevant key parameters;
- Determination of whether or not there is a significant increase in credit risk, default, or credit-impaired;
- Economic indicators for forward looking measurement, and the application of economic scenarios and weightings;
- Estimation of future cash flow for loans measured at amortised cost classified into Stage 2 and Stage 3 which are individually assessed for impairment.

The Group has established a governance process and internal controls for the measurement of allowance for impairment losses, which include:

- Periodic review of the forward-looking information used in the allowance for impairment losses models; and
- Periodic review of the allowance for impairment losses model, including sufficiency of the allowance for impairment losses and whether any post model adjustments are required.

Sharia receivables/financing

The allowance for impairment losses for *murabahah* receivables is determined based on SFAS 102 – *Murabahah* Accounting ("SFAS 102"). Meanwhile, the allowance for impairment losses for non-*murabahah* receivables, *qardh* loans, financing, and assets obtained for *ijarah* – net, is determined based on the applicable SFAS and the Group's accounting policies in Note 2.c.h (Summary of Accounting Policies - Allowance for Impairment Losses of Financial Assets), to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters

- Examining the main inputs to the allowance for impairment losses model, on a sample basis, including historical data and data at the measurement date, to assess their accuracy and completeness;
- Examining, on a sample basis, the accuracy of management's identification of loans that experience a significant increase in credit and default risk by considering the debtor's financial and non-financial information, relevant external evidence, and other factors;
- Comparing, on a sample basis, data/information used in the allowance for impairment losses calculation engine, with the data recorded in the Group's core banking system at the reporting date;
- On a sample basis, performing mathematical recalculation of the allowance for impairment losses calculation:
- Examining, on a sample basis, loans classified as Stage 2 and Stage 3 (loans where allowance for impairment losses are calculated individually). For these samples, we assessed the adequacy of allowance for impairment losses by testing the assumptions used by management, the amount and timing of estimates of future cash flows prepared by management based on the debtor's and/or guarantor's financial information, the latest collateral valuation and other available information used in calculation of allowance for impairment losses on loans granted;
- By involving IT specialists, we tested the accuracy
 of the number of days past due from the credit due
 date and assessed the credit collectibility based on
 the number of days past due.

Sharia receivables/financing

We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls related to the measurement of impairment losses for sharia receivables/financing, which included obtaining an understanding of, and testing, relevant controls relating to the identification of receivables, *qardh* loans, financing, and assets acquired for *ijarah* - net that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk or show objective evidence of impairment.

We performed substantive tests which primarily consisted of:



No. Key Audit Matters

The Group calculates allowance for impairment losses for receivables, gardh loans, financing, and assets obtained for ijarah of performing and non-performing loans. For receivables, gardh loans, financing, and assets obtained for ijarah of non-performing which are not considered significant individually and performing receivables, the Group calculates the allowance for impairment losses collectively using a risk parameter model using the main parameters, namely the PD, LGD, and Days Past Due ("DPD"). For murabahah receivables, the main parameters used are PD and LGD, while for non-murabahah receivables, gardh loans, financing, and assets acquired for ijarah, the main parameter used is DPD. For non-performing receivables, gardh loans, financing and assets obtained for ijarah, which are individually significant, the Group calculates the allowance for impairment losses individually by estimating the expected cash flows from receivables, gardh loans, financing and assets acquired for ijarah.

Subjective management considerations in determining the allowance for impairment losses on sharia receivables/financing include:

- Develop appropriate collective valuation models to calculate allowance for impairment losses. The developed model is inherently complex and involves management's judgement in developing the model;
- Identify receivables, qardh loans, financing, and assets acquired for ijarah - net that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk; and
- Assumptions used in the allowance for impairment losses model such as projected future expected cash flows given the economic uncertainty that has arisen as a result of COVID-19.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters

- Examining, on a sample basis, the accuracy of the identification of significant increases in credit risk and objective evidence of impairment on receivables, qardh loans, financing and assets acquired for ijarah net, against debtors identified by the Group as having increased credit risk and have been restructured, debtors in risky industries affected by COVID-19, and compare the results with management's assessment;
- Examining, on a sample basis, of the adequacy of individual allowance for impairment losses for sharia credit receivables/financing that had been impaired. For these samples, we assessed the adequacy of allowance for impairment losses by testing the amount and period of estimated future cash flows prepared by management, assessed the reasonableness of assumptions and estimates by comparing the repayment schedule and effective rate of return used in calculating allowance for impairment losses with information stated in the receivables agreement, qardh loans, financing, and assets acquired for ijarah;
- Assessing the methodology and significant modeling assumptions used in the allowance for impairment losses model, including the determination of PD and LGD, which are applied as requirements of SFAS No. 102, which involves (i) evaluating the models and methodologies used in quantitative calculations; and (ii) test the completeness and accuracy of the data used as the basis for determining PD and LGD levels, by involving our Information Technology ("IT") specialists;
- With the involvement of our IT specialists, we recalculated the collective allowance for impairment losses for sharia receivables/financing;
- By involving our IT specialists, we tested the accuracy of number of days past due from the credit due date and assessed the credit collectibility based on the number of days past due; and
- Testing completeness and accuracy of the data for receivables, qardh loans, financing, and assets acquired for ijarah of the data used to calculate the allowance for impairment losses.

Based on the procedures performed, we found that the allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia receivables financing were supportable based on the available evidence.



No.	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters
No. 2	Operation and controls of financial reporting Information Technology (IT) system The Group is heavily reliant on its IT infrastructure, systems and controls for its daily operations and financial reporting processes. The IT environment of the Group is considered to be complex due to the number and complexity of the key financial reporting systems and interfaces between systems. Therefore, we consider the operation of the Group's information technology controls to be a key audit matter.	We obtained an understanding of the IT systems and controls that support the financial reporting process. We assessed the effectiveness of the design, implementation and operation of the associated key controls, including: 1. Change management controls: The processes and controls used to develop, test and authorise changes to the functionality and configurations within systems; 2. Access security controls: The access controls designed to enforce segregation of duties, govern the use of high privileged accounts or the authorisation process to change the data; and 3. IT operation related controls: The controls over operations are used to manage the financial risks appropriately that could arise from any IT operation issues. We tested key IT dependent controls supporting the financial reporting process, such as automated system calculations, transaction processing, generation of reports and data interfaces between systems. Our testing included the inspection of the relevant system configurations and supplemented with the testing of the system outputs on a sample basis. Based on the procedures performed, we were able to rely upon the IT systems that supported the financial reporting process, that we considered relevant for our audit.
3	Valuation of liabilities to policyholders	
	See Note 2.z (Summary of Accounting Policies – Insurance Contracts) and Note 35 (Other Liabilities) to the consolidated financial statements. As of 31 December 2022, the liability to policyholders (future policy benefits from non- unit-linked products and estimated claim liability) of Rp 5,171,186 million is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The liabilities for future claim	We understood and evaluated the valuation of liabilities to policyholders, in which we involved our actuarial specialists and the performance of substantive testing, which included: • Examining and testing the methodology and assumptions used to determine the technical reserves, including the consistency of application in calculations, such as interest rates, assumption of morbidity and mortality, lapse rate and cost allocation;



No. Key Audit Matters

settlements and life insurance involves complex and subjective assessment of future events, both internal and external to the business, where a small change in assumptions could have a material impact on the assessment of these liabilities. There is also uncertainty arising from COVID-19 and its impact on various actuarial assumptions.

The assumptions used to calculate the policyholder's future liability reserves and the claim liabilities are determined based on the estimates on mortality rates, morbidity, lapse, costs, and inflation rates. These are determined based on the Group's actual experience and its experience study. For some new products, the assumptions used are based on those developed during product pricing. The Group also applies margin assumptions to the risk of deterioration.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matters

- Performing mathematical re-calculation, on a sample basis, of the Gross Premium Reserve ("GPV") for traditional long-term portfolios and Risk Reserves for unit-linked portfolios as of 31 December 2022 based on SFAS;
- Performing mathematical re-calculation, on a sample basis, of reinsurance asset balances recorded as of 31 December 2022 based on SFAS;
- Performing mathematical re-calculation, on a sample basis, of the gross and net adequacy of IBNR reserves and the IBNR methodology used as of 31 December 2022 based on SFAS;
- Performing mathematical re-calculation of the liability adequacy testing ("LAT") for traditional portfolios based on SFAS and assessing the adequacy of technical reserves as of 31 December 2022; and
- Checking the completeness and accuracy of the data used to calculate the technical reserve balance by reconciling the actuarial reports, general ledger and sub-ledgers as of 31 December 2022

Based on the procedures performed, we found that the valuation of liabilities to policyholders was supportable based on the available evidence.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the audit opinion included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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



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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for The Audit of The Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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



Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are
responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible
for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

JAKARTA, 31 January 2023

Lucy Luciana Suhenda, S.E., Ak., CPA License of Public Accountant No. AP. 0229 pwc

Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk 00023/2 1025/AU 1/07/0229-2/1/I/2023

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	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Cash	2c,2g,63.B.(vii)	27,212,759	23,948,485
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	2c,2g,2h,4	107,349,158	99,023,492
Current accounts with other banks Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2g,2h,5 57	110,733 47,699,252	256,308 25,185,353
Less: allowance for impairment		47,809,985	25,441,661
losses		(20,285)	(24,043)
Net		47,789,700	25,417,618
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2i,6 57	3,080,128 92,243,984	2,381,154 45,404,037
Less: allowance for impairment		95,324,112	47,785,191
losses		(3,601)	(1,675)
Net		95,320,511	47,783,516
Marketable securities Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2j,7 57	27,290,577 55,530,149	30,552,825 67,282,450
Add: unamortised discounts, unrealised gains/(losses) - net from increase/(decrease) in fair value and allowance for impairment losses		82,820,726	97,835,275 268,395
Net		82,799,818	98,103,670
Government bonds - net Related parties	2c,2f,2k,8,57	329,211,764	289,054,774
Other receivables - trade transactions Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2l,9 57	15,157,619 18,635,645	13,067,399 16,230,869
		33,793,264	29,298,268
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(1,604,705)	(1,480,721)
Net		32,188,559	27,817,547

	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS (continued)			
Securities purchased under agreements to resell Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2m,10 57	- 11,705,989	2,850,956 24,466,044
Total	_	11,705,989	27,317,000
Derivative receivables Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2n,11 57	110,208 2,141,933	160,416 1,509,422
Total		2,252,141	1,669,838
Loans and sharia receivables/ financing Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2o,12 57	199,385,546 973,214,336	186,803,646 839,421,181
Lanca elleviana e fon incresiona est		1,172,599,882	1,026,224,827
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(64,612,645)	(68,588,680)
Net	_	1,107,987,237	957,636,147
Consumer financing receivables Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2p,13 57	7,846 23,749,881	7,287 19,101,035
Lacar elleviance for imperiment	_	23,757,727	19,108,322
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(610,361)	(475,015)
Net		23,147,366	18,633,307
Net investment finance leases Third parties Less: allowance for impairment	2c,2q,14	5,872,560	4,823,773
losses		(139,173)	(129,967)
Net		5,733,387	4,693,806
Acceptance receivables Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2u,15 57	1,897,509 9,884,072	2,688,460 7,584,984
Logo, allowance for improvement		11,781,581	10,273,444
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(61,963)	(196,693)
Net		11,719,618	10,076,751

	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS (continued)			
Investments in shares	2f,2s,16		
Related parties	57	1,778,847	1,784,229
Third parties		978,747	662,759
		2,757,594	2,446,988
Less: allowance for impairment losses		(68,640)	(14,595)
Net		2,688,954	2,432,393
Prepaid expenses	17	1,895,503	1,470,251
Prepaid taxes	2ad,33a	1,164,925	2,073,725
Fixed assets	2r.i,2r.ii,18	77,969,898	67,503,267
Less: accumulated depreciation		(21,429,332)	(18,358,475)
Net	_	56,540,566	49,144,792
Intangible assets	2r.iii,19	11,712,040	10,634,761
Less: accumulated amortisation		(6,618,431)	(5,523,002)
Net		5,093,609	5,111,759
Other assets	2c,2t,2v,2af,20	30,423,172	25,538,392
Less: allowance for other			
impairment losses		(1,725,528)	(1,690,929)
Net		28,697,644	23,847,463
Deferred tax assets - net	2ad,33e	12,045,479	10,354,794
TOTAL ASSETS		1,992,544,687	1,725,611,128

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2022	2021
LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Obligations due immediately	2w	4,056,029	5,380,474
Deposits from customers Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2x,21 57	157,247,418 361,830,544	111,706,274 288,085,037
Total		519,077,962	399,791,311
Saving deposits and <i>wadiah</i> saving deposits Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2x,22 57	6,850,898 473,631,868	5,491,050 416,823,495
Total		480,482,766	422,314,545
Time deposits Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2x,23 57	30,665,985 265,349,216	33,467,991 259,704,866
Total		296,015,201	293,172,857
Total deposits from customers		1,295,575,929	1,115,278,713
Deposits from other banks Demand deposits, wadiah demand deposits and saving deposits Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2y,24 57	174,243 5,560,158	53,022 5,206,994
Total		5,734,401	5,260,016
Interbank call money Third parties	2c,2y,25	4,436,101	5,009,885
Time deposits Related parties Third parties	2c,2y,26 57	467,025 4,209,882	- 2,530,491
Total	_	4,676,907	2,530,491
Total deposits from other banks	_	14,847,409	12,800,392
Liabilities to unit-link policyholders	2z,27	29,710,227	30,657,570

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

	Notes	2022	2021
LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY (continued)			
LIABILITIES (continued)			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase Third parties	2c,2m,28 66	24,325,475	5,427,998
Derivative payables Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2n,11 57	86,933 2,039,836	9,932 1,008,819
Total		2,126,769	1,018,751
Acceptance payables Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2u,29 57	1,750,123 10,031,458	883,389 9,390,055
Total		11,781,581	10,273,444
Debt securities issued Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2aa 30,57,66	5,603,550 40,244,057 45,847,607	9,748,000 35,462,053 45,210,053
Less: unamortised debt issuance cost		(73,468)	(71,711)
Net		45,774,139	45,138,342
Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies	2c,31c	2,073,429	2,295,241
Accrued expenses	2c,2af,32	6,493,794	6,526,489
Taxes payable	2ad,33b	3,590,522	2,862,716
Employee benefit liabilities	2ai,34,52	12,607,759	11,205,546
Provision	64b	323,365	413,876
Other liabilities	2c,35	27,336,753	25,276,602
Fund borrowings Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2ab,36 57,66	2,210,704 60,629,414	194,097 51,204,843
Net		62,840,118	51,398,940

	Notes	2022	2021
LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY (continued)			
LIABILITIES (continued)			
Subordinated loans and marketable securities Related parties Third parties	2c,2f,2ac 37,57,66	87,000 546,564	94,750 542,856
Less: unamortised issuance cost	_	633,564 (231)	637,606 (463)
Net		633,333	637,143
TOTAL LIABILITIES	=	1,544,096,631	1,326,592,237
TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS	2f,2ae,38		
Deposits from customers Related parties Demand deposits - restricted investment and mudharabah	57		
demand deposits - unrestricted investment Saving deposits - restricted investment - unrestricted	38a.1	13,702,232	4,100,614
investment - unrestricted investment - <i>mudharabah</i> <i>Mudharabah</i> time deposits -	38a.2a	86,070	292,296
unrestricted investment	38a.3	17,857,676	6,842,677
	_	31,645,978	11,235,587
Third parties Demand deposits - restricted investments and mudharabah			
musytarakah demand deposits Saving deposits - restricted investment and - unrestricted	38a.1	9,020,856	9,180,705
investment - <i>mudharabah</i> <i>Mudharabah</i> time deposits -	38a.2a	72,183,636	64,246,070
unrestricted investment	38a.3	82,418,193	91,235,044
	_	163,622,685	164,661,819
Total deposits from customers	_	195,268,663	175,897,406

	Notes	2022	2021
LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY (continued)			
TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS (continued)			
Deposits from other banks Third parties Mudharabah demand deposits - unrestricted investment	38b	31,880	37,308
Mudharabah saving deposits - unrestricted investment	38b	627,646	564,124
Mudharabah time deposits -		·	
unrestricted investment	38b	274,412	408,771
Total deposits from other banks		933,938	1,010,203
TOTAL TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS		196,202,601	176,907,609
EQUITY Attributable equity to the Parent Entity Share capital - Rp250 (full amount) par value per share as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 Authorised Capital - 1 Dwiwarna Series A share and 63,999,999,999 Series B common shares as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 Issued and fully paid-in capital - 1 Dwiwarna Series A share and 46,666,666,665 Series B common shares as of 31 December 2022			
and 2021	40a	11,666,667	11,666,667
Additional paid-in capital/agio	40b	17,643,264	17,643,264
Share capital acquired and repossessed (treasury stock)	1f,2am,40d	-	(150,895)
Differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currencies	2e	(60,427)	(88,985)

	Notes	2022	2021
LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY (continued)			
EQUITY (continued)			
Net unrealised (loss)/gain from (decrease)/ increase in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income - net of deferred tax	2j,2k	(2,768,553)	1,692,145
Effective portion of cash flow hedge	2n,11	(3,156)	(370)
Net differences in fixed assets revaluation	2r.i,18	34,716,693	30,140,345
Net actuarial gain from defined benefit program - net of deferred tax	2ai,34,52	1,510,016	1,217,456
Other comprehensive income		85,052	85,052
Difference in transactions with non controlling parties	1g	(106,001)	(106,001)
Retained earnings (accumulated losses of Rp162,874,901 were eliminated against additional paid-in capital/agio as a result of quasi-reorganisation on 30 April 2003)			
Appropriated Unappropriated		5,380,268 161,614,963	5,380,268 137,207,666
Total retained earnings	_	166,995,231	142,587,934
	_	229,678,786	204,686,612
Non-controlling interests in net assets of consolidated Subsidiaries	2d,39	22,566,669	17,424,670
TOTAL EQUITY	_	252,245,455	222,111,282
TOTAL LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY	=	1,992,544,687	1,725,611,128

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	Notes	2022	2021
INCOME AND EXPENSE FROM OPERATIONS			
Interest income and sharia income Interest income Sharia income	2f,2af,41,57	95,943,875 16,438,243	83,033,945 14,715,141
Total interest income and sharia income		112,382,118	97,749,086
Interest expense and sharia expense Interest expense Sharia expense	2f,2af,42,57	(20,446,595) (4,032,169)	(20,441,507) (4,245,085)
Total interest expense and sharia expense		(24,478,764)	(24,686,592)
NET INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME		87,903,354	73,062,494
Premium income Claim expense	2ag 2ag	14,380,273 (11,912,575)	14,857,941 (13,070,008)
NET PREMIUM INCOME		2,467,698	1,787,933
NET INTEREST, SHARIA AND PREMIUM INCOME	_	90,371,052	74,850,427
Other operating income Fees and commissions Income from fair value through	2ah,43	18,802,148	15,408,693
profit or loss classification - net Others	2c,2e,2n,44 45	3,494,409 11,984,146	3,937,883 9,681,444
Total other operating income		34,280,703	29,028,020
Allowance for impairment losses	2c,46	(16,096,382)	(20,428,352)
Reversal of allowance for estimated losses commitments and contingencies	2c,31c	255,268	1,162,993
Provision for other allowances and operational risk losses	2t,47	(282,073)	(277,942)
Unrealised gain from increase in fair value of policyholders investment in unit-link contracts	2j,2k,2z,48	-	2,824

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	Notes	2022	2021
INCOME AND EXPENSE FROM OPERATIONS (continued)			
Gain on sale of marketable securities and government bonds	2j,2k,49	899,579	3,242,400
Other operating expenses Salaries and employee benefits expenses General and administrative expenses Others - net	2f,2ai, 50,52,57 2r,51 53	(24,641,746) (22,102,552) (6,515,760)	(22,677,112) (19,519,699) (6,943,356)
Total other operating expenses		(53,260,058)	(49,140,167)
INCOME FROM OPERATION		56,168,089	38,440,203
Non operating income/(expense) - net	54	209,637	(81,782)
INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST		56,377,726	38,358,421
Tax expense Current Deferred	2ad,33c,33d 2ad,33c,33e	(11,897,334) 471,976	(9,245,615) 1,438,291
Total tax expense - net		(11,425,358)	(7,807,324)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		44,952,368	30,551,097

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	Notes	2022	2021
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain on fixed asset revaluation Actuarial gain from defined	2r.i	4,574,057	221,737
benefit program Income tax related to items that will	2ai	444,272	392,518
not be reclassified to profit or loss		(89,286)	(78,200)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss Difference arising from translation of financial		4,929,043	536,055
statements in foreign currencies Changes in fair value of financial assets classified as fair value through other	2e	36,152	28,028
comprehensive income Effective portion of cash flow hedges Income tax related to items that	2j,2k 2n	(5,631,137) (7,002)	(3,499,000) 37,579
will be reclassified to profit or loss		1,067,118	666,162
	_	(4,534,869)	(2,767,231)
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of income tax		394,174	(2,231,176)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	=	45,346,542	28,319,921
Net income for the year attributable to:			
Parent Entity Non-controlling interest	2d	41,170,637 3,781,731	28,028,155 2,522,942
J		44,952,368	30,551,097
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Parent Entity		41,604,619	25,638,536
Non-controlling interest	2d 	3,741,923	2,681,385
	_	45,346,542	28,319,921
EARNINGS PER SHARE	2aj		
Basic (full amount of Rupiah) Diluted (full amount of Rupiah)		882.52 882.52	601.06 601.06

These consolidated financial statements are originally issued in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

		Issued and	Additional	Share capital acquired and	Difference arising from translation of financial statements in	Net unrealised loss from decrease in fair value through other comprehensive	Effective	Net difference in	Net actuarial gain from defined benefit program - net of	Other	Difference in transaction with non-	Retained earnings		Non-controlling interest in net assets of		
	Notes	fully paid-in capital	paid-in capital/agio	repossessed (treasury stock)	foreign currencies	income - net of deferred tax	portion of cash flow hedges	fixed assets revaluation	deferred tax assets	comprehensive income	controlling parties	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total	consolidated Subsidiaries	Total equity
Balance as of 1 January 2022		11,666,667	17,643,264	(150,895)	(88,985)	1,692,145	(370)	30,140,345	1,217,456	85,052	(106,001)	5,380,268	137,207,666	142,587,934	17,424,670	222,111,282
Dividend payment from 2021 net income	40c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,816,893)	(16,816,893)	-	(16,816,893)
Release of treasury stock		-	-	150,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,895
Changes from addition of ownership from issuance of Subsidiaries' new shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,553	53,553	2,164,564	2,218,117
Changes in non-controlling interest arising from distribution of dividends and changes in Subsidiary's equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(764,488)	(764,488)
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,170,637	41,170,637	3,781,731	44,952,368
Other comprehensive income for the current year		-	-	-	28,558	(4,460,698)	(2,786)	4,576,348	292,560	-	-	-	-	-	(39,808)	394,174
Balance as of 31 December 2022		11,666,667	17,643,264		(60,427)	(2,768,553)	(3,156)	34,716,693	1,510,016	85,052	(106,001)	5,380,268	161,614,963	166,995,231	22,566,669	252,245,455

These consolidated financial statements are originally issued in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

		Issued and	Additional	Share capital acquired and repossessed	Difference arising from translation of financial statements in	Net unrealised gain from increase in fair value through other comprehensive	Effective portion of	Net difference in	Net actuarial gain from defined benefit program - net of	Other	Difference in transaction with		Retained earnings		Merging	Non-controlling interest in net assets of	
	fully paid-in Notes capital		paid-in capital/agio	(treasury stock)	foreign currencies	income - net of deferred tax	cash flow hedges	fixed assets revaluation	deferred tax assets	comprehensive income	non-controlling parties	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total	entities equity	consolidated Subsidiaries	Total equity
Balance as of 1 January 2021		11,666,667	17,316,192	(150,895)	(116,031)	4,430,511	(15,319)	30,115,479	1,040,657	85,052	(106,001)	5,380,268	114,176,507	119,556,775	5,555,377	15,321,204	204,699,668
Dividend payment from 2020 net income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,271,552)	(10,271,552)	-	-	(10,271,552)
Changes in non-controlling interest arising from distribution of dividend and changes in Subsidiary's equity	2d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(578,266)	(578,266)
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,994,004	27,994,004	34,151	2,522,942	30,551,097
Reversal of merging entities equity		-	-	-	-	75,234	-	(69,682)	(94,207)		-	-	5,635,779	5,635,779	(5,547,124)	-	-
Effects on investment adjustments in Subsidiaries		-	327,072	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	(327,072)	(327,072)	-	-	-
Subsidiary's fixed assets revaluation as a result of the business combination		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,196)	-	(59,196)
Share-based payment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	347	707
Other comprehensive income for the current year					27,046	(2,813,600)	14,949	94,548	271,006				-		16,432	158,443	(2,231,176)
Balance as of 31 December 2021		11,666,667	17,643,264	(150,895)	(88,985)	1,692,145	(370)	30,140,345	1,217,456	85,052	(106,001)	5,380,268	137,207,666	142,587,934		17,424,670	222,111,282

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING			
ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from interest income		91,108,970	78,788,364
Receipts from sharia income		16,194,901	14,610,148
Receipts from provision, commission		-, - ,	,, -
and premium income		33,182,421	30,266,634
Payments of insurance claim expense		(11,912,575)	(13,070,008)
Payments of interest expense		(20,157,582)	(22,931,990)
Payments of sharia expense		(3,993,852)	(4,183,395)
Receipts from the sale of government bonds -			(, , , ,
fair value through profit or loss		279,071,088	230,777,422
Acquisition of government bonds -			, ,
fair value through profit or loss		(279,537,515)	(229,207,771)
Income from financial instrument recognised at		, , , , ,	, , , ,
fair value through profit or loss - net		(1,557,115)	6,310,758
Other operating income - others		3,932,497	3,956,764
Other operating expenses - others		(7,030,620)	(4,621,890)
Salaries and employee benefits expenses		(22,892,424)	(19,613,916)
General and administrative expenses		(17,867,331)	(16,261,430)
Non-operating income - net		206,816	32,304
Payment of corporate income tax		(11,909,631)	(8,301,777)
Cash flows from operating activities before			
changes in operating assets and liabilities		46,838,048	46,550,217
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:			
Placements with Bank Indonesia			
and other banks		702,604	(3,035,199)
Marketable securities - fair value		702,004	(3,033,133)
through profit or loss		4,340,432	(3,725,552)
Other receivables - trade transactions		(4,494,996)	697,596
Loans		(128,394,061)	(82,428,247)
Sharia receivables/financing		(38,291,913)	(17,626,346)
Securities purchased under agreements		(38,291,913)	(17,020,340)
to resell		15,611,011	27,777,456
Consumer financing receivables		(5,370,202)	(955,774)
Net investment finance lease		(1,090,046)	(1,276,488)
Prepaid taxes		908,800	105,033
Prepaid expenses		(425,252)	156,184
Other assets		(3,230,934)	773,601
Recovery of written-off financial assets		8,204,315	5,918,093
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities and			
temporary syirkah funds:			
Conventional banking			
Demand deposits		119,697,949	86,516,511
Saving deposits		58,231,308	49,240,816
Time deposits		4,988,760	
		4,966,760 (573,784)	(14,624,168) 4,354,056
Interbank call money		,	
Obligations due immediately		(1,324,445)	1,094,141

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	Notes	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (continued)			
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities and temporary syirkah funds: (continued) Liability to unit-link policyholders Other taxes payable Other liabilities Sharia bank - temporary syirkah funds Demand deposit - restricted		(947,343) 740,103 5,310,702	2,807,034 (140,336) 1,165,775
investment and demand deposit mudharabah musytarakah Saving deposit - restricted investment and mudharabah saving		9,436,341	7,948,174
deposit - unrestricted investment Mudharabah time deposit -		7,794,862	6,093,555
unrestricted investment		2,063,789	12,506,361
Net cash provided by operating activities		100,726,048	129,892,493
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Decrease/(increase) in marketable securities - other than fair value through profit or loss Increase in government bonds - other than fair value through profit or loss Proceeds from sale of fixed assets Acquisition of fixed assets Acquisition of intangible assets Acquisition of right of use assets Increase in investment in subsidiaries Net cash used in investing activities		10,165,845 (44,524,940) 3,943 (4,007,847) (1,091,799) (2,126,819) (1,059,057) (42,640,674)	(15,903,410) (111,377,999) - (2,282,614) (1,353,981) (957,220) (601,828) (132,477,052)
not oddin dodd in inifocung don vinoc		(12,010,011)	(102,177,002)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Receipts from debt securities issued Payments of debt securities issued Receipts from fund borrowings Payments of fund borrowings Payments of subordinated loans and		3,300,667 (4,782,101) 23,013,205 (12,180,020)	7,625,355 (1,880,583) 19,337,627 (22,304,881)
marketable securities Increase in marketable securities sold		(12,900)	(16,109)
under agreements to repurchase Payments of dividends Receipts from minority interests for the issuance of new shares of Subsidiary	40c	18,642,798 (16,816,893) 2,164,564	4,074,684 (10,271,552)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	_	13,329,320	(3,435,459)

PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	Notes	2022	2021
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		71,414,694	(6,020,018)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		9,843,138	(269,997)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR	_	193,631,712	199,921,727
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	=	274,889,544	193,631,712
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year consists of:			
Cash Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other banks Liquid short-term investments with a period	63.B.(vii) 4 5	27,212,759 107,349,158 47,809,985	23,948,485 99,023,492 25,441,661
of time maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition	_	92,517,642	45,218,074
Total cash and cash equivalents	=	274,889,544	193,631,712

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a. Establishment

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. (hereinafter referred to as "Bank Mandiri" or the "Bank") was established on 2 October 1998 in the Republic of Indonesia based on Notarial Deed No. 10 of Sutjipto, S.H., under Government Regulation No. 75 of 1998 dated 1 October 1998. The deed of establishment was approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C2-16561.HT.01.01.TH.98 dated 2 October 1998 and was published in Supplement No. 6859 of State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 97 dated 4 December 1998.

Bank Mandiri was established through the merger of PT Bank Bumi Daya (Persero) ("BBD"), PT Bank Dagang Negara (Persero) ("BDN"), PT Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia (Persero) ("Bank Exim") and PT Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (Persero) ("Bapindo") (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Merged Banks").

Based on Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, Bank Mandiri is engaged in banking activities in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. The Bank commenced its operations on 1 August 1999. The Bank's Parent Entity is the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises which is the Ministry within the Indonesian Government is charge of fostering state-owned enterprises.

The Articles of Association of Bank Mandiri has been amended several times, the latest amendment under Deed of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders No. 08, dated on 13 April 2021 stated under Notary Utiek R. Abdurachman, S.H., MLI, M.Kn, in Jakarta. This amendment has been approved by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, in its Decision Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0307305 regarding the Acceptance on Notification of the changes of the Bank's Articles of Association of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. dated on 12 May 2021 and registered on Company's Registry No. AHU-0087821.AH.01.11 year 2021, dated on 12 May 2021.

b. Merger

At the end of February 1998, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "Government") announced its plan to restructure the Merged Banks. In connection with the restructuring plan, the Government established Bank Mandiri in October 1998 through the payment of cash and the acquisition of the Government's shares of the Merged Banks (Notes 40a and 40b). The difference between the transfer price and the book value of the shares at the time of the restructuring was not calculated as it was considered not practicable to do so. All losses incurred during the year of restructuring were taken into account in the Recapitalisation Program.

The restructuring plan was designed for the merger of the Merged Banks into Bank Mandiri on July 1999 and the recapitalisation of Bank Mandiri. The restructuring of the Merged Banks into Bank Mandiri also covered the following:

- · Restructuring of loans
- Restructuring of non-loan assets
- Rationalisation of domestic and overseas offices
- Rationalisation of human resources.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

b. Merger (continued)

Based on the Notarial Deed of Sutjipto, S.H., No. 100 dated 24 July 1999, the Merged Banks were legally merged into Bank Mandiri. The Merger Deed was legalised by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C-13.781.HT.01.04.TH.99 dated 29 July 1999 and approved by the Governor of Bank Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. 1/9/KEP.GBI/1999 dated 29 July 1999. The merger was declared effective by the Chief of the South Jakarta Ministry of Industry and Trade Office in its Decision Letter No. 09031827089 dated 31 July 1999.

Effective from the date of the merger:

- All assets and liabilities of the Merged Banks were transferred to Bank Mandiri as the Surviving Bank:
- All operations and business activities of the Merged Banks were transferred and operated by Bank Mandiri;
- Bank Mandiri received additional paid-in capital amounted to Rp1,000,000 (full amount) or equivalent to 1 (one) share representing the remaining shares owned by the Government in the Merged Banks (Notes 40a and 40b).

On the effective date, the Merged Banks were legally dissolved without liquidation process and Bank Mandiri, as the Surviving Bank, received all the rights and obligations from the Merged Banks.

c. Recapitalisation

In response to the effects of the adverse economic conditions on the banking sector in Indonesia, on 31 December 1998, the Government issued Regulation No. 84 of 1998 regarding Recapitalisation Program for Commercial Banks, which was designed to increase the paid-in capital of commercial banks to enable them to meet the minimum requirement of Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR"). The eligibility of commercial banks for inclusion in the Recapitalisation Program is based on requirements and procedures set forth in the Joint Decrees No. 53/KMK.017/1999 and No. 31/12/KEP/GBI dated 8 February 1999 of the Ministry of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia. Based on the Joint Decrees, the Government, among others, shall implement the Recapitalisation Program for Commercial Banks with respect to all State-Owned Banks, Regional Development Banks, and Commercial Banks, with the status of "Bank Take Over", by the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (*Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional* or "BPPN").

On 28 May 1999, the Government issued Regulation No. 52 of 1999 (PP No. 52/1999) regarding additional capital investment by the Government of Republic of Indonesia in Bank Mandiri through issuance of Government Recapitalisation Bonds to be issued then by the Ministry of Finance with a value of up to Rp137,800,000. The implementation of PP No. 52/1999 was set forth in Joint Decrees No. 389/KMK.017/1999 and No. 1/10/KEP/GBI dated 29 July 1999 of the Ministry of Finance and the Governor of Bank Indonesia.

While the Government Recapitalisation Bonds had not yet been issued, at the point in time, Bank Mandiri accounted the bonds as "Due from the Government" amounted to Rp137,800,000 in accordance with the Government's Commitment through the Ministry of Finance's letter No. S-360/MK.017/1999 dated on 29 September 1999 and the approval of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises in letter No. S-510/M-PBUMN/1999 dated 29 September 1999.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Recapitalisation (continued)

Based on Bank Indonesia Letter No. 1/1/GBI/DPIP dated 11 October 1999, concerning the issuance of Government Bonds/Debentures in connection with the Government of Republic of Indonesia's investment in Bank Mandiri, Bank Indonesia agreed to include the above receivable as Bank Mandiri's core capital (Tier 1) for the purposes of calculating its Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 July 1999 through 30 September 1999, with a condition that not later than 15 October 1999 the Government Bonds/Debentures should have been received by Bank Indonesia.

Based on Government Regulation No. 97 of 1999 dated 24 December 1999 concerning the increase in capital of the Government in Bank Mandiri in relation to the Recapitalisation Program, the Government increased its investment to a maximum of Rp42,200,000, so that the total maximum investment amounted to Rp180,000,000.

In relation to the implementation of the above Government Regulations No. 52 and No. 97 of 1999, in the Temporary Recapitalisation Agreement between the Government and Bank Mandiri and its amendment, the Government issued Government Recapitalisation Bonds in 2 (two) tranches of Rp103,000,000 on 13 October 1999 and Rp75,000,000 on 28 December 1999 so that as of 31 December 1999 the total Government Recapitalisation Bonds issued in accordance with the aforementioned agreements amounted to Rp178,000,000.

Based on the Management Contract dated 8 April 2000 between Bank Mandiri and the Government, the total amount of recapitalisation required by Bank Mandiri was Rp173,931,000, or less than the amount of the Government Recapitalisation Bonds. The excess of Rp1,412,000 was used as additional paid-in capital and the remaining balance of Rp2,657,000 was returned to the Government on 7 July 2000 in the form of Government Recapitalisation Bonds equivalent to 2,657,000 units.

Based on the Letter of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. S-174/MK.01/2003 dated 24 April 2003 regarding the return of the excess Government Recapitalisation Bonds, which was previously used as additional paid-in capital, Government Recapitalisation Bonds amounted to Rp1,412,000 were returned to the Government on 25 April 2003 (Note 40b).

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia issued Decrees ("KMK-RI") No. 227/KMK.02/2003 dated 23 May 2003 and KMK-RI No. 420/KMK-02/2003 dated 30 September 2003 confirmed that the final amount of the addition of the Government's participation in Bank Mandiri amounted to Rp173,801,315 (Note 40b).

d. Initial public offering of Bank Mandiri and quasi-reorganisation

Initial public offering of Bank Mandiri

Bank Mandiri submitted its registration for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) to Financial Services Authorities ("FSA"), previously the Capital Market Supervisory Board and Financial Institution ("Bapepam and LK") on 2 June 2003 and became effective based on the Letter of the Chairman of Bapepam and LK No. S-1551/PM/2003 dated 27 June 2003.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

d. Initial public offering of Bank Mandiri and quasi-reorganisation (continued)

Initial public offering of Bank Mandiri (continued)

The Bank's name was changed from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) to PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. based on an amendment to the Articles of Association which has been held with Notarial Deed of Sutjipto, S.H., No. 2 dated 1 June 2003 and approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C-12783.HT.01.04.TH.2003 dated 6 June 2003 that was published in the State Gazette Republic of Indonesia No. 63 dated August 8, 2003, Supplement State Gazette of Republic of Indonesia No. 6590.

On 14 July 2003, Bank Mandiri sold its 4,000,000,000 Series B common shares through IPO, with a nominal value of Rp500 (full amount) per share with an initial selling price of Rp675 (full amount) per share. The IPO represents a divestment of 20.00% of the ownership of the Government in Bank Mandiri (Note 40a).

On 14 July 2003, 19,800,000,000 of Bank Mandiri's Series B common shares were listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange based on Jakarta Stock Exchange's Approval Letter No. S-1187/BEJ.PSJ/07-2003 dated 8 July 2003 and Surabaya Stock Exchange's Approval Letter No. JKT-028/LIST/BES/VII/2003 dated 10 July 2003.

Quasi-reorganisation

In order for Bank Mandiri to eliminate the negative consequences of being burdened by accumulated losses, the Bank undertook quasi-reorganisation as approved in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders ("RUPS-LB") on 29 May 2003.

The quasi-reorganisation adjustments were booked on 30 April 2003 which the accumulated losses of Rp162,874,901 were eliminated against additional paid-in capital/agio.

Bank Mandiri's Articles of Association were amended due to the changes in additional paid-in capital as a result of quasi-reorganisation, based on Notarial Deed of Sutjipto, S.H., No. 130 dated 29 September 2003 which was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C-25309.HT.01.04.TH.2003 dated 23 October 2003 and was published in the State Gazette Republic of Indonesia No. 910, Supplement No. 93 dated 23 October 2003.

On 30 October 2003, Bank Mandiri's RUPS-LB approved the quasi-reorganisation as of 30 April 2003, which were notarised by Sutjipto, S.H. in Notarial Deed No. 165 dated 30 October 2003.

e. Divestment of Government share ownership

On 11 March 2004, the Government divested another 10.00% of its ownership in Bank Mandiri which was equivalent to 2,000,000,000 Series B common shares through private placements (Note 40a).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

f. Public offering of subordinated bonds and medium term notes, public offering of bonds and medium term notes, limited public offering of shares, changes in share capital of Bank Mandiri and repurchasing of Bank Mandiri shares

Public offering of Bank Mandiri subordinated bonds and medium term notes

On 31 July 2018, Bank Mandiri issued Subordinated Medium Term Notes I Bank Mandiri Year 2018 nominal value of Rp500.000 in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Public offering of Bank Mandiri bonds and medium term notes

On 19 April 2021, Bank Mandiri issued the third Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN), namely the 2021 Bank Mandiri Sustainability Bond, with a nominal value of USD 300,000,000 (full amount) on the Singapore Exchange (SGX).

On 13 May 2020, Bank Mandiri issued the second Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) with nominal value of USD500,000,000 (full amount) and on 11 April 2019 the Bank issued the first Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) with nominal value of USD750,000,000 (full amount) in Singapore Exchange (SGX).

On 12 May 2020, Bank Mandiri issued Continuous Bonds II Bank Mandiri Phase I Year 2020 ("Continuous Bonds II Phase I") with nominal value of Rp1,000,000.

On 21 September 2018, Bank Mandiri issued Bank Mandiri Continuous Bonds I Phase III 2018 ("Continuous Bonds I Phase III") with a nominal value of Rp3,000,000.

On 30 September 2016, Bank Mandiri issued Continuous Bonds I Bank Mandiri Phase I 2016 ("Continuous Bonds I Phase I") with nominal amount of Rp5,000,000 and on 15 June 2017, Bank Mandiri issued Continuous Bonds I Bank Mandiri Phase II 2017 ("Continuous Bonds I Phase II") with nominal amount of Rp6,000,000 (Note 30).

Limited public offering of Bank Mandiri shares

To strengthen the capital structure, the Bank increased its issued and paid up capital through the Limited Public Offering ("LPO") with Pre-emptive Rights ("HMETD"). Bank Mandiri submitted the first and second registration statement of this LPO to the Financial Services Authority ("FSA"), previously the Capital Market Supervisory Board and Financial Institution ("Bapepam and LK") on 26 December 2010 and 18 January 2011 and received the effective notification from Capital Market Supervisory Board and Financial Institution on 27 January 2011 based on the Bapepam and LK letter No. S-807/BL/2011. The Bank also obtained an approval from the shareholders based on the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholder dated on 28 January 2011 as notarised by Dr. A. Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM No. 15 dated on 25 February 2011 and reported it to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia with the receipt No. AHU-AH.01.10-07446 dated on 10 March 2011. The Bank also registered it to company listing No. AHU-0019617.AH.01.09 year 2011 dated on 10 March 2011.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

f. Public offering of subordinated bonds and medium term notes, public offering of bonds and medium term notes, limited public offering of shares, changes in share capital of Bank Mandiri and repurchasing of Bank Mandiri shares (continued)

Limited public offering of Bank Mandiri shares (continued)

Total number of Pre-emptive Rights issued by Bank Mandiri was 2,336,838,591 shares at a price of Rp5,000 (full amount) per share determined on 25 January 2011 and the execution period of Pre-emptive Rights trading started from 14 February 2011 until 21 February 2011.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia as the controlling shareholder of Bank Mandiri, did not execute its right to acquire the Pre-emptive Rights, and transferred it to other shareholders. As a result of this, Government's ownership in Bank Mandiri was reduced or diluted from 66.68%, prior to the execution of Pre-emptive Rights, to 60.00% after the execution of the Pre-emptive Rights.

Changes in share capital of Bank Mandiri

The details of changes in issued and paid-in-share capital (Note 40a) are as follows:

	Number of shares
Initial capital injection by the Government in 1998	4,000,000
Increase in paid-in capital by the Government in 1999	251,000
	4,251,000
Increase in paid-in capital by the Government in 2003	5,749,000
	10,000,000
Decrease in par value per share from Rp1,000,000 (full amount)	
to Rp500 (full amount) per share through stock split in 2003	20,000,000,000
Shares from conversion of MSOP I in 2004	132,854,872
Shares from conversion of MSOP I in 2005	122,862,492
Shares from conversion of MSOP I in 2006	71,300,339
Shares from conversion of MSOP II in 2006	304,199,764
Shares from conversion of MSOP I in 2007	40,240,621
Shares from conversion of MSOP II in 2007	343,135
Shares from conversion of MSOP III in 2007	77,750,519
Shares from conversion of MSOP I in 2008	8,107,633
Shares from conversion of MSOP II in 2008	399,153
Shares from conversion of MSOP III in 2008	147,589,260
Shares from conversion of MSOP II in 2009	86,800
Shares from conversion of MSOP III in 2009	64,382,217
Shares from conversion of MSOP II in 2010	6,684,845
Shares from conversion of MSOP III in 2010	19,693,092
Increase of Capital through Limited Public Offering (LPO) with	
Pre-emptive Rights in 2011	2,336,838,591
Decrease of par value of share from Rp500 (full amount)	
to Rp250 (full amount) per share through stock split in 2017	23,333,333,333
Total	46,666,666,666

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

f. Public offering of subordinated bonds and medium term notes, public offering of bonds and medium term notes, limited public offering of shares, changes in share capital of Bank Mandiri and repurchasing of Bank Mandiri shares (continued)

Changes in share capital of Bank Mandiri (continued)

Stock split of Bank Mandiri:

Based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS-LB) dated 21 August 2017 as in the Notarial Deed of Ashoya Ratam, SH, M.Kn. No. 36 dated 24 August 2017, the shareholders of Bank Mandiri, among others, approved the stock split of the Bank from Rp500 (full amount) per share to Rp250 (full amount) per share so that the capital was placed into 46,666,666 shares consisting of 1 (one) Dwiwarna Series A share and 46,666,666,665 Series B shares.

Treasury Stock of Bank Mandiri

Bank Mandiri through letter No. CEO/30/2020 dated 18 March 2020 submit a request of approval of treasury stock to FSA gradually with maximum amount Rp2,000,000, and has been approved by FSA through letter No.S-50/PB.31/2020 dated 19 March 2020. Furthermore, Bank Mandiri has declare this information to Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX") on 20 March 2020 regarding execution of treasury stock that had been issued and registered in IDX with maximum amount Rp2,000,000. Treasury stock will be executed gradually for 3 (three) months since 20 March 2020 until 19 June 2020.

Bank Mandiri has executed treasury stock amounted 35,400,000 shares (nominal value Rp250 (full amount) per share) with acquisition price Rp150,895. In December 2022, Bank Mandiri released 35,400,000 treasury shares (see Note 40d).

q. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

			Percentage of Ownership			
Name of Subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Domicile	2022	2021		
PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. (formerly						
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri)	Sharia Banking	Jakarta	51.47	50.95		
Bank Mandiri (Europe) Limited (BMEL)	Commercial Banking	London	100.00	100.00		
PT Mandiri Sekuritas	Securities	Jakarta	99.99	99.99		
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen						
(formerly PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos)	Commercial Banking	Jakarta	51.10	51.10		
PT Mandiri Tunas Finance (MTF)	Consumer Financing	Jakarta	51.00	51.00		
Mandiri International Remittance						
Sendirian Berhad (MIR)	Remittance Service	Kuala Lumpur	100.00	100.00		
PT AXA Mandiri Finansial Services	Life Insurance	Jakarta	51.00	51.00		
PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia	Life Insurance	Jakarta	80.00	80.00		
PT Mandiri Utama Finance (MUF)	Consumer Financing	Jakarta	51.00	51.00		
PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia	Venture Capital	Jakarta	99.99	99.99		

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

The Subsidiaries' total assets as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 (before elimination) are as follows:

	Year of commercial	Total assets (before eliminaton)			
Subsidiaries	operation	2022	2021		
PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. (formerly					
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri)	1955	305,727,438	265,289,081		
Bank Mandiri (Europe) Limited	1999	3,765,899	2,613,274		
PT Mandiri Sekuritas	1992	4,141,024	3,301,720		
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen					
(formerly PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos)	1970	53,894,750	45,541,864		
PT Mandiri Tunas Finance	1989	23,742,009	18,706,305		
Mandiri International Remittance					
Sendirian Berhad	2009	24,360	23,242		
PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services	1991	40,164,675	41,079,324		
PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia	2008	2,706,131	2,519,163		
PT Mandiri Utama Finance	2015	7,612,738	6,107,514		
PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia	2015	5,774,807	3,654,217		
Total		447,553,831	388,835,704		

PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. (formerly PT Bank Syariah Mandiri)

On 12 October 2020, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. (Mandiri), PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. (BRI), PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. (BNI), PT Bank Syariah Mandiri (BSM), PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. (BRIS), and PT Bank BNI Syariah (BNIS) have signed a Conditional Merger Agreement (CMA) for the business merger of BSM, BRIS, and BNIS (Merger Participating Banks).

Based on CMA, after the effective date of the merger, BRIS will become the surviving legal entity and all shareholders of BNIS and BSM will become shareholders of the entity receiving the amalgamation based on the amalgamation ratio.

PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. ("Bank") is located in Jakarta, Indonesia, and initially established under the name of PT Bank Jasa Arta (BJA) based on the Deed of Establishment No. 4 dated 3 April 1969 of Liem Toeng Kie, S.H., Notary in Jakarta. The deed has been approved by the Minister of Law of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. J.A.5/70/4 dated 28 May 1970 and has been published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43, dated 28 May 1971, Supplement No. 242/1971.

The changes in name and business activity based on sharia principles from BJA to PT Bank Syariah BRI (BSBRI) was based on BJA Shareholders' Decision Statement, as stated in the Deed No. 45 dated 22 April 2008 of Fathiah Helmi, S.H., Notary in Jakarta.

BJA obtained its business license to operate as a commercial bank from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. D.15.1-4-40 dated 3 July 1969. Since 16 October 2008, BJA has obtained license from Bank Indonesia to change its business activities, from a conventional Bank into a commercial bank based on sharia principles.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. (formerly PT Bank Syariah Mandiri) (continued)

In 2009, PT Bank Syariah BRI changed its name to PT Bank BRIsyariah based on PT Bank Syariah BRI Shareholders' Decision Statement, as stated in Notarial Deed No. 18 dated 14 April 2009 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., it was subsequently amended by PT Bank Syariah BRI Shareholders' Decision Statement, as stated in Notarial Deed No. 20 dated 17 September 2009 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., which has been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No.AHU-53631.AH.01.02.TH2009 dated 5 November 2009. It was announced in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 96 dated 1 December 2009, Supplement No. 27908 and Decision Letter from the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 11/63/KEP.GBI/DpG/2009 dated 15 December 2009.

On 27 December 2013, PT Bank BRIsyariah obtained a license to operate as foreign exchange bank based on the Decision Letter of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 15/139/KEP.GBI/DpG/2013.

Furthermore, based on the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) of the Bank on 15 December 2020, as stated in the deed of Minutes of the EGMS of PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. No.92 dated 15 December 2020 by Notary Jose Dima Satria SH., Mkn., a notary in Jakarta, the shareholders approved the merger of PT Bank Syariah Mandiri ("BSM") and PT Bank BNI Syariah ("BNIS") with PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. (where BRIS will become the Surviving Bank). The EGMS also approved the Merger Plan and all amendments or additions on article associations jointly prepared and announced by PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk, PT BSM and PT BNIS and the Deed of Merger between PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. and PT BSM and PT BNIS, which was made based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, and also approved the appointment of members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Sharia Supervisory Board of the Bank as the Surviving Bank. Then the merger agreement has been stated in the Deed of Merger No. 103 On 16 December 2020 made by Notary Jose Dima Satria SH., Mkn., notary in Jakarta. The decision of the Bank's EGMS was restated in the Deed of Statement of Meeting Resolutions on the Amendment of the Articles of Association of PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. No.104 dated 16 December 2020 made by Notary Jose Dima Satria SH., Mkn., notary in Jakarta.

The Merger's approval was obtained by the FSA through a copy of the Decree of the FSA Board of Commissioners Number 4/KDK.03/2021 dated 27 January 2021 concerning the Granting of a Merger's Approval for PT Bank Syariah Mandiri and PT Bank BNI Syariah into PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. as well as a Name Change Approval using a Business License PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. becomes a business license for PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. as the Surviving Bank.

Agreement between Shareholders of the Merged Bank dated 26 January 2021 by and between PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. ("BMRI"), PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, and PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. agreed that BMRI is a party who exercises control over the Merged Bank.

Subsequently, the decision of the Bank's EGMS regarding the merger of BSM and BNIS into PT Bank BRISyariah Tbk. was restated in the Deed of Statement of Meeting Resolutions of PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. Number 37 dated 14 January 2021. This amendment was accepted and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No.AHU-AH.01.10-0011384 dated 28 January 2021 which was effective 1 February 2021.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. (formerly PT Bank Syariah Mandiri) (continued)

The transaction for the establishment of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. is a business combination of entities under common control where the controlling shareholder (ultimate shareholder) of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk., PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. and PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. is the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, transactions are treated based on the pooling of interest method in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 38 (Revised 2012), "Business Combination of Entities Under Common Control". For the presentation of business combination transactions of entities under common control based on the pooling of interests method, the financial statements as of 31 December 2021 and for the year ended on that date are presented as if the business combination had occurred since the beginning of the period the merging entities were under common control.

The difference between the amount of consideration transferred and the carrying amount of the investment obtained from this transaction is recognized as "Difference in Value from Business Combination Transactions of Entities Under Common Control" and presented as "Additional Paid-in Capital" in the equity section of the statement of financial position. Prior to the date of the merger, the equity of PT BRIsyariah Tbk. and PT Bank BNI Syariah is presented as "merging entities equity" in the equity section. Details of the amount of consideration transferred and the carrying amount received are as follows:

	The consideration transferred	Carrying amount	Additional paid-in capital
PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.	10,905,424	11,232,496	327,072

Furthermore, the decisions of the Bank's EGMS, among others related to the Amendment to the Bank's Articles of Association, were restated in the Deed of Statement of Meeting Resolutions on the Amendment of the Articles of Association for the Change of Name of PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk. No. 38 dated 14 January 2021 which, among others, changed its name to PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and this change was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-0006268.AH.01.02 year 2021, and by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03.061498 and Number AHU-AH.01.03.061501 which are all set on 1 February 2021.

Further amendments to the Bank's Articles of Association through the Deed of Statement of Decisions Outside the Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. No. 54 dated 27 July 2021 regarding the addition of the Bank's issued and paid-up capital and had been received and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0434796 dated 5 August 2021 regarding Acceptance of Notification of Amendment to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.

The latest amendment to the Bank's Articles of Association was made through the Deed of Statement of Resolutions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. No. 25 dated 8 September 2021 regarding the change of address of the Bank's Head Office and this change has been approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-0048485.AH.01.02 year 2021 concerning Approval of Amendment to the Articles of Association of Limited Liability Company PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and has been received and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0445911 dated 8 September 2021 regarding Acceptance of Notification Changes to the company data of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. The change of address of the Bank's Head Office was approved by FSA through FSA Letter No. S-62/PB.1/2021 dated 25 August 2021 regarding the Change of Address for the Head Office of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. on 25 August 2021.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Syariah Indonesia (formerly PT Bank Syariah Mandiri) (continued)

Furthermore, changes to the Bank's Articles of Association through the Deed of Statement of Resolutions of the Board of Commissioners Meeting of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. No. 82 dated 30 December 2021 regarding the Results of MESOP Phase II Year 2021 is the addition of 438,600 shares or an increase in the Bank's issued and paid-up capital of Rp219,300,000 and has been received and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU.01.03-0494300 dated 30 December 2021 concerning Acceptance of Notification of Amendments to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.

Furthermore, changes to the Bank's Articles of Association through the Deed of Statement of Amendment to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. No. 146 dated 24 June 2022 regarding the addition of the classification of the Bank's shares resulting in a Change in the Composition of Bank Ownership and a Change in control from the Republic of Indonesia which was originally PSPT to PSP and has been accepted and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0269107 dated 22 July 2022 regarding Acceptance of Notification of Amendments to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.

Furthermore, changes to the Bank's Articles of Association through the Deed of Statement of Resolutions of the Board of Commissioners Meeting of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. No. 191 dated 29 December 2022 regarding the issued and paid-up capital of the Company through the Capital Increase mechanism by Providing Pre-emptive Rights I ("PMHMETD I"), namely the company's issued and paid-up capital of 46,129,260,138 (forty six billion one hundred and twenty nine million two hundred sixty thousand one hundred thirty eight) shares with a total nominal value of Rp23,064,630,069,000 (twenty three trillion sixty four billion six hundred thirty million sixty nine thousand rupiah) (full amount) and have been received and recorded by the Minister Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0497431 dated 29 December 2022 regarding Acceptance of Notification of Amendments to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. With the composition of the Company's shareholders based on the Register of Shareholders as follows:

Shareholders	Number of Shares	Nominal Amount (Full Amount Rp)	Percentage (%)
		.,	, ,
Dwiwarna Series A Share			
The Republic of Indonesia	1	500	-
Series B Shares			
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia	23,740,608,436	11,870,304,218,000	51.47
(Persero) Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	10,720,230,418	5,360,115,209,000	23.24
(Persero) Tbk Other shareholders with	7,092,761,655	3,546,380,827,500	15.38
ownership < 5%	4,575,659,628	2,287,829,814,000	9.91
Total	46,129,260,138	23,064,630,069,000	100.00

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. (formerly PT Bank Syariah Mandiri) (continued)

Furthermore, the latest amendment to the Bank's Articles of Association through the Deed of Statement of Meeting Resolutions on Amendment to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. No. 140 dated 23 September 2022 of Notary Jose Dima Satria S.H., M.Kn regarding the Statement of Resolutions of the Meeting on the Amendment to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and has been received and recorded by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.03-0295208 dated 26 September 2022 regarding the Acceptance of Notification of Amendments to the Articles of Association of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. and No. AHU-AH.01.09-0058731 dated 26 September 2022 regarding the Receipt of Notification of Company Data Changes PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.

The Head Office of PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk, whose address is The Tower Building, Jalan Gatot Subroto No. 27 Karet Semanggi Village, Setiabudi District, South Jakarta 12930.

Bank Mandiri (Europe) Limited

Bank Mandiri (Europe) Limited ("BMEL") was established in London, United Kingdom on 22 June 1999 under "The Companies Act 1985 of the United Kingdom". It was established from the conversion of Bank Exim London branch to a Subsidiary and operated effectively since 31 July 1999. BMEL, located in London, United Kingdom, is mandated to act as a commercial bank to represent the interests of Bank Mandiri.

PT Mandiri Sekuritas

PT Mandiri Sekuritas ("Mandiri Sekuritas"), formerly known as PT Merincorp Securities Indonesia ("MSI"), incorporated under Act No. 1 dated 2 December 1991 of Sutjipto, S.H. Mandiri Sekuritas is the result of the merger of PT Bumi Daya Sekuritas ("BDS"), PT Exim Sekuritas ("ES") and PT Merincorp Securities Indonesia ("MSI") was accomplished by means of merging BDS and ES into the MSI. MSI obtained a license as a securities broker and underwriter of the securities portfolio of the Chairman of the Capital Market Supervisory Agency ("Bapepam") by decree No. KEP-12/PM/1992 and No. KEP-13/PM/1992 and started operations on 23 January 1992. The merger was based on the Deed No. 116 dated 31 July 2000 of the Notary Ny. Vita Buena, S.H., and approved by the Minister of Law and Legislation of the Republic of Indonesia on 25 August 2000 by Decree No. C-18762.HT.01.01-TH.2000 and business permits obtained previously by MSI can still be used by PT Mandiri Sekuritas. PT Mandiri Sekuritas owns 99.93% of total shares of PT Mandiri Manajemen Investasi, a Subsidiary that was established on 26 October 2004 and is engaged in investment management and advisory. Mandiri Sekuritas also owns 100% of the total shares of Mandiri Securities Pte. Ltd., a company engage a capital market service license for the business type "Dealing in Securities and Advising Corporate Finance and Monetary Authority of Singapore" based on license No. CMS100566-1 dated 10 November 2016.

On 28 December 2012, Bank Mandiri increased its capital in form of cash at Mandiri Sekuritas, amounted to Rp29,512. Bank Mandiri obtained approval from Bank Indonesia through its letter dated 31 October 2012 and the circular resolution of shareholders dated 27 December 2012 on the capital increase. After the implementation of the additional capital investment, the Bank's ownership at Mandiri Sekuritas increased from 95.69% to 99.99% of the total shares issued by Mandiri Sekuritas.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri Taspen

PT Bank Sinar Harapan Bali ("BSHB") was established as the Micro Banking on 23 February 1970 under the name MAI Bank Pasar Sinar Harapan Bali, then on 3 November 1992 the Bank transformed it into Limited Liability Company based on Deed No. 4 of Ida Bagus Alit Sudiatmika, S.H., Notary in Denpasar and obtained a business license as a commercial bank under the decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 77/KMK.017/1994 dated 10 March 1994. On 3 May 2008, shareholders of BSHB and Bank Mandiri signed the acquisition deed as stated in the acquisition deed No. 4 dated 3 May 2008 made by I Wayan Sugitha, S.H., Notary in Denpasar. The signing of the Deed of Acquisition is the beginning of Bank Mandiri's ownership of 80.00% BSHB shares, wherein the management of BSHB will be carried out separately from Bank Mandiri as a stand-alone bank with the main focus on developing Micro and Small Businesses.

On 22 October 2009, the Bank increased its capital in BSHB amounted to 1.46% of the total shares issued and fully paid, or at Rp1,460,657,000 (full amount) by purchasing all shares of BSHB owned by the President Director for 2,921,314 shares, as stated in the Deed of Sell and Purchase of Shares No. 52 dated 22 October 2009 of Notary Ni Wayan Widastri, S.H., Notary in Denpasar, Bali.

Bank increased its capital at BSHB in order to comply with Bank Indonesia regulation on Good Corporate Governance which requires the President Director of Bank should come from an independent party. Capital increase of the Bank at BSHB approved by Bank Indonesia as stated in the letter No. 11/103/DPB1/TPB1-1 dated 21 August 2009.

After increasing its capital, the Bank's ownership in BSHB increased from 80.00% to 81.46% of the total shares issued by BSHB with a total investment amounted to Rp81,461 from Rp80,000.

On 28 May 2013, the Bank increase its capital at BSHB amounted to 11.77% of the total shares issued and fully paid at Rp32,377,072,750 (full amount) by purchasing shares of BSHB owned by BSHB minority shareholders with a total of 23,546,962 shares (full amount). Capital increase of the Bank at BSHB has been approved by Bank Indonesia as stated in the letter of Bank Indonesia No. 15/33/DPB1/PB1-1 dated 6 May 2013.

On 22 December 2014, BSHB held an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders approving the issuance of 800,000,000 (full amount) of new shares to be purchased by Bank Mandiri, PT Taspen (Persero) and PT Pos Indonesia (Persero). Changes in the composition of ownership has been effective on 28 May 2015 with the approval from FSA, with the composition of the final ownership is Bank Mandiri (58.25%), PT Taspen (20.2%), PT Pos (20.2%) and individual shareholders (1.35%). FSA also approved Taspen and PT Pos as new shareholders as well as the additional capital injection of the Bank in BSHB amounted to Rp198,000.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri Taspen (continued)

On 24 July 2015, the FSA has approved the name changes of PT Bank Sinar Harapan Bali to PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos and given permission to conduct business under the name of PT Bank Mandiri Taspen. Name and logo changes are approved by FSA on 31 July 2015 and announced to public on 7 August 2015.

On 24 November 2016, the Bank get approval from the FSA related to capital injection plan at PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos amounted to Rp257,036 through letter No. S-125/PB.31/2016 regarding Approval for Bank Mandiri capital injection at Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos. This capital increase also increases the Bank's ownership in Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos from 58.25% to 59.44% of the total shares issued by PT Bank Mandiri Taspen. The capital injection effective in 2017 based on approval from FSA Bali through letter No. S-07/KR.081/2017 and registered FSA. There are differences in the recorded book value figures which resulted in a difference in transactions of Rp13,250.

On 9 October 2017, Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos held an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders which approved the changes in the composition of shareholders to Bank Mandiri (59.44%), PT Taspen (40%) and individual shareholders (0.56%). The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders also approved the changes of company's name, formerly PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos to PT Bank Mandiri Taspen.

On 6 December 2017, the Bank has received approval from FSA related to the planned additional capital injection at PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos amounted to Rp210,000 through letter No. S-131/PB.31/2017 regarding Approval for capital injection to PT Bank Mandiri Taspen. The application has been approved by the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises as stated in the letter No. S-504/MBU/09/2017 dated 7 September 2017. Approval from FSA Bali was obtained in January 2018.

The addition of capital investment does not change the percentage of ownership, the percentage of ownership of Bank Mandiri in PT Bank Mandiri Taspen remains 59.44% of the total stock issued by PT Bank Mandiri Taspen.

On 30 November 2018, PT Bank Mandiri Taspen held an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders as stated in the Deed of Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 112 dated 30 November 2018, as reaffirmed in the Deed of Resolutions Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 34 dated 14 December 2018 approved the transfer part of PT Bank Mandiri Taspen's shares portion owned by PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. to PT Taspen (Persero), therefore the ownership of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) in PT Bank Mandiri Taspen, decrease from 59.44% to 51.05%, hence the Bank's total ownership become 51.05%, PT Taspen 48.39% and individual ownership 0.56%. The changes of the percentage shareholders composition was approved by FSA on 11 January 2019.

On 8 December 2018, the Bank has received approval from FSA Jakarta, concerning plan of divestment and additional share capital to PT Bank Mandiri Taspen through Decision Letter No. S-35/PB.3/2018 regarding the Divestment Initiative and the Bank's Additional Share Capital in PT Bank Mandiri Taspen. The Bank has obtained approval from the Ministry of State Owned Enterprises through Decision Letter No. S-772/MBU/11/2018 dated 16 November 2018.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri Taspen (continued)

Based on the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders stated in the Deed of Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 112 dated 30 November 2018, as reaffirmed in the Deed of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders Resolutions No. 42 dated 19 December 2018, also approved the issuance of 140,492,748 shares (full amount) which have been taken over by Bank Mandiri and PT Taspen (Persero), by changes of the shares portion, the shareholders composition owned by Bank Mandiri becomes 51.08%, PT Taspen 48.42% and individual ownership 0.50%.

To expand the business and become National Bank that have branches all over Indonesia based on Deed of General Meeting of Shareholders Decision No. 53 dated 31 October 2016 made by Notary I Gusti Ngurah Putra Wijaya S.H, Notary in Denpasar as affirmed by Meeting Decision Number 7 dated 5 March 2019 regarding Transference of Bank's Head Office Location. The Deed has been submitted to Ministry of Law and Human Right as stated on Notification of the change of the Company's Information dated 11 March 2019 No. AHU-AH.01.03.-138220 and registered on the Company register Number AHU-0039461.AH.01.11 year 2019 dated 11 March 2019. The Change of Bank's Article of Association has also been approved based on the Decree of Ministry of Law and Human Right of Indonesia No.AHU-0012925.AH.01.02 year 2019 regarding Approval of amendments to the Article of Association PT Bank Mandiri Taspen and has received approval from FSA Number. S-5/PB.1/2019 dated 28 January 2019 regarding Separation and Transference of Head Office Location Plan, Bank transfer their Head Office from Denpasar-Bali to Central Jakarta. The head office relocation was then carried out effectively on 11 March 2019.

In 2020, the Bank has injected additional capital amounting to Rp255,384 to PT Bank Mandiri Taspen. Based on Circular Decision of Shareholder PT Bank Mandiri Taspen dated 16 December 2020 as stated on Deed of General Meeting of Shareholders Resolutions No. 41 dated 28 December 2020 has been approved by PT Bank Mandiri Taspen to issue 135,993,787 new shares which will be executed by Bank and PT Taspen (Persero). Therefore the ownership of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) in PT Bank Mandiri Taspen, increased from 51.077% to 51.098%, PT Taspen (Persero) from 48.416% became 48.437%, and individual ownership from 0.507% became 0.465%. The change in the composition of share ownership has been effective from 13 January 2021 with the approval and receipt of Notification of the changes to the Article of Association of PT Bank Mandiri Taspen from Ministry Law and Human Right regarding the changes in authorized capital, issued capital and paid-up in capital, and from administrative perspective, by reporting to FSA about the Change of the Shareholder Composition.

Prior to 1 January 2011, goodwill arising from the acquisition of PT Bank Mandiri Taspen amounted to Rp19,219 was amortised using the straight-line method over 5 (five) years with the estimation of economic benefits of the goodwill. Effective on 1 January 2011, in accordance with SFAS No. 22 (Revised 2009), "Business Combinations", goodwill is not amortised but is tested for impairment on annually basis. The Bank periodically evaluates the impairment of goodwill in accordance with SFAS No. 48, "Impairment of Assets" (see Note 2s). The balance of goodwill on 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp21,043.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Mandiri Tunas Finance

PT Mandiri Tunas Finance ("MTF"), formerly PT Tunas Financindo Sarana ("TFS") is a company engaged in consumer financing activities. MTF was established based on Notarial Deed of Misahardi Wilamarta, S.H., No. 262 dated 17 May 1989 and approved by the Ministry of Justice through its Decision Letter No. C2-4868.HT.01.01.TH.89 dated 1 June 1989 and published in State Gazette No. 57, Supplement No. 1369 dated 18 July 1989. MTF commenced its commercial activities in 1989. MTF obtained a business license to operate in leasing, factoring and consumer financing from Minister of Finance in its Decision Letter No. 1021/KMK.13/1989 dated 7 September 1989, No. 54/KMK.013/1992 dated 15 January 1992 and No. 19/KMK.017/2001 dated 19 January 2001. Based on Notarial Deed of Dr. A. Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, dated 6 February 2009, the Bank entered into a sales and purchase agreement with MTF's shareholders (PT Tunas Ridean Tbk. and PT Tunas Mobilindo Parama) to acquire 51.00% ownership of MTF through its purchase of 1,275,000,000 shares of MTF (the nominal value of Rp100 (full amount)) per share amounted to Rp290,000.

The acquisition of 51.00% of MTF shares ownership by Bank Mandiri was approved in the Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting of MTF as stated in the Minutes of Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting No. 8 dated 6 February 2009 and listed in Legal Entity Administration System of Ministry of Law and Human Rights as affirmed by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through its Letter No. AHU-AH.01.10-01575 dated 11 March 2009.

This acquisition had been approved by Bank Indonesia through the Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 11/3/DPB1/TPB1-1 dated 8 January 2009.

The amendment of the TFS's name to become MTF was undertaken on 26 June 2009, in accordance with a resolution on Notarial Deed of PT Tunas Financindo Sarana No. 181 dated 26 June 2009, notarised by Notary Dr. Irawan Soerodjo, S.H., Msi. The Articles of Association was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. AHU-4056.AH.01.02.TH.09 dated 26 August 2009.

Prior to 1 January 2011, goodwill arising from the acquisitions of MTF amounted to Rp156,807 was amortised using the straight-line method over 5 (five) years with the estimation of economic benefits of the goodwill. Effective 1 January 2011, in accordance with SFAS No. 22 (Revised 2009), "Business Combinations", goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment annually. The Bank periodically evaluates the impairment of goodwill in accordance with SFAS No. 48, "Impairment of Assets" (see Note 2.r.iii). The balance of goodwill on 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp96,697.

Mandiri International Remittance Sendirian Berhad

Mandiri International Remittance Sendirian Berhad ("MIR"), a wholly owned Subsidiary of Bank Mandiri and became a Malaysian legal entity since 17 March 2009 based on registration No. 850077-P. MIR is engaged in money remittance service under the provisions of the Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM"). MIR has obtained an approval from Bank Indonesia ("BI") through letter No. 10/548/DPB1 dated 14 November 2008 and approval from BNM to conduct operational activities through its letter No. KL.EC.150/1/8562 dated 18 November 2009. MIR officially commenced its operations on 29 November 2009 and is currently located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In 2020, MIR has 14 branches around Malaysia and provide remittance service to 8 (eight) countries which are Indonesia, Phillipines, Thailand, Singapore, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services

PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services ("AXA Mandiri") is a joint venture company between PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. ("Bank Mandiri") and National Mutual International Pty Ltd ("NMI") that is engaged in Life Insurance. AXA Mandiri was formerly established under the name of PT Asuransi Jiwa Staco Raharja on 30 September 1991 by Notarial Deed No. 179 of Muhani Salim, S.H. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia through its letter No. C2-6144.HT.01.01.TH.91 dated 28 October 1991. The Company obtained its life insurance license through General Directorate of Finance Institution Decision Letter No. KEP.605/KM.13/1991 and officially commenced its operations on 4 December 1991. The Company's name was then changed to PT Asuransi Jiwa Mandiri and subsequently changed to PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services. This change was approved by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in its Decision Letter No. C-28747.HT.01.04.TH.2003 dated 10 December 2003, and was published in State Gazette No. 64, Supplement No. 7728 dated 10 August 2004 with shareholders composed of NMI 51.00% and Bank Mandiri 49.00%.

The shareholders of Bank Mandiri, at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders held on 17 May 2010 (in article 7), had approved the acquisition of additional shares in AXA Mandiri through the purchase of 2.00% of the total shares issued and fully paid shares in AXA Mandiri directly from NMI.

On 20 August 2010, Bank Mandiri signed a Sell and Purchase Agreement (AJB) to acquire 2,027,844 (two million twenty seven thousand eight hundred forty four) shares (for an amount of Rp48,427) or 2.00% of issued and fully paid-in capital of AXA Mandiri from NMI in front of Notary Dr. A. Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM. The addition of shares in AXA Mandiri was approved by Bank Indonesia through its letter No. 12/71/DPB1/TPB1-1 dated 22 July 2010. After this acquisition, the Bank's percentage of ownership in AXA Mandiri increased to 51.00%.

Prior to 1 January 2011, goodwill arising from the acquisition of AXA Mandiri amounted to Rp40,128 was amortised using the straight-line method over 5 (five) years with the estimation of economic benefits of the goodwill. Effective on 1 January 2011, in accordance with SFAS No. 22 (Revised 2009), "Business Combinations", goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment annually. Bank periodically evaluates the impairment of goodwill in accordance with SFAS No. 48, "Impairment of Assets" (see Note 2s). The balance of goodwill on 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp37,194.

PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia

PT Asuransi Jiwa Indonesia Inhealth ("Mandiri Inhealth") was established on 6 October 2008 based on the Notarial Deed No. 2 of NM Dipo Nusantara Pua Upa, S.H. Inhealth has obtained its license from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through its letter No. AHU-90399.AH.01.01 dated 26 November 2008. Inhealth obtained its license to operate in life insurance as stated on the Decision Letter of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. KEP-38/KM.10/2009 dated 20 March 2009.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia (continued)

On 23 December 2013, Bank Mandiri with PT Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk. and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero) as the buyers and the Social Security Agency of Health (BPJS Kesehatan; formerly PT Askes (Persero)) and the Koperasi Bhakti Askes as the sellers have signed a Conditional Share Purchase Agreement on PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia ("Inhealth") where the execution of transactions will be conducted in two phases as follows:

- 1. Phase 1, namely the acquisition of 80% ownership in Inhealth, whereas the ownership of the PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. is 60%, PT Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk. and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero) are 10%, respectively, and BPJS Kesehatan still has 20%; and
- 2. Phase 2, namely the acquisition of 20% ownership of BPJS in Inhealth by the PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. so that the total ownership of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. becomes 80%. The composition of Mandiri inhealth shareholders after the stage 2 transaction resulted in 80% percentage ownership PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, 10% of PT Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk. and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero), respectively, of the total shares issued and fully paid of Mandiri Inhealth.

On 27 February 2014, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. has obtained the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders related to the acquisition of Mandiri Inhealth. Furthermore, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. also has received the approval of the proposed acquisition from FSA in accordance with Letter No. S-37/PB/31/2014 dated 17 April 2014 regarding the Application for Approval for Equity Investment of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. in PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia.

On 2 May 2014, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. with PT Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk. and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero) as the buyers with BPJS Kesehatan (formerly PT Askes (Persero)) and Koperasi Bhakti Askes as the sellers have signed a Sell and Purchase Agreement of Inhealth's shares as recorded in Notarial deed of Sell And Purchase Agreement No. 01 dated 2 May 2014 by Notary Mala Mukti S.H., LL.M.

With the signing of the Sell and Purchase Agreements, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. has effectively become the majority shareholder in Inhealth with ownership of 60% (Rp600,000), PT Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk. and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero) of 10% respectively (Rp100,000) and BPJS Kesehatan of 20% (Rp200,000). Change in share ownership has been approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of Inhealth by Notary Mala Mukti S.H., LL.M. No. 19 dated 5 May 2014 and has been submitted to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and has been received through letter No. AHU-06507.40.22.2014 dated 5 May 2014 regarding the Receipt of Company's data change Notification of Data Change of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia.

Articles of Association of Inhealth has been changed in accordance with the Shareholders Agreement which was signed on 23 December 2013 and has been recorded in the Notarial Deed of Mala Mukti, S.H., LL.M No. 20 dated 5 May 2014. This change has been submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and accepted through its letter No. AHU-01805.40.21.2014 dated 6 May 2014.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia (continued)

Signing of the Sell and Purchase Agreements was the first phase of Inhealth's acquisition in accordance with Conditional Share Purchase Agreement which was signed on 23 December 2013.

On 30 March 2015, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. carried out an addition of share investment in Inhealth by buying 200,000 shares owned by BPJS Kesehatan through the signing of the Deed of Sell and Purchase Agreement No. 108, dated 30 March 2015, made before Mala Mukti, S.H., LL.M., Notary in Jakarta, which is 20% (twenty percent) of the total shares issued by Inhealth. Total purchase price amounted to Rp330,000. The addition of these investments had been approved by the FSA as mentioned in its letter No. S-19/PB.31/2015 dated 20 February 2015. The difference in the balance of recorded non-controlling interest in the fair value of consideration paid for the additional shares of to 20% of Inhealth shares amounted to Rp92,751 is recorded as "Difference in transactions with non-controlling interest".

Since the signing date of the Sell and Purchase Agreements, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. has effectively become the majority shareholder of Mandiri Inhealth with ownership of 80%, which PT Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk. and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero) each own 10%. It has been approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with Notarial Deed of Mala Mukti S.H., LL.M. No. 109 dated 30 March 2015 and submitted to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and accepted by its letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0020238 dated 30 March 2015 regarding Acceptance Notification of the Data Change of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia.

Bank Mandiri acquired 80% of total shares issued by Mandiri Inhealth amounted to Rp1,320,000. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021 goodwill each amounted to Rp268,181, respectively. The Bank periodically evaluates the impairment of goodwill in accordance with SFAS No. 48, "Impairment of Assets" (Note 2s).

On 21 September 2021, PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia offered 10% (ten percent) of its shares to PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. and PT Kimia Farma Tbk. as stated in its letter Number: 290/DMA/IX/202 dated 21 September 2021 regarding the Offer to Release 10% of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia's shares on behalf of PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia.

On 13 October 2021, PT Kimia Farma Tbk. provided a response stating that PT Kimia Farma Tbk. did not take the offer offered by PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia for the release of 10% (ten percent) of the shares as stated in Letter Number: 678/KU 000/1000/X/2021 dated 13 October 2021 regarding the offer to Release 10% of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia's Shares on behalf of PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia.

On 24 November 2021, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. provided a response stating that PT Kimia Farma Tbk. did not take the offer offered by PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia for the disposal of the 10% (ten percent) shares, as stated in letter Number: KES/1836/2021 dated 24 November 2021 regarding Letter of Reply to Release Offer of 10% (ten percent) of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia's shares on behalf of PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia.

On 8 November 2021, PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia (Persero) as the buyer and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia as the seller signed a Conditional Share Sell and Purchase Agreement.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia (continued)

On 10 December 2021, Mandiri Inhealth has submitted an application for approval for a change in ownership which does not result in a change in controlling shareholder to the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") as stated in letter Number: 4919/AJII/V/DIREKSI/1221 dated 13 December 2021 regarding Application Approval of change in ownership of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia.

On 2 March 2022, the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") gave approval for the plan to change the ownership of the Company through the transfer of all shares owned by PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia ("Jasindo") in the amount of Rp100,000 to PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia (Persero) ("BPUI"), as a prospective shareholder of the Company as stated in the letter Number: S-35/NB.11/2022 regarding the Approval for Changes in Ownership of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia dated 2 March 2022.

On 8 June 2022, the Minutes of Resolutions of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia concerning Shareholder Changes Implemented Circularly by PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, PT Kimia Farma Tbk, and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia ("Circular Decisions").

On 16 June 2022, a Share Sell and Purchase Agreement was signed between PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia (Persero) and PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia before notary Mala Mukti SH., LL.M as stated in the Deed of Sell and Purchase of Shares Number: 59 dated 16 June 2022 ("Sell and Purchase Deed").

On 24 June 2022, for the implementation of the Circular Decision and the Deed of Sell and Purchase of Shares and the fulfillment of the requirements for the application for Approval for a change of ownership by FSA, before Notary Mala Mukti SH., LL.M in Jakarta, a Deed of Statement of Shareholders' Decision was drawn up as stated in Deed Number 73 dated 22 June, which was received and recorded the change in company data by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in its letter Number: AHU-AH.01.09-0025840 dated 24 June 2022.

On 27 June 2022, Mandiri Inhealth reported the implementation of the change in ownership to the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") as stated in letter Number: 2618/AJII/I/DIREKSI/06622 regarding the Implementation of Changes in Company Ownership dated 27 June 2022.

On 5 July 2022, the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") gave approval and recorded the report on the change in ownership of the 10% shares issued by Mandiri Inhealth, originally PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia to PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia (Persero) as stated in the letter Number: S-2499/NB.111/2022 regarding the Recording of the Report on the Implementation of Changes in Ownership of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia dated 5 July 2022. So that the composition of Mandiri Inhealth shareholders is PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. as much as 80% (eighty percent), PT Kimia Farma Tbk. 10% (ten percent), and PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia (Persero) 10% (ten percent).

On 22 July 2022, the Ministry of BUMN has provided an exception for the temporary suspension of the establishment of a subsidiary company or joint venture within BUMN in connection with the establishment of PT FitAja Digital Nusantara through letter No. S-459/MBU/07/2022.

On 29 July 2022, PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia obtained approval at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the plan to invest in capital and establish a subsidiary or joint venture company, PT FitAja Digital Nusantara.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia (continued)

On 31 July 2022, PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia together with PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia and PT Metra Digital Investama signed an Agreement to Establish a Joint Company. With the signing of the agreement, PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia is legally a shareholder in PT FitAja Digital Nusantara. The implementation of PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia's equity participation in PT FitAja Digital Nusantara was carried out in 2 (two) stages where as of 31 December 2022 it had been effective for stage 1, namely equity participation in the amount of Rp17,380 with an ownership portion of 31.45% (thirty one point forty-five percent).

PT Mandiri Utama Finance

On 16 April 2014, Bank Mandiri and PT Asco Investindo ("ASCO") and PT Tunas Ridean (Persero) Tbk. ("TURI"), signed an agreement of signing a preliminary agreement to set up a finance company to be able to accelerate Bank Mandiri finance portfolio, especially in the segment of vehicle financing.

On 22 October 2014, Bank Mandiri with ASCO and TURI signed a shareholders' agreement on the establishment of a finance company with an authorised capital of Rp100,000 and an ownership composition as follows: the Bank Mandiri (51%); ASCO (37%); and TURI (12%). Subsequently, on 23 December 2014, in accordance with letter No. S-137/PB.31/2014 the Bank obtained a principle license of equity participation in the new company financing from Bank Supervision FSA.

On 21 January 2015, the deed of incorporation of a new subsidiary of Bank Mandiri named PT Mandiri Utama Finance ("MUF") has been signed as outlined in the Notarial Deed Ashoya Ratam, SH, M.Kn. No. 19 dated 21 January 2015 and was approved by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in Decree No. AHU-0003452.AH.01.01. year 2015 dated 26 January 2015. Concurrent with the signing of the deed of incorporation, the Bank also made capital injection amounted to Rp51,000 as stipulated in the Bank's shareholding in MUF. Based on Notarial Deed No. 66 of Ashoya Ratam dated 29 May 2015 on the Circular Letter of Shareholders' Meeting regarding the approval of change in composition of the Board of Commissioners, which such changes registered with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia based on Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0936033 dated 29 May 2015.

After the signing of the deed, MUF submitted application of financing company business license to FSA - Non-Bank Financial Institutions ("FSA IKNB"). Upon request, the FSA IKNB has issued a decree of IKNB Board of Commissioners of the FSA No. KEP-81/D.05/2015 regarding the Granting Approval of Financing Company to PT Mandiri Utama Finance on 25 June 2015 through FSA letter No. SR-3516 /NB.111/2015 dated 26 June 2015, regarding the Granting Approval of Financing Company PT Mandiri Utama Finance.

On 24 August 2015, MUF has performed the initial operational activities through cooperation with primary dealers and showroom, as well as vehicle financing disbursement to limited customers to meet the requirements of the FSA IKNB, and commercially operated on January 2016 through its branches which already have operational permit from FSA IKNB.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Mandiri Utama Finance (continued)

Based on the Letter of Approval from the FSA No. S-86/PB.31/2016 dated 25 August 2016, regarding the Application for Approval of the Increase in the Share Capital of PT Mandiri Utama Finance, the FSA expressed no objection to the Bank's plan of increasing its equity participation in MUF amounted to Rp102,000. The increase of capital in MUF will be done gradually with a nominal value of Rp51,000 for each stage. On 29 August 2016, the execution of the first stage in increasing the share capital of MUF, with a nominal value of Rp51,000, has been completed. The next stage of issuing additional share capital amounted to Rp51,000 has been carried out on 16 December 2016. The increase in capital did not change the percentage of ownership over MUF as follows Bank Mandiri 51%, ASCO 37% and TURI 12%.

Based on the Letter of Approval from the FSA No. S-68/PB.31/2017 dated 26 July 2017, regarding the Application for Approval of the Increase in the Share Capital of the Bank to MUF, FSA expressed no objection to the Bank's plan of increasing its equity participation in MUF amounted to Rp102,000. The increase of capital in MUF will be done for two phases with nominal value Rp51,000 for each phase. On 28 July 2017, the execution of the first phase increasing the share capital of MUF with nominal value of Rp51,000 has been completed and documented on Notarial Deed of Ashoya Ratam S.H., M.Kn, No. 56 dated 29 August 2017 and approved by Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia based on Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0169081 year 2017 dated 6 September 2017. On 30 October 2017, the execution of the second phase increasing the share capital of MUF with nominal value of Rp51,000,000,000 (fifty one billion Rupiah) (full amount) has been completed as stated in the Notarial Deed of Ashoya Ratam S.H., M.Kn. No. 60 dated 24 November 2017 and has been ratified by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights by Decree No. AHU-AH.01.03-0195073 dated 27 November 2017. The addition of capital investment does not change the percentage of ownership, the percentage of ownership of Bank Mandiri in MUF amounted to 51%, ASCO amounted to 37% and TURI amounted to 12%.

Furthermore, MUF request approval to operate for Sharia Unit (UUS) to FSA-IKNB Sharia and approved to operate Sharia Unit (UUS) MUF through Decision Letter Commissioners Board FSA No. KEP-36/NB.223/NB/2018 about "granting permission to Operate Sharia Unit for Financing Company to PT Mandiri Utama Finance" dated 27 April 2018 through FSA letter No. S-626/NB.223/2018 dated 15 May 2018 about "Notification Transcript of Permission to Operate Sharia Unit for Financing Company to PT Mandiri Utama Finance".

PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia

As of 23 June 2015, Bank Mandiri and PT Mandiri Sekuritas have established new subsidiary engaged in venture capital under the name of PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia ("MCI").

Establishment of the Company was marked by the signing of the deed of Bank Mandiri and PT Mandiri Sekuritas in which the Bank invested capital amounted Rp9,900, representing 99% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas injected capital amounted to Rp100 which represents a 1% share ownership in MCI, therefore the capital structure of MCI amounted Rp10,000.

Bank Mandiri's equity participation in the framework of establishment of MCI was approved by the FSA per its letter No. S-48/PB.31/2015 regarding Application for Approval of Equity Participation of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. for the establishment of Venture Capital Company on 11 June 2015.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (continued)

As of 26 June 2015, the establishment of MCI was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights through letter No. AHU-2445684.AH.01.01 year 2015. MCI obtained a license to carry out business activities in the venture capital sector on 10 November 2015 through the decree of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-113/D.05/2015 stating that MCI may carry out full operational activities.

Based on the Letter of Approval from the FSA No. S-1/PB.31/2016 dated 7 January 2016, regarding the Application for Approval of the Bank's investment in PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (MCI), the FSA expressed no objection to Bank Mandiri's plan of additional shares investment in MCI.

As of 5 February 2016, MCI has obtained the approval of changes in Articles of Association regarding to the increase in authorised capital and issued capital by Minister of Law and Human Rights based on letter No.AHU-0002343.AH.01.02 year 2016 as documented in Deed No. 13 dated 3 February 2016 which the Bank's authorised and issued capital became Rp349,900 representing 99.97% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas became Rp100 representing 0.03% share ownership in MCI, therefore the capital structure in MCI amounted to Rp350,000.

The additional shares investment in MCI was done through the issuance of 3,400 new shares in MCI, each share has a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) in which all such and new shares were executed by Bank Mandiri (100%).

Based on the approval letter from FSA No. S-69/PB.31/2017 dated 26 July 2017 regarding the Application for Approval of the Bank's investment to PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (MCI), the FSA expressed no objection to Bank Mandiri's plan of additional shares investment in MCI.

As of 13 September 2017, MCI has obtained the approval of changes in Articles of Association regarding to the increase in authorised capital and issued capital by Minister of Law and Human Rights based on letter No.AHU-0018840.AH.01.02 year 2017 as documented in Deed No. 8 dated 7 September 2017 which the Bank's authorised and issued capital became Rp549,900 representing 99.98% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas became Rp100 representing 0.02% share ownership in MCI, therefore the capital structure in MCI amounted to Rp550,000.

The additional shares investment in MCI was done through the issuance of 2,000 new shares in MCI, each share has a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) in which all such and new shares were executed by Bank Mandiri (100%).

Based on the approval letter from FSA No. S-14/PB.31/2019 dated 31 January 2019 regarding Bank's additional investment in PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia, FSA has recorded Bank Mandiri's plan to conduct the additional investment to MCI in FSA's administration.

As of 7 February 2019, MCI has obtained the approval of changes in Articles of Association regarding to the increase in authorised capital and issued capital by Minister of Law and Human Rights based on letter No.AHU-00063880.AH.01.02 year 2019 as documented in Deed No. 06 dated 7 February 2019 which the Bank's authorised and issued capital became Rp1,096,900 representing 99.99% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas became Rp100 representing 0.01% share ownership in MCI, therefore the capital structure in MCI amounted to Rp1,097,000.

The additional shares investment to MCI was done through the issuance of 5,470 new shares in MCI, each share has a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) in which all such and new shares were executed by Bank Mandiri (100%).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (continued)

Based on the approval letter from FSA No. S-111/PB.31/2019 dated 30 July 2019 regarding Bank's additional investment to PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia, FSA has recorded Bank Mandiri's plan to conduct the additional investment to MCI in FSA's administration.

As of 30 July 2019, MCI has obtained the approval of changes in Articles of Association regarding to the increase in authorised capital and issued capital by Minister of Law and Human Rights based on letter No.AHU-0044080.AH.01.02 year 2019 as documented in Deed No. 13 dated 30 July 2019 which the Bank's authorised and issued capital became Rp1,456,900 representing 99.99% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas became Rp100 representing 0.01% share ownership in MCI, therefore the capital structure in MCI amounted to Rp1,457,000.

The additional shares investment in MCI was done through the issuance of 3,600 new shares in MCI, each share has a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) in which all such and new shares were executed by Bank Mandiri (100%).

Based on the approval letter from FSA No. S-283/PB.31/2021 dated 29 December 2021 regarding the Application for Approval of the Bank's investment to PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (MCI), the FSA expressed no objection to Bank Mandiri's plan of additional shares investment in MCI.

As of 31 December 2021, MCI has obtained the approval of changes in Articles of Association regarding the increase in authorised and issued capital from the Minister of Law and Human Rights based on its letter No.AHU-0077472.AH.01.02 year 2021 as documented in Deed No. 4 dated 30 December 2021, where the authorized capital and issued capital of Bank Mandiri amounted to Rp1,602,900 representing 99.99% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas to Rp100 representing 0.01% share ownership in MCI, so that MCI's capital structure is Rp1,603,000.

The additional shares investment in MCI was made through the issuance of 1,460 new shares in MCI, each share has a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) in which all such and new shares were subscribed by Bank Mandiri (100%).

Based on the approval letter from FSA No. S-283/PB.31/2021 dated 29 December 2021 regarding Approval of Additional Bank Brothers' Equity Participation in PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (MCI), FSA stated that it has no objections to Bank Mandiri's plan to make additional equity participation in MCI.

On 25 June 2022, MCI obtained approval for the amendment to the Articles of Association regarding the increase in authorized and issued capital by the Minister of Law and Human Rights with No.AHU-0043484.AH.01.02. in 2022 as stated in Deed No. 25 dated 24 June 2022 where the authorized capital and issued capital of Bank Mandiri amounted to Rp1,709,900 representing 99.99% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas to Rp100 representing 0.01% share ownership in MCI, so that MCI's capital structure is Rp1,710,000.

Mandiri Capital Indonesia owns 99.99% of the total shares of PT Mitra Transaksi Indonesia which is a third party processor and acquirer service provider that provides end-to-end processes and networks for payment solutions in Indonesia, a Subsidiary of MCI which was established on 13 January 2016 and engages in business support services related to financial services, specifically financial services in the field of payment by card.

Additional shares investment in MCI was carried out by issuing 1,070 new shares in MCI, each share having a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) where all of the new shares were taken up by Bank Mandiri (100%).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

g. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (continued)

Based on the approval letter from FSA No. S-136/PB.31/2022 dated 20 September 2022 regarding the Approval of the Additional Bank's Equity Participation in PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (MCI), FSA stated that it has no objections to Bank Mandiri's plan to make additional equity participation in MCI.

On 5 October 2022, MCI obtained approval for the amendment to the Articles of Association regarding the increase in authorized and issued capital by the Minister of Law and Human Rights with No. AHU-0071744.AH.01.02. Year 2022 as stated in Deed No. 1 dated 3 October 2022 where the authorized capital and issued capital of Bank Mandiri amounted to Rp2,184,900 representing 99.99% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas to Rp100 representing 0.01% share ownership in MCI, so that MCI's capital structure is Rp2,185,000.

Additional shares investment in MCI was carried out by issuing 4,750 new shares in MCI, each share having a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount) where all of the new shares were taken up by Bank Mandiri (100%).

Based on the approval letter from FSA No. SR-129/PB.31/2022 dated 13 December 2022 regarding the Approval of Additional Bank's Equity Participation in PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (MCI), FSA stated that it had no objections to Bank Mandiri's plan to make additional equity participation in MCI.

On 27 December 2022, MCI obtained approval for the amendment to the Articles of Association regarding the increase in authorized and issued capital by the Minister of Law and Human Rights with No.AHU-0129677.AH.01.02. Year 2022 as stated in Deed No.7 dated 27 December 2022 where the authorized capital and issued capital of Bank Mandiri amounted to Rp3,358,400 representing 99.99% share ownership in MCI and PT Mandiri Sekuritas to Rp100 representing 0.01% ownership shares in MCI, so that MCI's capital structure is Rp3,358,500.

Additional shares investment in MCI was performed by issuing 11,735 new shares in MCI, each shares having a nominal value of Rp100,000,000 (full amount), where all of the new shares were taken by Bank Mandiri (100%).

h. Structure and Management

Bank Mandiri's head office is located on Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto Kavling 36-38, South Jakarta, Indonesia. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Mandiri's the structure and number of Bank Mandiri's domestic and foreign offices are as follows:

	2022	2021
Domestic regional offices	12	12
Domestic branches: Branch Offices*) Sub-Branch Offices	138 2,225	137 2,465
Total domestic branches	2,363	2,602
Overseas branches	6	6

Several branch offices function as area offices. In accordance with POJK No.12/POJK.03/2021 dated 30 July 2021 regarding Commercial Banks, the Cash Office, Payment Point and Mobile Cash are registered as branch office (KCP) starting 31 October 2021. In accordance with FSA Letter No.S-30/PB.11/2022 dated 6 March 2022 regarding Apolo Reporting - Office Network in accordance with POJK No. 12/POJK.03/2021 regarding Commercial Banks that Payment Points and Mobile Cash are not registered as Sub-Branch Offices starting 31 March 2022.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

h. Structure and Management (continued)

As of 31 December 2022, Bank Mandiri has 6 overseas branches located in Cayman Islands, Singapore, Hong Kong, 2 branch offices in Dili Timor Leste, Shanghai (People's Republic of China) and 1 remittance office in Hong Kong.

To support Bank Mandiri in achieving its aspiration to be the primary customers' financial partner, Bank Mandiri divided its organisation structure into strategic business units (SBU) to three major groups, which are:

- Business Units, are responsible as the Bank's main business development or operational segment unit, consists of two main segments, namely Wholesale Banking which consists of Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking, Government Institutional, Treasury & International Banking and Retail banking which consists of Credit Card, Consumer Loan, Micro Personal Loan, Small & Medium Enterprise Banking and Micro Development & Agent Banking.
- Support Functions, are responsible as supporting units that provide overall support to Bank's
 operations consisting of Special Asset Management, Risk Management which monitors
 Wholesale Risk and Retail Risk, Information Technology & Operation that supervises Operation,
 Compliance and Human Resources, Strategic and Finance, Internal Audit and Corporate
 Transformation.
- 3. Business & Distribution are responsible as selling products and services to all segments of Bank's customers, consisting of 12 Regional Offices that are spread out across Indonesia and wealth management.

Bank Mandiri has made changes to the organizational structure which took effect on 22 December 2022 as stated in Directors Decree No. KEP.DIR/044/2022 dated 4 October 2022 concerning Organizational Structure. Changes in the organizational structure of Bank Mandiri by rearranging the organization to meet the needs and development of the Bank.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the members of Bank Mandiri's Boards of Commissioners are as follows:

		2022	2021
Board of Commissioners President Commissioner/			
Independent Commissioner	:	Muhamad Chatib Basri	Muhamad Chatib Basri
Deputy Chief Commissioner/			
Independent Commissioner	:	Andrinof A. Chaniago	Andrinof A. Chaniago
Independent Commissioner	:	Boedi Armanto	Mohamad Nasir*)
Independent Commissioner	:	Loeke Larasati A.	Boedi Armanto
Independent Commissioner	:	Muliadi Rahardja	Loeke Larasati A.
Commissioner	:	Rionald Silaban	Rionald Silaban
Commissioner	:	Arif Budimanta	Arif Budimanta
Commissioner	:	Faried Utomo	Faried Utomo
Commissioner	:	Nawal Nely	Nawal Nely
Commissioner	:	Muhammad Yusuf Ateh	Muhammad Yusuf Ateh

Office term of Mr. Mohamad Nasir ends on 10 March 2022 in accordance with the decision of Bank Mandiri's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

h. Structure and Management (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the members of Bank Mandiri's Board of Directors are as follows:

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-,		-,	٠,

: Agus Dwi Handaya

Aquarius Rudianto

Toni E. B. Subari

: Agus Dwi Handaya

: Aquarius Rudianto

Toni E. B. Subari

: Panji Irawan

: Riduan

Panji Irawan

Riduan

Board of Directors

President Director : Darmawan Junaidi Deputy of President Director Alexandra Askandar Director of Risk Management Ahmad Siddik Badruddin

Director of Compliance and Human

Resources

Director of Treasury and International Banking

Director of Commercial Banking

Director of Consumer and Retail Banking

Director of Operation

Director of Corporate Banking Susana Indah K. Indriati

Director of Government Institutional : Rohan Hafas Director of Finance and Strategy Sigit Prastowo : Timothy Utama Director of Information Technology

2021

Board of Directors

President Director Darmawan Junaidi Deputy of President Director Alexandra Askandar Director of Risk Management Ahmad Siddik Badruddin Director of Compliance and Human

Resources

Director of Treasury and International Banking

Director of Commercial Banking

Director of Consumer and Retail Banking **Director of Operation**

Director of Corporate Banking Susana Indah K. Indriati Director of Government Institutional Rohan Hafas

Director of Finance and Strategy Sigit Prastowo : Timothy Utama Director of Information Technology

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the members of Bank Mandiri's Audit Committee are as follows:

2022 2021 Chairman and member Boedi Armanto Boedi Armanto Member Muhamad Chatib Basri Muhamad Chatib Basri Andrinof A. Chaniago Andrinof A. Chaniago Member Loeke Larasati A. Mohamad Nasir*) Member Muliadi Rahardia Member Loeke Larasati A. Rasyid Darajat Rasyid Darajat Member Rubi Pertama Rubi Pertama Member

Office term of Mr. Mohamad Nasir ends on 10 March 2022 in accordance with the decision of Bank Mandiri's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

h. Structure and Management (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Mandiri's Remuneration and Nomination Committee are as follows:

	2022	2021
Chairman and member Member Member Member Member Member Secretary (ex-officio) concurrently a member	Muhamad Chatib Basri Andrinof A. Chaniago Muliadi Rahardja Rionald Silaban Arif Budimanta SEVP/Group Head Human Capital	Muhamad Chatib Basri Andrinof A. Chaniago Mohamad Nasir ¹⁾ Rionald Silaban Arif Budimanta SEVP/Group Head Human Capital

Office term of Mr. Mohamad Nasir ends on 10 March 2022 in accordance with the decision of Bank Mandiri's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Mandiri's Risk Oversight Committee are as follows:

		2022	2021
Chairman and member Member Member Member Member Member Member Member Member	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Andrinof A. Chaniago Boedi Armanto Loeke Larasati A. Nawal Nely Arif Budimanta Chrisna Pranoto Caroline Halim	Andrinof A. Chaniago Boedi Armanto Loeke Larasati A. Nawal Nely Arif Budimanta Chrisna Pranoto Caroline Halim
As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Ba follows:	ınk Mandir	ri's Integrated Governance	Committee are as
		2022	2021
Chairman and member	:	Muhamad Chatib Basri Andrinof A. Chaniago Loeke Larasati A. Faried Utomo Muhammad Yusuf Ateh Chrisna Pranoto Rasyid Darajat Independent Commissioner Bank Mantap*) Independent	Muhamad Chatib Basri Andrinof A. Chaniago Loeke Larasati A. Faried Utomo Muhammad Yusuf Ateh Chrisna Pranoto Rasyid Darajat Independent Commissioner Bank Mantap*) Independent
	•	Commissioner MAGI*)	Commissioner MAGI*)
Member	:	Independent Commissioner Mansek ¹⁾	Independent Commissioner Mansek ^{*)}
Member	:	Independent Commissioner AMFS*)	Independent Commissioner AMFS*)
Member	:	Independent Commissioner MTF ^{*)}	Independent Commissioner MTF*)
Member	:	Independent Commissioner MUF*)	Independent Commissioner MUF ^{*)}
Member	:	Independent Commissioner MCI*)	Independent Commissioner MCI*)
Member	:	Independent Commissioner Inhealth*)	Independent Commissioner Inhealth*)

^{*)} Confirming the subsidiaries excecutives

Member

Member

Independent

Commissioner BSI*)

Sharia Supervisory

Board from subsidiary*)

Independent

Commissioner BSI*)

Sharia Supervisory

Board from subsidiary*)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION** (continued)

h. Structure and Management (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Chairperson of Bank Mandiri's Internal Audit was Danis Subyantoro.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Mandiri's Corporate Secretary was Rudi As Aturridha.

The number of Bank Mandiri employees as of 31 December 2022 was 38,200 people (31 December 2021: 37,840 people, (unaudited).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of Bank and its Subsidiaries ("Group") were completed and authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors as of 31 January 2023.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards which comprised of the Statements and Interpretations issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants and Board of Shariah Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants and the Capital Market Supervisory Agency and Financial Institution ("Bapepam-LK") regulation No. VIII.G.7 Attachment of the Chairman of Bapepam and LK's decree No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated 25 June 2012, regarding Financial Statements Presentation and Disclosure for Issuer or Public Companies.

a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statement of the Bank and Subsidiaries are set out below:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost, except for financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and all derivative instruments which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statement is prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, except for the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Consolidated statement of cash flows are prepared using the direct method by classifying cash flows in operating, investing and financing activities.

Items within other comprehensive income are classified separately, between accounts which will be reclassified to profit or loss and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

The financial statement of a Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking have been prepared based on with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 101 (Revised 2016), "Presentation of Financial Statements for Sharia Banking", SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019) "Accounting for *Murabahah*", SFAS No. 104 (Revised 2016) "Accounting for *Istishna*", SFAS No. 105 "Accounting for *Mudharabah*", SFAS No. 106 "Accounting for *Musyarakah*", SFAS No. 107 (Revised 2016) "Accounting for *Ijarah*", SFAS No. 110 (Revised 2015) "Accounting for *Sukuk*", SFAS No. 111 "Accounting for *Wa'd*", SFAS No. 112 (2021) "Accounting for *Wakaf*" and other prevailing Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, as long as it does not contradict with Sharia principle on Accounting Guidelines for Indonesian Sharia Banking (PAPSI) (Revised 2013).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards that requires the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to make judgments in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Group. The area that is complex or requires a higher level of consideration or areas where assumptions and estimates could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements is disclosed in Note 3.

All figures in the consolidated financial statements, are rounded and presented in million Rupiah ("Rp"), unless otherwise stated.

b. Changes in accounting policies

Unless stated below, the accounting policies for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been applied consistently with the Group consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, which are in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

On 1 January 2022, there are new and revised or amendment towards several standards that are relevant to the Group operation which is effective for application from that date as follows:

- Amendments to PSAK No. 22 on "Business Combination on Reference to a Conceptual Framework". This amendment clarifies the interaction between PSAK No. 22, PSAK No. 57, ISAK No. 30 and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.
- Amendments to PSAK No. 57 concerning "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets" regarding "Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling the Contract". This amendment clarifies the costs of fulfilling a contract in relation to determining whether a contract is onerous.
- 2020 Annual Adjustment PSAK No. 71 concerning "Financial Instruments" regarding "Reward under "10 percent" test for derecognizing a financial liability". The amendments clarify the costs that are included in the entity when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

The impact of the implementation of the new standards and the adjustments/amendments mentioned above are not material to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

On April 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB-IAI") published a press release regarding the Attributing benefit to periods of service the press releases published in response to the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decision: IAS 19 Employee Benefit regarding Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service in May 2021.

FASB IAI considers that the fact pattern of the pension program based on the current Employment Law in Indonesia has a fact pattern similar to the fact pattern in the IFRIC Agenda Decision. With this similar pattern of facts, the accounting treatment in the IFRIC Agenda Decision is relevant to be implemented in a pension program based on the Employment Law. In connection with the IFRIC Agenda Decision and FASB IAI press release, the bank has changed its accounting policies to conform with the IFRIC Agenda Decision and FASB IAI press release.

However, these changes did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements and have been charged to the current year's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The impact of the adoption of the new standards and adjustments or amendments mentioned above is not material to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to the Interest Rate Benchmark Reformation allow entities to reflect the effects of transitions from benchmark interest rates, such as interbank offered rates (IBORs) to alternative benchmark bank rates without creating a significant accounting impact.

c. Financial instruments

A. Financial assets

The Group classified its financial assets in the following categories (a) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, (b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and (c) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group has debt financial instruments and equity financial instruments. The Group further measures all equity investments at fair value. On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable choice to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments.

The Group used 2 (two) methods to classify its financial assets, which based on the Group's business model in managing the financial assets, and the contractual cash flow of the financial assets solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI).

SPPI Test

As a first step of its classification process, the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

Principal, for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant element of interest within a arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To perform the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than *de minimis* exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, do not generate to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured as Fair Value through Profit Loss (FVTPL).

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages Company's of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

A. Financial assets (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

The Company's business model is not assessed by each instrument, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

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

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

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

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the business model test and the contractual cash flow test show that financial assets entering into classifications are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

This classification is intended for held for trading financial instruments or at the time of initial recognition has been determined by the Group to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading, if it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the entity manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Financial assets classified at initial recognition as measured at fair value through profit or loss are held by the Subsidiary to cover its insurance liabilities which measure at fair value of the underlying assets. Financial instruments classified into this category are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, transaction costs are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value, sale of financial instruments and interest income on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income recorded as "net income from fair value through profit or loss classification".

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

A. Financial assets (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are managed in a business model which objectives will be fulfilled by obtaining contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and contractual requirements of financial assets which on a certain date received cash flow from solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) of the amount owed.

At the initial recognition, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized at the fair value plus the transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value where the gain or loss from changes in fair value, gain or loss from the exchange rate, and impairment, are recognized as other comprehensive income. Dividend from equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are recognized as additions of other comprehensive income in the statement of financial position (not reducing the number of recorded financial assets in financial statements). Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

The Group further measures all equity investments at fair value. If group management has chosen to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss upon derecognition of those investments. Dividends from equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the financial asset is managed in a business model to obtain a contractual cash flow and the contractual arrangement of a financial asset at certain date to obtain cash flow solely payments of principal and interest of the amount owed.

At initial recognition, the financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognized at the fair value plus the transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost by using the effective interest rate.

Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and is recognized as "interest income". When the decline in value occurs, the impairment loss is recognized as a deduction to the carrying amount of the financial asset and is recognized in the financial statements as "impairment loss".

Recognition

Banks use transactions date record transactions in securities and government bonds.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

B. Financial liabilities

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

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

This category comprises of two sub-categories: financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified as fair value through profit or loss, if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as income from fair value through profit or loss - net. Interest expense from financial liability classified as trading are recorded as income from fair value through profit or loss - net.

If the Group designated certain debt securities upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option), then this designation cannot be changed subsequently.

Changes of fair value related to financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in income from fair value through profit or loss - net. Interest expense from financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded as income from fair value through profit or loss - net.

(b) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Group classifies all financial liabilities after initial recognition as measured at amortised cost, except:

- 1. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- 2. Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach is applied.
- 3. Financial guarantee contracts.
- 4. Commitment to providing loans at below market interest rates.
- 5. Contingent consideration recognized by the acquirer in the business combination.

At initial recognition, financial liabilities at amortised cost measured at fair value are deducted by transaction cost. After initial recognition, the Group measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Effective interest rate amortisation is recognised as "Interest expense".

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

C. Derecognition

Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have expired or matured the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred (that is, if substantially all the risks and rewards have not been transferred, the Group evaluates to ensure that continuing involvement on the basis of any retained powers of control does not prevent derecognition).

Collateral that is submitted by the Group under the agreement of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities lending and borrowing transactions is not derecognised because the Group substantially has all the risks and benefits of the collateral, based on the requirement that the repurchase price has been determined at the beginning, so that the criteria for derecognition are not met.

Financial assets that are transferred to third parties but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as "Other assets - Receivables on securities and government bonds pledged as collateral", which the recipient has the right to sell or transfer back.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the financial liabilities have expired because the obligations specified in the contract have been released, canceled or expired or if there is a substantial change in the terms of a financial liability, the financial liability contract before the change will be written off and the Group will recognize the new financial liability.

Write-offs

In the case of financial assets' write-off is a continuation of the financial assets' settlement by taking over collaterals, the written-off amount is approximately equal to the difference between the fair value of repossessed assets after taking into account the financial assets' cost of sales and carrying amount.

Financial assets can be written off when the allowance for impairment losses have been 100% established.

Full write-off is done to the financial assets' carrying amount by debiting the allowance for impairment losses.

D. Modification of Financial Assets Cash Flow

An assessment of whether a financial asset has been modified or restructured substantially or not substantially derecognised is carried out by a business unit whose authorized to modify or restructure financial assets.

Modifications or restructuring to financial assets are considered substantial and the Group will cease to recognize the original financial assets when:

- (a) the financial asset (or portion thereof) expires, that is, if the debtor is legally released from primary responsibility for the asset (or any portion thereof), either by legal process or by the creditor entering into a new credit contract (for example, the equity conversion option); or
- (b) there is a currency conversion.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

D. Modification of Financial Assets Cash Flow (continued)

The Group will measure the substantially and not substantially modified financial assets as follows:

(a) Substantial Modification of Financial Assets

- 1. When the contractual cashflow on a financial asset is restructured or modified (including when a credit is restructured) and the restructuring or modification results in derecognition of the financial asset, therefore the Group will record the financial asset as a new/modified financial asset on the modification/restructuring date.
- The difference between the gross amount of the initial financial assets and the fair value of the modified or restructuring assets recorded as profit or loss.
- 3. Transaction income or costs incurred in connection with a modification event recognized as part of gain or loss on the modification.
- Next, Group assess whether new/modified financial assets are assets originating from impaired financial assets or Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI) Financial Asset.
- Recognition of interest income on assets originating from financial assets is calculated based on an effective interest rate adjusted for credit risk (risk-adjusted effective interest rate) to discount the cash flows of modified financial assets.

(b) Non-Substantial Modification of Financial Assets

- When the Group renegotiates or modifies contractual cash flows of financial assets (including when loans are restructured) that do not meet the criteria for substantial modification of financial assets above, the restructuring or modification does not result in derecognition of the financial assets.
- The gross carrying amount of financial assets is computed at the net present value of modified or restructured contractual cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.
- The Group then recognizes the gain or loss from the modification (i.e the change in the gross carrying amount of the financial asset) in the profit or loss.
- 4. Transaction income or costs incurred in connection with a modification event are recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset using the initial effective interest rate.
- 5. The difference between the gross carrying amount of a financial asset before and after modification or restructuring is recognised as a gain or loss of the modified financial asset, which is an adjustment to the initial gross carrying amount and is amortised over the remaining term of the financial asset using the unwinding interest.

E. Reclassification of financial assets

The Group is allowed to reclassify the financial assets owned if the Group changes the business model of managing the financial assets and the Group is not allowed to reclassify the financial liabilities.

Changes in the business model should significantly impact the Group's operational activities such as acquiring, disposal or discontinued a line of business. In addition, the Group needs to prove the change of business model to external parties.

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

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

E. Reclassification of financial assets (continued)

The following are not considered as change in business model:

- (a) the change of intention relates to certain financial assets (even in situations of significant changes in market conditions).
- (b) temporary loss of certain markets for financial assets.
- (c) the transfer of financial assets between parts of the Group and different business models.

Impact of Reclassificaton of Financial Assets

The Group applies the reclassifications prospectively from the reclassification date. The groups does not restate gain, losses (including gains and impairment lossess), or recognized interest previously.

The impact of reclassification of financial asset on profit or loss or equity and its initial measurement is as follows:

Reclass	ification			
From	То	Impact on Profit or Loss	Impact on Equity	Initial Carrying Value After Reclassification
FVPL	Amortised Cost	-	-	Fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. Effective interest rate is determined at the fair value of the asset at reclassification date.
	FVOCI	-	-	Financial assets is measured at fair value. Effective interest rate is determined at the fair value of the asset at reclassification date.
Amortised	FVPL	Difference in carrying amount before reclassification and fair value after reclassification	-	Fair value is measured at reclassification date.
Cost	FVOCI	-	Difference in carrying amount before reclassification and fair value after reclassification	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Effective interest rate and expected credit loss is not adjusted.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

E. Reclassification of financial assets (continued)

Impact of Reclassificaton of Financial Assets (continued)

The impact of reclassification of financial asset on profit or loss or equity and its initial measurement is as follows (continued):

Reclass	ification	Impact on Profit or Loss	Impact on	Initial Corning Value
From	То		Impact on Equity	Initial Carrying Value After Reclassification
FVOCI	Amortised Cost	-	Cumulative gain or loss on OCI is adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset	 Fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount by added or deducted the previous cumulative gain or loss. Effective interest rate and expected credit loss is not adjusted.
	FVPL	Cumulative gain or loss on OCI is reclassified to profit or loss		Financial assets is measured at fair value

F. Classification of financial instruments

The Group classifies the financial instruments into classes in accordance with the results of business model testing and contractual cashflow characteristics. The classification of financial instrument can be seen in the table below:

	Classification	Class
	Marketable securities	
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	Government bonds
		Derivative receivables - non hedging related
- Financial	(FVPL)	Loans
Financial Assets		Investments in shares
	Financial assets	Marketable securities
	measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Government bonds
		Loans

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

F. Classification of financial instruments (continued)

The Group classifies the financial instruments into classes in accordance with the results of business model testing and contractual cashflow characteristics. The classification of financial instrument can be seen in the table below (continued):

Classification		Class
	Financial assets Measured at amortised cost (Amortised Cost)	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
		Current accounts with other banks
		Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks
		Other receivables - trade transaction
Financial		Marketable securities
Assets		Government bonds
		Securities purchased under agreements to resell
		Consumer financing receivables
		Loans
		Acceptance receivables

The Group classifies the financial liabilities and off-balance sheet accounts into classes that reflect the nature of information and take into account the characteristic of those financial instruments. The classification of financial liabilities can be seen in the table below:

Classification		Class
	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Derivative payables - non hedging related
		Demand deposits
		Saving deposits
	Financial Liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised	Time deposits
		Interbank call money
		Securities sold under agreements to repurchase
	cost	Acceptance payables
		Debt securities issued
	Fund borrowings	
	Subordinated loans	
		Guarantee deposits

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

F. Classification of financial instruments (continued)

The Group classifies the financial liabilities and off-balance sheet accounts into classes that reflect the nature of information and take into account the characteristic of those financial instruments. The classification of financial liabilities can be seen in the table below (continued):

Classification	Class
Off-balance sheet accounts	Unused loan facilities (committed)
	Irrevocable letter of credit
	Bank guarantees issued that meet the definition of a financial
	guarantee contract
	Standby letter of credit

G. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and an intention to settle on a net basis or realised the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This means that the right to offset:

- a. must not be contingent on a future event, and
- b. must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances:
 - i. the normal course of business;
 - ii. the event of default; and
 - iii. the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets

The implementation of SFAS 71 "Financial Instruments" has changed the method of calculating impairment losses from the incurred loss approach in SFAS 55 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" with the expected credit loss approach.

1. Scope of Impairment

- a) Financial Assets in other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss
 - Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost is recognized as a deduction from the asset's carrying amount in the statement of financial position, and recognized in the income statement as "Allowance for Impairment Losses".
 - 2) Impairment of financial assets (excluding equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized as an addition to other comprehensive income in the statement of financial position (not reducing the carrying amount of financial assets in the financial statements) as "Unrealized Gain or Loss", and recognized in the consolidated income statement as "Allowance for Impairment Losses".

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)

The implementation of SFAS 71 "Financial Instruments" has changed the method of calculating impairment losses from the incurred loss approach in SFAS 55 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" with the expected credit loss approach (continued).

1. Scope of Impairment (continued)

- b) Loan Commitments or Committed Unused Loan Facilities
 - Impairment of loan commitments is recognized as provision for the Bank's liability component which is recorded separately from the related loan assets as "Provision for Expected Credit Losses on Loan Commitments", unless the Bank cannot identify it separately.
 - In that case, the impairment of loan commitments and loan assets is recognized together as a deduction from the carrying amount of the assets in the statement of financial position.
- c) Financial Guarantee Contract Impairment of financial guarantee contracts is recognized as a provision under the Bank's liability component as "Provision for Expected Credit Losses on Financial Guarantee Contracts".

2. Periodic evaluation on impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is a significant increase in credit risk or objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of impairment loss include:

- a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- c) The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- d) There is a probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- f) Observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimation.

The Group uses additional criteria to determine the quality of financial instrument assets in accordance with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 40/POJK.03/2019 concerning Asset Quality Assessment for Commercial Banks.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)

2. Periodic evaluation on impairment of financial assets (continued)

Furthermore, the Group classifies financial assets based on the evaluation results, which reflect the level of credit risk of the financial assets.

a) Stage 1

At the evaluation date of impairment, credit risk on financial instruments does not increase significantly since initial recognition, which can be proven by the occurrence of all of the following, namely:

For Types of Non-Securities Financial Assets:

- 1) There are no arrears of principal and/or interest for more than 30 days:
- 2) The financial instrument has a collectability rating of 1 or 2; and
- 3) Not restructured.

Securities Financial Assets:

- 1) Having investment grade;
- 2) There are no arrears of coupons and/or other similar obligations; and
- 3) Not yet due.

For this reason, the Group will measure the allowance for impairment losses for the financial instrument at the amount of an expected 12 months credit loss.

b) Stage 2

At the evaluation date, credit risk on financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition which can be proven.

For Types of Non-Securities Financial Assets, if one of the following occurs:

- 1) There are arrears of principal and/or interest between 31 days to 90 days;
- 2) The financial instrument has a collectability rating of 2; or
- 3) There was a restructuring of financial assets that did not result in the recognition of assets originating from impaired financial assets, which before restructuring the assets were at stage 1 or 2.

For Types of Securities Financial Assets:

- 1) Has a rating of at least 1 (one) level below investment grade;
- 2) There are no arrears of coupons and/or other similar obligations; and
- 3) Not yet due.

At this stage, the Group will measure the allowance for impairment losses for the financial instrument at the amount of the expected credit losses over its lifetime.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 2. Periodic evaluation on impairment of financial assets (continued)
 - c) Stage 3 (Default)

At the evaluation date, there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired which can be proven.

For Types of Non-Securities Financial Assets, if one of the following occurs:

- 1) There are arrears principal and/or interest of more than 90 days;
- 2) The financial instrument has a collectability rating of 3, 4, or 5; or
- 3) There was a restructuring of financial assets that did not result in the recognition of assets originating from impaired financial assets, where prior to restructuring the assets were at stage 3.

For Types of Securities Financial Assets:

- 1) Has an investment rating, has arrears of coupons and/or other similar obligations, and has not yet matured; or
- 2) Other criteria that do not meet the criteria on stages 1 and 2 for types of securities financial assets.

The Group will measure the allowance for losses for financial instruments at this stage at the amount of the expected credit losses over their lifetime.

Specifically for financial assets whose impairment value is evaluated individually, the Group may designate these financial assets in the stage 3 group (from the previous stage 2 group), even though the financial assets in question do not meet the criteria for stage 3 group.

- d) Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Asset (POCI)
 - 1) The criteria for assets purchased as an impaired financial assets

A purchased financial asset is classified as an impaired financial asset if it meets the following criteria:

- a. Loss of active market of financial assets; or
- b. Purchase of financial assets at a very large discount or significant below par.
- 2) Criteria for assets originating from impaired financial assets
 - a. Financial assets that are modified/renegotiated resulting in derecognition of financial assets are classified as assets from impaired financial assets if they meet the following criteria:
 - 1. Waive on interest arrears including Scheduled Interest Arrears and Deferred Interest of 100% (one hundred percent); or
 - 2. Loans are converted into temporary equity participation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 2. Periodic evaluation on impairment of financial assets (continued)
 - d) Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Asset (POCI) (continued)
 - 2) Criteria for assets originating from impaired financial assets (continued)
 - b. At the reporting date, the Group recognizes only the cumulative changes in the lifetime expected credit losses from the initial recognition of the financial asset as an allowance for losses on financial assets purchased or resulting from impairment financial assets.
 - c. At each reporting date, the Group recognizes in profit or loss the amount of changes in lifetime expected credit losses as an impairment gain or loss.
 - d. If the financial assets prove based on facts or relevant information that the financial assets are improving, the Group will recognize in the income statement as a deduction for "Allowance for Impairment Losses".
 - e. If the condition of the financial asset proves to be impaired, the Group will recognize it in the income statement as an addition to "Allowance for Impairment Losses".

The Group uses criteria to determine the category of financial assets that have impaired based on the grouping of the risk levels of financial assets above. Financial assets in stage 3 group and POCI are financial assets that have impaired.

3. Impairment Method

The Group evaluates for impairment using the following methods:

- a) Individual Method
 - 1) Individual Criteria

The Group evaluates impairment individually when the Group has reasonable and supportable information to measure the lifetime expected credit losses on an individual instrument and the financial assets have the following criteria:

- a. Financial assets per debtor with a cumulative outstanding amount of more than Rp25,000 (twenty five billion rupiah);
- b. Loans for the Corporate, Institutional, Financial Institutions, Commercial, and SME Banking segments; and
- c. Financial assets fall into the Stage 2 category as a result of a restructuring, Stage 3, or POCI.

The Group may also designate financial assets to be evaluated individually even though the said financial assets do not yet meet criteria for individual evaluation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)

3. Impairment Method (continued)

- a) Individual Method (continued)
 - 2) If a financial asset has objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset that is evaluated individually but there is no impairment loss, the financial asset is still classified as a financial asset that will be assessed for impairment individually. However, the Group establishes allowance for impairment losses on these financial assets based on the probability of default resulting from a collective evaluation of credit impairment.

3) Impairment Evaluation

Individual impairment evaluation is based on the concept of an estimated weighted probability of loss of financial assets. This concept uses the weighting of each of the 3 (three) scenarios, which are the optimistic scenario, the normal scenario, and the pessimistic scenario.

1. Optimistic

A scenario with the assumption that there is an increase or expansion in the economy which results in the strengthening of variable values such as increased economic growth or exchange rate appreciation.

2. Normal

The scenario that has the greatest chance of occurring compared to the other 2 (two) scenarios. The variable value in the baseline scenario is the projection result assuming economic movements without any extraordinary events, shocks or economic turmoil.

3. Pessimistic

Scenarios with the assumption that there is a weakening or contraction in the economy that results in weakening of variable values such as a decrease in economic growth or depreciation of the exchange rate.

Each scenario provides a discounted present value of cash flows, where the cash flows are based on all available information with experienced credit judgment and reflect all information that takes into account various factors such as:

- 1. Financial strength and the debtor's repayment capacity.
- 2. Type and amount of collateral.
- 3. Availability of warranty.
- 4. Customers' future business prospects.
- 5. Probability of collateral sale.
- 6. Historical losses.
- 7. Relevant macroeconomic factors.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- d. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 3. Impairment Method (continued)
 - a) Individual Method (continued)
 - 3) Impairment Evaluation (continued)

The difference between the weighted probability and the total outstanding financial assets reflects the amount of the individual impairment loss.

The individual impairment evaluation method is based on 2 (two) concepts, which are the estimated amount of loss on financial assets and the estimated amount that can be recovered. The method used is discounted cash flow or the fair value of collateral method. The Bank uses the fair value of collateral method as future cash flows if it meets one of the following conditions:

- 1. Loans is collateral dependent, if loans repayment originates only from collateral;
- 2. It is difficult to reliably determine the amount and timing of the estimated cash flow from loan principal and/or interest; and/or;
- 3. Foreclosure of collateral is likely to occur and is supported by legal binding aspects of collateral.
- b) Collective Method
 - 1) Collective Criteria

The Bank assesses impairment collectively when the financial assets share the same risk characteristics of the financial assets which allows a significant increase in credit risk to be identified in a timely manner. The criteria for financial assets that are evaluated collectively are as follows:

- a. Financial assets per debtor are non-performing financial assets or have days past due > 90 days and have a cumulative value of ≤ Rp25,000 (twenty five billion rupiah) for the Corporate, Institutional, Financial Institutions, Commercial, and SME Banking segments;
- Performing financial assets or having days past due ≤ 90 days and were not restructured for the Corporate, Institutional, Financial Institutions, Commercial, and SME Banking segments; and
- c. All loans in the Micro Banking and Consumer segments.

In general, all loan portfolios for which impairment evaluation is not calculated using the individual method will be evaluated using the collective method.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 3. Impairment Method (continued)
 - b) Collective Method (continued)
 - 2) Impairment Evaluation

The evaluation of collective impairment is based on the concepts of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD) which consider past, current, and future information.

a. Probability of Default

The Bank uses the Basel, Vasicek, Roll Rate Transition Matrix, and other approaches in determining the PD value of each debtor.

The Basel method is performed by determining the relationship between a debtor's PD with the internal characteristics of that debtor. The Basel model that has been obtained is used as the basis for determining the PD value of each debtor.

The Vasicek method is a method of determining PD using the asset correlation formula that has been determined by the Basel Committee.

The Roll Rate Transition Matrix method uses the historical transition bucket PD. PD buckets used in historical calculations are as follows:

- 1. Bucket 1: Current
- 2. Bucket 2: 1-30 days past due (DPD)
- 3. Bucket 3: 31-60 dpd 4. Bucket 4: 61-90 dpd
- 5. Bucket 5: >90 dpd

PD Forward-Looking Macro Adjustment is a method used to determine the forward looking PD value of both Basel and Roll rate approaches based on the historical relationship between the macro economy and the PD value of the Bank.

b. Loss Given Default

The Bank uses Basel and Historical methods in determining the LGD value of each debtor. LGD describes the nominal percentage of the facility that the Bank will not be able to recover against the default debtor. Regular LGD is calculated at 1-Recovery Rate. The recovery rate is calculated by considering the Time Value of Money from the recovery of the default obligation. The interest rate used to calculate the Time Value of Money from Recovery is the Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

The Basel method is carried out by determining the relationship between a debtor's LGD and the internal characteristics of the debtor concerned. The Basel model that has been obtained is used as the basis for determining the LGD value of each debtor.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 3. Impairment Method (continued)
 - b) Collective Method (continued)
 - 2) Impairment Evaluation (continued)
 - b. Loss Given Default (continued)

Historical method is done by calculating the average value of LGD in the long term observation period in the respective segment.

Forward-Looking Macro Adjustment in LGD is a method used to determine the forward looking LGD value based on the historical relationship between macroeconomics and the Bank's LGD value. If there is no relationship between macroeconomics and the Bank's LGD value, the Bank may not use Forward-Looking in determining the LGD value.

c. Exposure at Default

In determining the EAD value of each debtor, the Bank uses the Basel method, Prepayment Rate, and Expected Lifetime. EAD describes the exposure that will be borne by the Bank if there is a debtor who defaults.

The Basel method in calculating EAD is performed by determining the relationship between a debtor's EAD and the internal characteristics of the respective debtor.

The Prepayment Rate method is a method that studies the behavior of the debtor's payment rate that is bigger than the scheduled facility payment amount.

The Expected Lifetime method is a method that studies the behavior of the debtor's level of settlement (paid off or write off) compared to the facility settlement schedule.

d. Expected Credit Loss

In general, the formula for calculating collective ECL is the multiplication of Probability of Default, Loss Given Default, and Exposure at Default.

In calculating the amount of Collective Impairment, the Bank uses the loan carrying value which the impairment value is assessed collectively.

Calculation of Impairment is done for each stage according to the characteristics of the staging. The calculation method for each stage is as follows:

- 1. Stage 1: 12-months ECL
- 2. Stage 2: Lifetime ECL
- 3. Stage 3: Lifetime ECL

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 3. Impairment Method (continued)
 - b) Collective Method (continued)
 - 2) Impairment Evaluation (continued)
 - d. Expected Credit Loss (continued)

12-Months ECL is the calculation of the expected loss for the next 1 year.

ECL-Lifetime is the calculation of the expected loss which is calculated for the remaining tenor of the facility.

Every year in calculating the ECL uses the discount factor based on formula that the Group has formulated.

The probability weighted in the calculation of Impairment has been determined by the Group which includes the percentage of optimistic, normal, and pessimistic scenarios.

The total weighted of the estimated cash flow is a deduction from the carrying amount of the loans, where the difference will be the allowance for impairment on loans.

4. Interest income before and after impairment

Prior to impairment (Stage 1 & 2), interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, by applying an effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets except for financial assets purchased or from impaired financial assets.

Interest income on impaired financial assets (Stage 3 or POCI) calculated by applying an effective interest rate on the net carrying amount of financial assets, namely the outstanding amount after deducting losses due to impairment for:

a) Financial Assets Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired Financial Assets (POCI)

For these financial assets, the Group applies a risk-adjusted effective interest rate on the amortised cost of the financial assets since initial recognition.

b) Stage 3

For these financial assets, the Group applies an effective interest rate on the amortised cost of financial assets in the reporting period, which is the amount that has been reduced by any impairment losses.

Interest income is subsequently recognized based on of the interest rate used to discount future cash flows in measuring impairment losses or what is known as unwinding interest.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 5. Allowance for possible losses on earning assets of Subsidiary based on sharia

Allowance for impairment losses on *murabahah* receivable is calculated based on collective method according to SFAS 102 "Accounting for Murabahah" and ISA 102 "Impairment Loss for Murabahah Receivables"

- (a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost
 - 1. Earning assets consist of current account and placements with Bank Indonesia in the form of Bank Indonesia Sharia Certificate (Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah (SBIS)), Bank Indonesia Sharia Deposit Facility (Fasilitas Bank Indonesia Syariah (FASBIS)), Reverse Repo Receivables State Sharia Certificates (Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN)) BI, Term Deposit Foreign Currency Sharia BI, current accounts with other sharia banks, placement with other sharia banks, investment in marketable securities, temporary equity participation, istishna receivables, ijarah receivables, funds of qardh, musyarakah financing, mudharabah financing, ijarah assets, and commitments and contingencies with credit risk, such as bank guarantees, irrevocable letter of credit (LC) and standby letter of credit.

Allowance for impairment losses of earning assets and non-earning assets for commercial bank conducting business based on sharia principles is based on Financial Services Authority Regulation ("POJK") No. 19/POJK.03/2018 dated 20 September 2018 on "Asset Quality Assessment for Sharia Commercial Banks and Business Units", and POJK No. 12/POJK.03/2015 dated 21 August 2015 on "Prudential Principle Provisions for Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units to Stimulate the National Economy".

The guidelines for the establishment of allowance for impairment losses on earning assets based on the aformentioned FSA's Regulation are as follows:

- a) General reserve, shall be no less than 1% of total earning assets classified as current, excluding Bank Indonesia Sharia Certificates and debt securities issued by the Government based on sharia principles, and part of earning assets guaranteed by government and cash collateral in the form of demand deposits, saving deposits, time deposits, guarantee deposits, and/or gold which are pledged and accompanied with the power of attorney to liquidate.
- b) Special reserve shall be at least:
 - 5% of earning assets classified as Special Mention after deducting collateral value:
 - 15% of earning assets classified as Substandard after deducting collateral value;
 - 50% of earning assets classified as Doubtful after deducting collateral value;
 - 100% of earning assets classified as Loss after deducting collateral value.
- c) The requirement to establish allowance for impairment losses shall not be applicable for earning assets under leasing transactions in the form of *ijarah* or *ijarah muntahiyah bittamlik*. The Subsidiary is required to depreciate/amortize the assets of *ijarah muntahiyah bittamlik*.

For marketable securities and placements to the Subsidiary, the quality rating is classified into 3 (three) classifications: current, substandard, and loss. Quality rating of equity investment is determined into 4 (four) categories: current, substandard, doubtful and loss.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 5. Allowance for possible losses on earning assets of Subsidiary based on sharia (continued)
 - (a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)
 - 2. For murabahah, the Subsidiary evaluates whether there is an objective evidence that the financial assets or group of financial assets are impaired. The financial assets or group of financial assets are impaired and the impairment loss occurred only if there is an objective evidence regarding the impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition which impacts the estimated future cash flows that can be reliably estimated.

The allowance for impairment on *murabahah* is calculated using collective assessment according to SFAS No. 55, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

(b) Financial assets classified as available for sale

The Group assesses at each date of the consolidated statement of financial position whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Refer to Note 2c.(H).(2) for the criteria of objective evidence of impairment.

A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. If any such evidence exists for available for sale financial assets, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is removed from equity and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a financial asset classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated other comprehensive income.

(c) Financial guarantee contracts and commitments

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

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Financial instruments (continued)
 - H. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets (continued)
 - 5. Allowance for possible losses on earning assets of Subsidiary based on sharia (continued)
 - (c) Financial guarantee contracts and commitments (continued)

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. The fair value of a financial guarantee at inception is likely to equal the premium received because all guarantees are agreed on arm's length terms. Subsequent to initial recognition, the bank's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher amount between the initial amount, less amortisation of fees recognised, and the best estimate of the amount required to settle the guarantee. These estimates are determined based on experience of similar transactions and history of past losses, supplemented by the judgement of management. The fee income earned is amortised over the period of guarantees using the straight-line method.

The Bank determines impairment losses on financial guarantee contracts that have credit risk based on the value that is higher between the amortised value (carrying value) and the present value of the liabilities that are expected to occur (when payment under the guarantee has become probable) or impairment losses are calculated based on historical loss data for a collective evaluation of impairment.

I. Investment in sukuk

Before the initial recognition, the Group determines the classification of investment in sukuk based on the Group's investment objective. Investment in sukuk can be measured as follows:

Acquisition cost

If the investment is held within a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and there is a contractual requirement to determine the specific date of principal payments and/or the result. The acquisition cost for sukuk *ijarah* and sukuk *mudharabah* is included in the transaction cost. The difference between acquisition cost and nominal value is amortised using straight-line method during the period of the sukuk instrument.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

If the investment is held within a business model which its primary purpose is to obtain contractual cash flows and sell off sukuk and the contractual requirements determined by specific date of payment of principal and/or results. The acquisition cost of sukuk *ijarah* and sukuk *mudharabah* is included as transaction costs. The difference between the acquisition cost and nominal value is amortised on straight-line basis over the terms of sukuk. The changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. At the time of derecognition, the changes in fair value in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

- Measured at fair value through profit or loss

The acquisition cost of sukuk *ijarah* and sukuk *mudharabah* is measured at fair value through profit or loss excluding transaction costs. For investments in sukuk which are measured at fair value through profit or loss, the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

J. Sukuk mudharabah issued

Sukuk *mudharabah* issued is recognised at nominal. Transaction costs are recognised as deferred expense and presented as "Other asset" and amortised using straight-line following the period of sukuk *mudharabah*.

K. Determination of fair value

Fair value is a market based measurement. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction among market participants at the measurement date.

When there is no active market or the price of an identical financial instrument cannot be observed, the Group can measure fair value using valuation techniques according to the type of financial instrument.

The group can measure fair value, with the following hierarchy:

- 1. Input level 1, the quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.
- 2. Input level 2, the input other than quoted price included in level 1 that can be observed for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- 3. Input level 3, the unobservable input for an asset or liability.

A fair value measurement assumes 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 should be measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets, such as marketable securities and government bonds, is determined based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date from credible sources such as quoted market prices from Bloomberg, Reuters or broker's quoted price. Investments in mutual fund units are stated at market value, in accordance with the net value of assets of the mutual funds at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

K. Determination of fair value (continued)

A financial instrument is deemed to be quoted in an active market if quoted prices are available at any time and can be obtained regularly from exchanges, dealers, and brokers. These prices reflect actual and routine market transactions in a fair transaction. If the criteria above are not met, the active market is declared unavailable. Indications of an inactive market are that there is a large gap between the bid and ask prices or a significant increase in the difference between the bid and ask prices, and there are only a few recent transactions.

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

For government bonds with no quoted market prices, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined using the internal model based on the present value of expected future cash flows using the next-repricing method with a deflator factor

L. Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

For the measurement of financial instruments using amortised cost (financial assets of debt instruments classified as amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost), changes in the future contractual cash flows of those financial instruments occurs as a result of interest rate reform (change in the contractual benchmark interest rate from the previous LIBOR interest rate to an alternative benchmark interest rate) will change the effective interest rate of the financial instrument. The change in contractual cash flows does not affect the amortised cost of the financial instrument, and has no impact on profit or loss (practical expedient). Such practical expedient can be applied if and only if the following 2 (two) requirements are met:

- The change in contractual cash flows is necessary as a direct result of the reform of benchmark interest rates; and
- 2. The alternative reference interest rate is economically equivalent to the previously used benchmark interest rate.

d. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statement of Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries in which the majority shares are owned or controlled by Bank Mandiri.

Control is presumed to exist where the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the Subsidiaries and has ability to use its power to affect its returns from its involvement with the Subsidiaries.

The Bank controls the Subsidiaries if and only if the Bank acquires these rights:

- a) Power over the Subsidiaries (has existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities, that significantly affect the Subsidiaries' returns).
- b) Exposure or rights of variable returns from its involvement with the Subsidiaries.
- c) The ability to use its power over the Subsidiaries to affect the amount of the Bank's returns.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Principles of consolidation (continued)

In the consolidated financial statement of Bank Mandiri, all significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated. The non-controlling interest of Bank in net income of Subsidiaries is presented as a deduction of consolidated net income in order to present the Bank's income. Non-controlling interest in net assets is presented as part of equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, except for non-controlling interest from mutual fund consolidation is presented as part of liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using a consistent accounting policy for transactions and events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied by the Subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

If the control on an entity is obtained or ends in the current year, the entity's net income is included in the consolidated statement of of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date of acquisition of the control or until the date the control ceased.

Business combination transaction amongst entities under common control, in the form of transfer of business conducted for the reorganisation of entities under common control, does not represent a change of ownership in terms of economic substance, therefore, there shall be no gain or loss recognised by the group as a whole and by individual entities within the group.

Since the business combination transaction amongst entities under common control does not cause any change in the economic substance of ownership of the transferred business, therefore the transaction is recognised at book value using the pooling interest method.

Changes in the Bank's ownership interest in Subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as an equity transaction, in this case a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by when the non-controlling interest are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received shall be recognised directly in equity and attributable to the owners of the parent.

The entity that accepts/releases a business in a combination/separation of business amongst entities under common control, shall recognise the difference between benefits being transferred or received and the recorded amount of every business combination transaction as equity and present it under additional paid-in capital/share premium.

Based on SFAS No. 38 (Revised 2012), the elements of the financial statements of the combining entities, for the period in which the business combination of entities under common control occurred and for the comparative period presented, are presented in such a way as if the combination had occurred since the beginning of the period when the entities were under common control. The business combinations of entities under common control that occurred in 2021 are described in Note 68.

e. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Subsidiaries and overseas branches

Bank Mandiri maintains its accounting records in Indonesian Rupiah. For consolidation purposes, the financial statement of the overseas branches and overseas Subsidiaries of Bank Mandiri denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah based on the following bases:

- (1) Assets and liabilities, commitments and contingencies using the Reuters spot rates at the consolidated statement of financial position date.
- (2) Revenues, expenses, income and losses using the average middle rates during each month when the transaction occurs.
- (3) Shareholders' equity accounts using historical rates on the date of transaction.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Foreign currency transactions and balances (continued)

Subsidiaries and overseas branches (continued)

(4) Statement of cash flows - using the Reuters spot rates at the reporting date, except for income and loss statement balances which are translated using the average middle rates and shareholders' equity balances which are translated using historical rates.

The differences arising from the translation adjustment are presented as "Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements" under the Shareholders' Equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded into Rupiah by using rates on the date of the transactions. At consolidated statement of financial position date, all foreign currencies monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Rupiah using the Reuters spot rates at 4.00 p.m. WIB (Western Indonesian Time) on 31 December 2022 and 2021. The resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to the current year's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The exchange rates used against the Rupiah at the dates of the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows (amounts in full Rupiah):

	2022	2021
Great Britain Pound Sterling 1/Rp	18,786.09	19,250.86
European Euro 1/Rp	16,581.72	16,112.46
United States Dollar 1/Rp	15,567.50	14,252.50
Japanese Yen 100/Rp	11,781.00	12,377.00
Australian Dollar 1/Rp	10,577.88	10,346.61
Hong Kong Dollar 1/Rp	1,996.55	1,828.03
Chinese Yuan 1/Rp	2,238.91	2,235.72
Singapore Dollar 1/Rp	11,592.88	10,554.67

Other foreign currencies are not disclosed as above since it is considered not material in the translation of transaction in foreign currencies of the Bank and Subsidiaries.

f. Transactions with related parties

The Bank and Subsidiaries enter into transactions with parties which are defined as related parties in accordance with SFAS No. 7 regarding "Related Party Disclosures" and Regulation of Bapepam and LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012, dated 25 June 2012 regarding "Financial Statements Presentation and Disclosure of Issuers or Public Companies".

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that prepares its financial statements (reporting entity). The related parties are as follows:

- 1) A person who:
 - a) Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - b) Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - c) The key management personnel of the reporting entity or the parent of the reporting entity.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Transactions with related parties (continued)

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that prepares its financial statements (reporting entity). The related parties are as follows (continued):

- 2) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following:
 - a) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group;
 - b) An entity is an associate or joint venture of the entity;
 - c) Both entities are joint ventures from the same third party;
 - d) An entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity:
 - e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefits of employee either from the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity;
 - The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified as referred to in point 1); or
 - g) A person identified as referred to point 1) letter a) has significant influence over the entity or the entity's key management personnel;
 - h) The entity is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the Government, namely the Minister of Finance or the local governments which are the shareholders of the entity.
- 3) Parties which are not related parties are as follows:
 - a) Two entities simply because they have the same director or key management personnel or because the key management personnel of one entity have significant influence over the other entity;
 - b) Two joint venturers simply because they share joint control of a joint venture:
 - c) Fund provider, trade unions, public service, and ministry and agencies of government that does not control, jointly control or significantly influence the reporting entity, solely in the execution of normal dealings with the entity:
 - d) Customers, suppliers, franchisors, distributors or general agent with whom an entity enter into transaction with significant volumes of business solely because economic dependence due to circumstances.

All significant transactions with related parties have been disclosed in Note 57.

g. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash (mainly consists of cash in custody and cash in ATMs) and cash equivalents consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks and other short term liquid investments with original maturities of 3 (three) months or less since the date of acquisition.

h. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified as amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of amortised cost.

The Minimum Statutory Reserve

Fulfillment of the Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) refers to Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No.20/3/PBI/2018 dated 29 March 2018 concerning Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Exchange for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units as amended 4 (four) times through PBI No.22/3/PBI/2020 dated 24 March 2020, PBI No.22/10/PBI/2020 dated 28 July 2020, PBI No.23/16/PBI/ 2021 on 17 December 2021, and PBI No.24/4/PBI/2022 dated 25 February 2022.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks (continued)

The Minimum Statutory Reserve (continued)

The PBI is further explained by the Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors (PADG) No. 20/10/PADG/2018 dated 31 May 2018 concerning Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units as amended by 8 (eight) times through PADG No. 20/30/PADG/2018 dated 30 November 2018, PADG No. 21/14/PADG/2019 dated 26 June 2019, PADG No. 21/27/PADG/2019 dated 26 December 2019, PADG No. 22/2/PADG/2020 dated 10 March 2020, and PADG No. 22/10/PADG/2020 dated 29 April 2020, PADG No.22/19/PADG/2020 dated 29 July 2020, PADG No.23/27/PADG/2021 dated 21 December 2021, and PADG No.24/3/PADG/2022 dated 1 March 2022 which states that the GWM in rupiahs of Conventional Commercial Banks (CCB) is set as follows:

- a. Period 1 May 2020 to 28 February 2022 of 3.5% (three point five percent) with a daily fulfillment of 0.5% (zero point five percent) and an average of 3% (three percent).
- b. Period 1 March 2022 to 31 May 2022 is 5% (five percent) with daily fulfillment of 0% (zero percent) and an average of 5% (five percent).
- c. Period 1 June 2022 to 30 June 2022 is 6% (six percent) with daily fulfillment of 0% (zero percent) and an average of 6% (six percent).

Fulfillment of GWM in Rupiah for Subsidiaries that carry out business activities with sharia principles is determined as follows:

- a. Period 1 May 2020 to 28 February 2022 of 3.5% (three point five percent) with a daily fulfillment of 0.5% (zero point five percent) and an average of 3% (three percent).
- b. Period 1 March 2022 to 31 May 2022 is 4% (four percent) with daily fulfillment of 0% (zero percent) and an average of 4% (four percent).
- c. Period 1 June 2022 to 30 June 2022 is 4.5% (four point five percent) with daily fulfillment of 0% (zero percent) and an average of 4.5% (four point five percent).

Then, a follow-on PADG was issued, namely PADG No.24/8/PADG/2022 dated 30 June 2022 concerning Regulations for Implementing Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units, at the time of this PADG applies, then PADG No.20/10/PADG/2018 and its amendments are revoked and declared invalid. This PADG stipulates that the fulfillment of GWM in Rupiah for Conventional Commercial Banks (BUK) is determined as follows:

- a. On a daily basis of 0% (zero percent); and
- b. On average for:
 - 1) Period 1 July 2022 to 31 August 2022 of 7.5% (seven point five percent); and
 - 2) Period 1 September 2022 onwards of 9% (nine percent).

GWM in Rupiah for Subsidiaries that carry out business activities with sharia principles must be met in the amount of:

- a. On a daily basis of 0% (zero percent); and
- b. On average for:
 - 1) Period 1 July 2022 to 31 August 2022 of 6% (six percent); and
 - 2) Period 1 September 2022 onwards of 7.5% (seven point five percent).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks (continued)

<u>The Minimum Statutory Reserve</u> (continued)

Fulfillment of GWM in Rupiah for both BUK and Subsidiaries is calculated by comparing the balance position of Rupiah Giro accounts at Bank Indonesia Real Time Gross Settlement (BI-RTGS) and Bank Indonesia Fast Payment (BI-FAST) to the average Third Party Funds (TPF) in Rupiah for each BUK and Subsidiary for a certain period. Bank Indonesia provides an average remuneration of 1.5% (one point five percent) per year for a certain portion of GWM fulfillment in Rupiah.

In addition, Bank Indonesia is strengthening policies to encourage economic growth through provisions on GWM incentives in Rupiah as outlined in PBI No.24/5/PBI/2022 dated 25 February 2022 concerning Incentives for Banks Providing Provision of Funds for Certain and Inclusive Economic Activities. as further stipulated through PADG No.24/4/PADG/2022 dated 1 March 2022 concerning Regulations for Implementation of Incentives for Banks Providing Provision of Funds for Certain and Inclusive Economic Activities, as well as PADG No. 24/8/PADG/2022 dated 30 June 2022 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units. Bank Indonesia provides GWM incentives in Rupiah to banks that provide funds for certain and inclusive economic activities including: (a) granting credit to priority sectors and MSMEs; (b) achievement of the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM); and/or (c) other financing determined by Bank Indonesia. The period for granting incentives is valid from 1 March 2022 to 31 December 2024.

Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer

Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer, will be mentioned as MLB is a minimum statutory reserve which should be maintain in Rupiah by conventional bank in terms of Securities under certain requirements and the amount will be determined by Bank Indonesia in certain percentage of Conventional Bank Third Party Fund in Rupiah. For Sharia Conventional Banking Macroprudential Liquidity buffer (PLM Sharia) is minimum statutory reserve which should be maintain by sharia commercial banking in terms of sharia securities under certain requirements and the amount will be determined by Bank Indonesia in certain percentage of sharia commercial bank's Third Party Fund in Rupiah.

The requirement of latest MLB refers to PBI No.20/4/PBI/2018 dated 29 March 2018 concerning *Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah* as amended 4 (four) times to PBI No.21/12/PBJ/2019 dated 25 November 2019, PBI No.22/17/PBI/2020 dated 30 September 2020, PBI No.23/17/PBI/2021 dated 17 December 2021, and PBI No.24/16/PBI/2022 dated 31 October 2022. The PBI is further explained through PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 dated 28 November 2019, as amended 5 (five) times to PADG No.22/11/PADG/2020 dated 29 April 2020, PADG No.22/30/PADG/ 2020 dated 5 October 2020, PADG No.23/7/PADG/2021 dated 26 April 2021, PADG No.23/31/PADG/2021 dated 31 December 2021, and PADG No.24/14/PADG/2022 dated 31 October 2022, where the amount of MLB is determined at 6% (six percent) of TPF CCB in Rupiah and the amount of MLB for Subsidiaries who carry out business activities with the principle sharia is 4.5% (four point five percent) of Subsidiary TPF in Rupiah.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks (continued)

Macroprudential Intermediate Ratio

The Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) was formerly known as the Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR). Based on PBI No.20/4/PBI/2018 dated 29 March 2018 concerning *Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah*, the term LFR changes to Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) with the obligation to fulfill RIM's current account came into effect on 16 July 2018. The regulation has been amended 4 (four) times to become PBI No.21/12/PBI/2019 dated 25 November 2019, PBI No.22/17/PBI/2020 dated 30 September 2020, PBI No.23/17/PBI/2021 dated 17 December 2021, and PBI No.24/16/PBI/2022 dated 31 October 2022. The PBI is further explained through PADG No.21/22/PADG/2019 dated 28 November 2019, as amended 5 (five) times to PADG No. 22/11/PADG/2020 on 29 April 2020, PADG No.22/30/PADG/2020 on 5 October 2020, PADG No.23/7/PADG/2021 on 26 April 2021, PADG No.23/31/PADG/2021 dated 31 December 2021, and PADG No.24/14/PADG/2022 dated 31 October 2022.

Based on these Regulations, RIM is the ratio of the results of the comparison of:

- a. Loan to third party fund in Rupiah and foreign currencies; and
- b. Corporate securities in Rupiah and foreign currencies which meet certain requirements over:
 - a. TPF bank in terms of current account, saving account, and deposits in rupiah and foreign currencies excluding interbank fund;
 - b. Issued securities by the bank in rupiah and foreign currencies which meet certain requirement for funding; and
 - Fund borrowing in Rupiah and foreign currencies which met certain requirements that were received by BUK for funding.

Demand Deposits for RIM fulfillment, hereinafter referred to as RIM Current Account, are the demand deposits balance in the Rupiah Demand Deposit Account at Bank Indonesia which must be maintained by the Bank. In the event that RIM falls within RIM's Target range, RIM's Current Account is set at 0% (zero percent) of TPF in rupiah. Meanwhile, if RIM is outside the range of RIM's Target, RIM's Giro is determined as the result of the multiplication of the Lower Disincentive Parameter or Upper Disincentive Parameter, the difference between RIM and RIM's Target, and TPF in rupiah.

The amounts and parameters used in fulfilling RIM Current Account are determined as follows:

- a. The lower limit of RIM's Target of 84% (eighty four percent);
- b. The upper limit of RIM's Target of 94% (ninety four percent);
- c. Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (CAR) Incentive of 14% (fourteen percent);
- d. The Lower Disincentive Parameters are defined as follows:
 - 1. in the amount of 0 (zero), if the Bank has:
 - a) The gross non-performing loan ratio is greater than or equal to 5% (five percent); or
 - b) CAR is less than or equal to Incentive CAR;
 - 2. amounting to 0 (zero), if the Bank has:
 - a) The gross non-performing loan ratio is less than 5% (five percent); and
 - b) CAR is greater than Incentive CAR and less than or equal to 19% (nineteen percent);
 - 3. amounting to 0.1 (zero point one), if the Bank has:
 - a) The gross non-performing loan ratio is less than 5% (five percent); and
 - b) CAR is greater than 19% (nineteen percent); and
 - 4. Amounting to 0.15 (zero point one five), if BUK has:
 - a) Non-Performing Loans Ratio on a gross basis is less than 5% (five percent); and
 - b) CAR is greater than 19% (nineteen percent); and
- e. Upper Disincentive Parameters are determined as follows:
 - 1. Amounting to 0 (zero), if the Bank has CAR greater than or equal to Incentive CAR; or
 - 2. Amounting to 0 (zero), if the Bank has CAR smaller than or equal to Incentive CAR.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks (continued)

Macroprudential Intermediate Ratio (continued)

However, the stipulation of this provision will be gradually performed to Banks with the following criteria:

- a. less than 75% (seventy five percent) valid from 1 May 2021 until 31 August 2021;
- b. less than 80% (eighty percent) valid from 1 September 2021 until 31 December 2021;
- c. less than 84% (eighty four percent) effective as of 1 January 2022; and
- d. by
 - 1) 75% (seventy five percent) to less than 84% (eighty four percent) valid for the period from 1 May 2021 to 31 August 2021; and
 - 80% (eighty percent) to less than 84% (eighty four percent) is valid for the period from 1 September 2021 to 31 December 2021, then a Lower Disincentive Parameter of 0 (zero) applies.

i. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks represent placements in the form of Bank Indonesia deposit facility, sharia FASBI (*Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia Syariah* (FASBIS)), interbank call money, sharia interbank call money, time deposits and others.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortised cost using effective interest rate less any allowance for impairment losses.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (POJK) No. 40/POJK.03/2019 dated 19 December 2019 concerning the Quality Assessment of Commercial Banks, all forms of Placements with Bank Indonesia are determined to have current quality.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified as amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for amortised cost.

j. Marketable securities

Marketable securities consist of securities traded in the money market such as Certificates of Bank Indonesia (Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI)), Sharia Certificates of Bank Indonesia (Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah (SBIS)), Negotiable Certificates of Deposits, Medium Term Notes, Treasury Bills issued by government of other country and Government of Republic of Indonesia, export bills, securities traded on the capital market such as mutual fund units and securities traded on the stock exchanges such as shares of stocks and bonds including sharia corporate bonds.

Marketable securities are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value at other comprehensive income, and at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, and at amortised cost.

Investments in mutual funds units are stated at market value, in accordance with the net value of assets of the mutual funds as at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Marketable securities which are traded in organised financial markets, fair value is generally determined by reference to quoted market prices by the stock exchanges at the close of business on the consolidated statement of financial position date. For marketable securities with no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which substantially has the same characteristic or calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the marketable securities. Any permanent impairment in the fair value of marketable securities classified as amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income is charged to current year's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Marketable securities (continued)

Reclassification of marketable securities from amortised cost to fair value through other comprehensive income classification is recorded at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses are recorded in the equity section and will be amortised up to the maturity date of the marketable securities using the effective interest rate method to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

k. Government bonds

Government bonds represent bonds issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Government bonds consist of government bonds from the recapitalisation program and government bonds purchased from the market.

Government bonds are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortised cost.

I. Other receivables - trade transactions

Other receivables - trade transactions represent receivables resulting from contracts for traderelated facilities given to customers, which will be reimbursed on maturity.

Other receivables - trade transactions classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of amortised cost.

m. Securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of amortised cost.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are presented as assets in the consolidated statement of financial position at the agreed resell price less unamortised interest income and allowance for impairment losses. The difference between the purchase price and the agreed resale price is treated as deferred (unamortised) interest income and amortised as income over the period, commencing from the acquisition date to the resale date using the effective interest rate method.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The Subsidiaries recognised the reverse repo sharia in accordance with SFAS No. 111 regarding "Accounting *Wa'd*" which applied prospectively. At initial recognition, Subsidiaries classified sharia securities as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Derivative receivables and derivative payables

All derivative instruments (including foreign currency transactions for funding and trading purposes) are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair values. Fair value is determined based on market value using Reuters rate at reporting date or discounted cash flow method

Derivative receivables are presented at the amount of unrealised gain from derivative contracts. Derivative payables are presented at the amount of unrealised loss from derivative contracts.

Gains or losses from derivative contracts are presented in the consolidated financial statements based on its purpose designated upon acquisition, as (1) fair value hedge, (2) cash flow hedge, (3) net investment in a foreign operation hedge, and (4) trading instruments as follows:

- Gain or loss on a derivative contract designated and qualified as a fair value hedging instrument and the gain or loss arising from the changes in fair value of hedged assets and liabilities is recognised as gain or loss that can be set off one another during the same accounting period/year. Any difference representing hedge ineffectiveness is directly recognised as gain or loss in current year.
- The effective portion arising from gain or loss of derivative contracts, designated as a cash flow hedge instruments is reported as other comprehensive income. The hedge ineffective portion is recognised as a gain or loss in the current year.
- Gain or loss arising from derivative contract that is designated as a net investment hedge in a
 foreign operation is reported as other comprehensive income, as long as the transactions are
 effectively recognised as hedge transactions.
- 4. Gain or loss arising from derivative contract that is not designated as a hedging instrument (or derivative contract that does not qualify as a hedging instrument) is recognised as gain or loss in current year.

Derivative receivables are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, meanwhile derivative payables are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

o. Loans and sharia receivables/financing

Loans represent agreement to provide cash or cash equivalent based on agreements with borrowers, whose borrowers are required to repay their debts with interest after a specified period, and matured trade finance facilities which have not been settled within 15 days.

Syndicated loans, direct financing and joint financing, and channeling loans are stated at their outstanding balances in proportion to the risks borne by the Bank and its Subsidiaries.

Included in loans are financing by PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk. (previously PT Bank Syariah Mandiri ("BSM")), a Subsidiary, in the form of sharia receivables, sharia financing and funds of *qardh*.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued)

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

Mudharabah financing is a co-operation for certain project between first party (malik, shahibul mal or Subsidiary) as owner of fund and second party (amil, mudharib or debtors) as fund manager and the profit sharing will be shared in accordance with percentage as stated in the agreement, meanwhile losses will be borne by the Subsidiary except if the second party does negligence, error or violate the agreement. Mudharabah financing is stated at the outstanding financing balance less allowance for possible losses.

Musyarakah financing is a co-operation between two or more parties in a certain business wherein each party provides a portion of fund on condition that the profit shall be shared based on the agreement, whereas losses shall be borne in accordance with the portion of the fund of each party. Permanent musyarakah financing is musyarakah in which the fund portion of each partner is stated explicitly in the contract and remains the same until the contract expires. Declining musyarakah (musyarakah mutanaqisha) financing is musyarakah in which the fund portion of the one of the partners will be transferred in several stages to the other partner, resulting in the declining of fund portion of the one of the partner, and at the end of contract, the other partner will become the sole owner of the business. Musyarakah financing is stated at the outstanding financing balance less allowance for possible losses.

Ijarah receivables are the financing on the availability of fund in relation to transfer the right to use and benefit of a good and service based on rental transaction which is not followed by transfer of the goods ownership to the lessee. *Ijarah muntahiyah bittamlik* is an agreement on the availability of fund in relation to transfer the right of use and benefit of a good or service based on rental transaction with an option to transfer the ownership of goods to the lessee. *Ijarah* receivables are recognised at due date at the amount of lease income that is not yet received and presented at its net realisable value, which is the outstanding balance of the receivables.

Murabahah contracts are the financing of goods by confirming purchase price to a buyer and the buyer pays it with a higher price as an agreed profit. *Murabahah* is the transaction of sales of goods by stating the cost and income (margin) that has been agreed by the seller and buyer.

Murabahah financing is classified as financial assets under loans and receivables according to SFAS No. 55 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements".

Murabahah initially is stated at fair value plus transaction cost/directly attributable administration fee and additional acquisition cost to acquire those financial assets and after initial recognition, it is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less the allowance for impairment losses.

Murabahah is stated at the balance of the receivable less deferred margin and allowance for possible losses. The Subsidiary calculates the allowance for impairment loss according to the *murabahah* financing quality according to each of financing balance.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued)

Istishna is the financing of goods in the form of manufacturing the ordered goods with the agreed criteria and specification by both of orderer or buyer (*mustashni*) and manufacturer or seller (*shani*). *Istishna* is presented based on the outstanding billings less allowance for possible losses.

Qardh is borrowings at the condition that the borrower should repay the loan at specified period of time. The Subsidiary will obtain a fee (*ujrah*) from this transaction, which is recognised upon receipt. *qardh* included *hawalah* and *rahn* financing agreement. *Hawalah* is transfer of debts from debtors to other party (Subsidiary) which obligates to be borne or paid.

Rahn represents the pledge of goods or assets owned by the customer to the Subsidiary for an equivalent amount of money. Assets or goods pledged are appraised based on market value, less a certain deduction percentage. The Subsidiary will obtain a fee (*ujrah*), which is recognised upon receipt. *Qardh* is stated at its outstanding balance less allowance for possible losses.

Loans and sharia receivables/financing are classified as financial assets in loans and receivables. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of financial assets for loans and receivables.

Loan restructuring

Loan restructuring for debtors who has potential or experiencing difficulties in fulfilling their obligations. Restructuring includes modifying loan terms, conversion of loans into share/stock or other financial instruments and/or a combination of both.

Losses on loan restructuring due to modification of the terms of the loans are recognised as part of allowance for impairment losses only if the present value of total future cash receipts specified by the new terms of the loans including receipts designated as interest and loan principal, are less than the carrying amount of loans before restructuring.

For loan restructuring which involve a conversion of loans into share/stock or other financial instruments, a loss on loan restructuring is recognised as part of allowance for impairment losses if the fair value of the share or financial instruments received, deducted by estimated expenses to sell the share or other financial instruments, is less than the carrying amount of loans.

The Bank formed internal regulation regarding the debtors that are eligible to be removed from the list of restructured loans, i.e. when the loan/debtor has met the following criterias:

- Credit quality has been categorised Current (Collectibility 1) according to the review results by three (3) pillars of based on credit quality of Bank Indonesia;
- ii. The interest rate charged on the current loan facility is the commercial interest rates to debtors in accordance with the relevant credit segments above the base lending rate;
- iii. There are no Deferred Delinquency Interest and Deferred Interest which were not yet collected.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Consumer financing receivables

The Subsidiary's consumer financing receivables are recognised initially at fair value, plus transaction costs and deducted by yield enhancing income that is directly attributable, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Subsidiary's consumer financing receivables are classified at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of financial assets classified at amortised cost.

Early termination is treated as a cancellation of an existing contract and the resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to the current year's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income at the transaction date.

Credit restructuring can be done by transfer of financing, continue to finance, repay back, change the due date, change the tenor and/or increase the down payment.

Subsidiary's unearned consumer financing income is the difference between total installments to be received from customers and the total financing which is recognised as income over the term of the contract using effective interest rate.

Consumer financing receivables are stated net of joint financing receivables where joint financing providers bears credit risk in accordance with its portion (without recourse), unearned consumer financing income and allowance for impairment losses.

Joint financing receivables that are jointly financed with other parties, bears credit risk in accordance with their financing portion (without recourse) and presented on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial position. Consumer financing income and interest expense related to joint financing without recourse are also presented on a net basis in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

For joint financing without recourse, the Subsidiary has the right to set higher interest rates to customers than those as stated in the joint financing agreements with joint financing providers. The difference is recognised as revenue and disclosed as "Consumer financing income".

g. Net investment finance leases

Net investment finance leases are classified at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c to the accounting policy for at amortised cost.

The lessee has the option to purchase the leased asset at the end of the lease period at a price mutually agreed upon at the commencement of the agreement.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Net investment finance leases (continued)

Early termination is treated as a cancellation of an existing contracts and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in the current year consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

r. Fixed assets, leased assets and liabilities, and intangible assets

i. Fixed assets and software

On 1 April 2016, the Group changed their accounting policy relating to land from cost model into revaluation model. Land is stated at fair value.

Appraisal of the land is performed by a certified external independent appraiser. Assessment of these assets are conducted regularly to ensure that the fair value of the revaluated asset is not materially different from its carrying value.

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 revalued asset does not change significantly, it is necessary to revaluate at a minimum every 3 years.

The increase in the carrying value arising from the revaluation of land is recorded as "Difference arising from the revaluation of fixed assets" and is presented as "Other comprehensive income". Any impairment arising from the revaluation is recorded as expense of the current year. If the asset had a balance of "Difference arising from the revaluation of fixed assets" that is presented as "Other Comprehensive Income", then the impairment difference recorded is charged against "Difference arising from the revaluation of fixed assets" and the rest is recognised as expense of the current year.

Group conducted revaluation in 2016, for accounting and tax purposes where the Group obtained approval from the tax authorities. The amount of taxes paid is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity offset with the difference arising from the revaluation of fixed assets.

Fixed assets except for land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are fulfilled. All other repair and maintenance costs that do not have future economic benefit are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive incomes as incurred. Software is recognised as intangible assets.

Depreciation and amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets. The estimated useful lives and percentage of depreciation and amortization per annum are as follows:

	Years	Percentage
Buildings	20	5%
Furniture and fixtures, office equipment, computer and vehicles	4-5	20% - 25%
Software	5	20%

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Fixed assets, leased assets and liabilities, and intangible assets (continued)

i. Fixed assets and software (continued)

Fixed assets are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Construction in progress is stated at cost and presented as part of fixed assets. Accumulated costs are reclassified to the appropriate fixed assets account when the assets are substantially complete and ready for their intended use.

In accordance with SFAS No. 16 (Revised 2011) regarding "Fixed Assets" the cost of land rights in the form of right to cultivate, right to build and use rights are recognised as fixed assets. The acquisition cost is the cost that are directly attributable to obtain land rights, including the cost of legal rights to the land when the land was first acquired.

Land rights in the form of right to cultivate, right to build and use rights are not amortised, unless there is evidence to indicate that the extension or renewal of land rights is likely to or definitely not obtained.

SFAS No. 48 (Revised 2014) regarding "Impairment of Assets" states that the carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts. If the carrying value exceeds this estimated recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

ii. Leased assets and liabilities

The Group implement SFAS 73 "Leased" since 1 January 2020.

SFAS 73 implements new requirements or amendments in connection with lease accounting. This standard introduces significant changes to the lessee's accounting by eliminating the difference between operating and financing leases, and requires the recognition of use rights assets and the recognition of lease liabilities at inception for all leases, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting are largely unchanged. The impact of the adoption of SFAS 73 on the Consolidated Financial Statements is described below.

(a) The effect of the new definition of lease

The main change from the definition of a lease has to do with the concept of control. SFAS 73 determines whether a contract is, or contains a lease on the basis that the lessee has the right to control the use of the asset for a specified period of time in exchange for consideration. This is the difference in determining whether a contract is, or contains a lease based on SFAS 30, with the concept of risk and benefit.

The Group applies the definition of leases and related guidance applied in SFAS 73 to all contracts recorded or amended on 1 January 2020.

The Group uses a single discount rate for lease portfolios with similar characteristics.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- r. Fixed assets, leased assets and liabilities, and intangible assets (continued)
 - ii. Leased assets and liabilities (continued)
 - (b) The impact on the lessee's accounting

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach to all leases, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases. The Group recognizes a lease obligation to make lease payments and use rights assets that represent the right to use the underlying asset.

The Group recognizes the use rights assets at the inception date of the lease. Use rights assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease obligations. Lease liabilities are the amount of lease payments accrued until the end of the lease term, discounted using the incremental loan interest rate. The cost of lease assets includes the amount of lease liability recognized, initial direct costs paid, recovery costs and lease payments made on or before the start date of the lease less lease incentives received. Use rights assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter period between the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset, as follows:

Building
Office machines
Computer hardware
Computer software
Computer software
Office inventory
Inventory of official houses and mess
Motor vehicle
20 years
5 years
5 years
5 years
5 years
5 years
5 years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Group 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 lives of the asset. Use rights assets are tested for impairment in accordance with SFAS 48 "Impairment of Assets Value".

At the inception date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities at the present value of future lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments) less lease incentive receivables, variable lease payments that are index or interest rate dependent, and the amount expected 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 Group and the payment of a penalty to terminate the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the lease termination option. Variable lease payments that are not dependent 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 Group uses the incremental loan interest rate of the lessee at the inception date of the lease because 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 increase in interest and less lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if there are modifications, changes in the term of the lease, changes in lease payments, or changes in the valuation of the option to purchase the underlying asset.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Fixed assets, leased assets and liabilities, and intangible assets (continued)

ii. Leased assets and liabilities (continued)

Short-term leases with a duration of less than 12 months and leases of low value assets, as well as elements of such leases, partially or wholly do not apply the recognition principles prescribed by SFAS 73 will be treated the same as operating leases in SFAS 30. The Group will recognize the payment lease on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. This expense is shown under general and administrative expenses in the income statement.

The implementation of SFAS 73 listing applies to all leases (except as stated earlier), as follows:

- (a) Present right of use assets as part of property, plant and equipment and leased liabilities are presented as part of other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, measured at the present value of future lease payments:
- (b) Record the depreciation of right of use assets and the interest of lease liability in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income; and
- (c) Separating the total payment into principal (presented in financing activities) and interest (presented in operating activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

iii. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised if, and only if its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that expected future benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank and Subsidiaries. Intangible assets consist of goodwill and computer software that are purchased by the Bank and Subsidiaries.

Software purchased by the Bank and subsidiaries is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization method, estimated useful life and residual value are reviewed at end of reporting period and adjusted if necessary.

Goodwill is recognised when there is a difference between the acquisition cost and the Bank's portion of the fair value of identified assets and liabilities at the acquisition date. Goodwill is presented as other assets. The Bank conducts an assessment of goodwill impairment regularly.

s. Investments in shares

Investments in shares represent long-term investments in non-publicly-listed companies and temporary investments in debtor companies arising from conversion of loans.

Investments in shares under 20.00% and with no significant control are financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for fair value through other comprehensive income.

Temporary investment is written-off from the consolidated statement of financial position if it has exceeded the 5 year period in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 40/POJK.03/2019 dated 19 December 2019 concerning Quality Assessment of Commercial Banks.

t. Allowance for possible losses on non-earning assets

Non-earning assets of Bank Mandiri and the Subsidiaries consist of repossessed assets, abandoned properties, inter-office accounts and suspense accounts.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Allowance for possible losses on non-earning assets (continued)

The Bank provides an allowance for impairment of repossessed assets and abandoned property equal to the difference between the asset's carrying amount and its fair value less costs to sell. As for the inter-office account and suspense account, the allowance is equivalent to difference between the carrying value and the recovery value.

u. Acceptances receivables and payables

Acceptance receivables are classified as financial assets under amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy of financial assets for financial assets at amortised cost.

Acceptance payables are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

v. Other assets

Other assets include accrued income for interest, provision and commissions, receivables, repossessed assets, abandoned properties, inter-office accounts and others.

Receivables consist of government bonds pledged by the Bank, mutual fund receivables from Subsidiaries and receivables from policy holders.

Repossessed assets represent assets acquired by Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries, both from auction and non auction based on voluntary transfer by the debtor or based on debtor's approval to sell the collateral when the debtor could not fulfill their obligations to Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries. Repossessed assets represent loan collateral that were taken over as part of loans settlement and presented in "Other Assets".

Abandoned properties represent Bank and Subsidiaries' fixed assets in the form of properties which were not used for Bank and Subsidiaries' business operational activity.

Repossessed assets and abandoned properties are presented at their net realizable values. Net realizable value is the fair value of the repossessed assets less estimated costs to sell the repossessed assets. Differences between the net realizable value and the proceeds from disposal of the repossessed assets are recognised as current year's gain or loss at the year of disposal.

Expenses for maintaining repossessed assets and abandoned properties are recognised in the current year's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. Any permanent impairment loss that occurred will be charged to the current year's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 2t for changes in accounting policy to determine impairment losses on repossessed assets and abandoned properties.

w. Obligations due immediately

Obligations due immediately are recorded at the time the obligations occurred from customers or other banks. Obligations due immediately are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are the funds placed by customers (excluding banks) with the Bank and Subsidiaries which operate in banking industry based on a fund deposit agreement. Included in this account are demand deposits, saving deposits, time deposits and other similar deposits.

Demand deposits represent deposits of customers that may be used as instruments of payment, and which may be withdrawn at any time by cheque, Automated Teller Machine card (ATM) or by overbooking through written transfer instruction (bilyet giro) or other orders of payment or transfers.

Saving deposits represent deposits of customers that may only be withdrawn over the counter and via ATMs or funds transfers by SMS Banking, Phone Banking and Internet Banking when certain agreed conditions are met, but which may not be withdrawn by cheque or other equivalent instruments.

Time deposits represent customers deposits that may only be withdrawn after a certain time based on the agreement between the depositor and the Bank. These are stated at amortised cost in the certificates between the Bank and the holders of time deposits.

Included in demand deposits are wadiah demand deposits and saving deposits. Wadiah demand deposits can be used as payment instruments and can be withdrawn any time using cheque and written transfer instruction (bilyet giro). Wadiah demand deposits and saving deposits earn bonus based on Subsidiary's policy. Wadiah saving and demand deposits are stated at the Subsidiary's liability amount.

Deposits from customers are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Incremental costs directly attributable to acquistion of deposits from customers are included in the amount of deposits and amortised over the expected life of the deposits. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

y. Deposits from other banks

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to local and overseas banks, in the form of demand deposits, saving deposits, interbank call money with original maturities of 90 days or less, time deposits and negotiable certificate of deposits. Deposits from other banks are recorded as liability to other banks.

Included in the deposits from other banks are sharia deposits in form of *wadiah* deposits, and Interbank Certificates *Mudharabah* Investment (Sertifikat Investasi *Mudharabah* Antarbank (SIMA)).

Deposits from other banks are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Incremental costs directly attributable to acquisition of deposits from other banks are included in the amount of deposits and amortised over the expected life of the deposits. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

z. Insurance contract

Insurance contracts is a contract under which the insurer accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholders. Significant insurance risk is defined as the possibility of paying significantly more benefit to the policyholder upon the occurrence of insured event compared to the minimum benefit payable in a scenario where the insured event does not occur. Scenarios considered are those with commercial substance.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Insurance contract (continued)

The Subsidiaries issue insurance contracts that accepted significant insurance risk from the policyholders. The Subsidiary defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event of at least 10% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. When an insurance contract does not have significant insurance risk, it is classified as investment contracts.

The Subsidiaries issues insurance contracts for traditional insurance product and investment-linked insurance product. Both of these products have significant insurance risk.

The Subsidiaries's products are divided into the following main categories:

- Traditional non-participating life insurance, provide protection to cover the risk of death, accident, critical illness, and health of the insured. The basic sum assured will be paid upon the occurrence of the risks covered.
- Unit-link, is the insurance product with single and regular premium payment which is linked to investment products, and provides a combined benefit of protection and investment.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, no reclassification is subsequently performed unless the terms of the agreement are later amended. All insurance products issued by the Subsidiary has significant insurance risk.

The Subsidiary unbundles the deposit component of unit-link contract as required by SFAS No. 62 when both the following conditions are met:

- The Subsidiary can measure separately the "deposit" component (including any embedded surrender option, i.e. without taking into account the "insurance" component).
- The Subsidiary's accounting policies do not otherwise require to recognise all obligations and rights arising from the "deposit" component.

The Subsidiary does not separate the deposit component because only one of the above conditions is met.

Liability adequacy test

Liability adequacy testing is performed at reporting date for contract individually or group of products determined in accordance with the Subsidiary's method of acquiring, servicing and measuring the profitability of its insurance contracts.

For life insurance, the liabilities to policyholder in particular the liabilities for future claim is tested to determine whether they are sufficient to cover all related future cash out flow including all guaranteed benefit and guaranteed additional benefit, non-guaranteed participation benefit feature (if any), all expenses for policies issuance and maintenance, as well as reflecting the future cash inflow, i.e. future premium receipt. The liabilities are calculated based on discounted cash flow basis for all related cash flows i.e. both of cash outflows and cash inflows as mentioned above using a set of most recent best estimate assumptions set by the Subsidiary's appointed actuary, included discount rate assumptions, mortality/morbidity assumptions, lapsed assumptions, expense assumptions and inflation assumptions as well as margin for adverse deviation assumptions. Subsidiary operates in life insurance use Gross Premium Reserve with best estimate and margin for adverse deviation therefore liability adequacy test is not required.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Insurance contract (continued)

Reinsurance

The Subsidiaries reinsure a portion of its risk with reinsurance companies. The amount of premium paid or portion of premium from prospective reinsurance transactions is recognised over the reinsurance contract in proportion with the protection received.

Reinsurance assets include balances expected to be recovered from reinsurance companies for ceded liability for future policy benefits, ceded estimated claim liabilities and ceded unearned premiums. Recovery amount from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the liability associated with the reinsured policy.

Subsidiaries presents separately reinsurance asset of future policy benefit liabilities, unearned premium, and estimated claim liabilities.

If a reinsurance asset is impaired, the Subsidiaries deducted the carrying amount accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. A reinsurance asset is impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset, that the Subsidiary may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract, and the impact on the amounts that the Subsidiary will receive from the reinsurer can be reliably measured.

Liability for future policy benefits

The liabilities for future policy benefits represent the present value of estimated future policy benefits to be paid to policyholders or their heirs less present value of estimated future premiums to be received from the policyholders and recognised consistently with the recognition of premium income. The liabilities for future policy benefits are determined and computed based on certain formula by the Subsidiary's actuary.

The Subsidiaries calculate the liability for future policy benefits using Gross Premium Reserve method that reflect the present value of estimated payments throughout the guaranteed benefits including all the embedded options available, the estimated present value of all handling costs incurred and also considering the future premium receipt.

Increase/(decrease) in liabilities for future policy benefits is recognised in the current year's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The liability to unit-link policyholders is recognised at the time the funds received are converted into units, net of related expenses and will increase or decrease in accordance with effective net asset value.

Funds received from customers for non-sharia unit-link products are reported as gross premium income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Liabilities to unit-link policyholders are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position computed based on unearned premium reserves using daily method from insurance cost of mortality risk plus reserves for the accumulated invested fund of unit-link policyholders.

Any interest, gain or loss due to increases or decreases in market value of investments are recorded as income or expense, with a corresponding recognition of increase or decrease in liability to unit-link policyholders in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and liability to unit-link policyholders in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Insurance contract (continued)

Liability for future policy benefits (continued)

Funds received from customers for sharia unit-link products are recognised as liabilities to unit-link policyholders in the consolidated statement of financial position for the amount received net of the portion representing the Subsidiary fees in managing the unit-link product income.

Unexpired Risk Reserve

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognised. The liability is determined as the sum of the expected discounted value of the benefit payments and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the insurance contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefits and administration expenses based on the valuation assumptions used (the valuation premiums). The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expense and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued. A margin for adverse deviations is included in the assumptions.

aa. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued by the Bank and its Subsidiaries, including bonds, subordinated notes, medium term notes and travellers' cheques, are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, transactions costs are amortised using the effective interest rate up to the maturity of debt securities issued.

Debt securities issued are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

ab. Fund borrowings

Fund borrowings represent funds received from other banks, Bank Indonesia or other parties with the obligation of repayment in accordance with the requirements of the loan agreement.

Fund borrowings are initially measured at fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs. Fund borrowings are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

ac. Subordinated loans and marketable securities

Subordinated loans and marketable securities are initially measured at fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, transactions costs are amortised using the effective interest rate up to the maturity of subordinated loans and marketable securities.

Subordinated loans and marketable securities are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2c for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ad. Income tax

Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries apply SFAS No. 46 (Revised 2014) regarding "Income Tax" which requires Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries to account for the current and future recovery (settlement) of the carrying amount of assets (liabilities) that are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position; and transactions and other events of the current period.

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

The Group's management periodically evaluates the implementation of prevailing tax regulations especially those that are subject to further interpretation on its implementation, including evaluation on tax assessment letters received from tax authorities. Where appropriate the Bank establishes provisions based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries applies the balance sheet liability method to determine income tax expense. Under the balance sheet liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position at each reporting date. This method also requires the recognition of future tax benefits, to the extent that realisation of such benefits is probable.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is probable that future taxable income will be sufficient against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively applied to the period during which the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The changes to the carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities due to the changes of tax rates are charged in the current year, except for transactions which previously have been directly charged or credited to equity.

Amendments to taxation obligations are recorded when an assessment is received or, if appealed against, when the result of the appeal is determined. Management provides provision for future tax liability at the estimated amount that will be payable to the tax office if there is a probable tax exposure, based on management's assessment as of the date of consolidated statement of financial position. Assumptions and estimation used in the calculation of provision may involve element of uncertainty.

The estimated corporate income tax of Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries is calculated for each company as a separate legal entity. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for different legal entities cannot be set-off in the consolidated financial statements. Corporate tax payables and other tax payables of Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries are presented as taxes payable in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Temporary syirkah funds

Temporary *syirkah* funds represent investment received by a Subsidiary. The Subsidiary has the right to manage and invest funds in accordance with either the Subsidiary's policy or restriction set by the depositors with the agreed profit sharing.

Relationship between the Subsidiary and the owner of temporary *syirkah* funds are based on partnership *mudharabah muthlaqah*, *mudharabah muqayyadah* or *musyarakah*. The examples of temporary *syirkah* funds are investment funds received from *mudharabah muthlaqah*, *mudharabah muqayyadah* and other similar accounts.

- 1) Mudharabah muthlaqah represents mudharabah in which the fund owner (shahibul maal) entrusts to fund manager (mudharib/Subsidiary) in managing its investment.
- Mudharabah muqayyadah represents mudharabah in which the fund owner sets restrictions against fund manager regarding, among others, the place, the means and/or the object of investment.

Temporary *syirkah* funds cannot be classified as liability because the Subsidiary does not have any liability to return the fund to the owners, except for losses due to the Subsidiary's management negligence or misrepresentation. On the other hand, temporary *syirkah* funds also cannot be classified as equity, because of the existence of maturity period and the depositors do not have the same rights as the shareholders, such as voting rights and the rights of realised gain from current asset and other non-investment accounts.

Temporary syirkah funds represent one of the consolidated statement of financial position accounts which is in accordance with sharia principle that provide right to the Subsidiary to manage fund, including to combine the funds with the other funds.

The owner of temporary *syirkah* funds receive parts of profit in accordance with the agreement and receive loss based on the proportion to the total funds. The profit distribution of temporary *syirkah* funds might be based on profit sharing or revenue sharing concept.

af. Interest income and expense and sharia income

(i) Conventional

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised as "interest income" and "interest expense" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and liabilities and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all commissions, provision and other fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

af. Interest income and expense and sharia income (continued)

(i) Conventional (continued)

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised on the non-impaired portion of the impaired financial assets using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for measuring the impairment loss.

(ii) Sharia income

Included in interest income and expense are sharia income and expense with sharia principle. The Subsidiary's income as a fund manager (*mudharib*) consists of income from *murabahah* and *istishna* transactions, income from *ijarah* (leasing), income from profit sharing of *mudharabah* and *musyarakah* financing and other main operating income.

Murabahah income through deferred payment or installment is recognised during the period of the contract based on effective rate of return method (annuity).

According to SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019), *murabahah* income which includes deferred margin and administrative income are recognised as income using the effective rate of return method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial assets and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the assets and are an integral part of the effective financing rate.

Income from istishna is recognised using the percentage of completion or full completion method.

Income from *Ijarah* is recognised proportionally during the contract period.

Profit sharing for passive partner in *musyarakah* is recognised in the period when the right arise in accordance with the agreed sharing ratio.

Profit sharing income from *mudharabah* is recognised in the period when the right arise in accordance with agreed sharing ratio and the recognition based on projection of income is not allowed.

Any payment from non performing debtors recognised is recognised as the repayment cost or loan/financing. Excess payment over the cost or loan/financing recognised as income when cash received. Especially for *Ijarah* transactions, any payment from non performing debtors recognised as the settlement.

Third parties' share on the return of temporary *syirkah* funds represent fund owners' share of the profit of Subsidiary derived from managing of such funds under *mudharabah mutlaqah*, *mudharabah muqayyadah* and *mudharabah musytarakah* principles. The profit sharing is determined on the earned income.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

af. Interest income and expense and sharia income (continued)

(iii) Third parties' share on return of temporary syirkah funds

Distribution of profit sharing is based on profit sharing principle which is calculated from the Subsidiary's gross profit margin.

Total margin income and profit sharing on financing and other productive assets will be distributed to the fund owner and subsidiary, calculated proportionally according to the allocation of fund owner and subsidiary that were used in the financing and other productive assets.

Further, margin income and profit sharing on financing facilities and other earning assets are distributed to fund owners and depositor as *shahibul maal* and the Subsidiary as *mudharib* based on a predetermined profit sharing with *nisbah* portion. Margin income and profit sharing from financing facilities and other earning assets using the Subsidiary's funds, are entirely shared for the Subsidiary, including income from the Subsidiary's fee-based transactions.

ag. Premium income and claims expenses

Premium income received from short-term insurance contracts is recognised as revenue over the period of risk coverage in proportion to the amounts of insurance protection provided. Premiums from long-term contracts are recognised as revenue when the policy is due.

Premiums received before the due date of the respective policies are reported as policyholders' deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Claims and benefits consist of settled claims, claims that are still in process of completion and estimates of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). Claims and benefits are recognised as expenses when the liabilities to cover claims are incurred. Claim recoveries from reinsurance companies are recognised and recorded as deduction from claims expenses consistent in the same period with the claim expenses recognition.

Total claims in process, including claims incurred but not yet reported, are stated at estimated amounts determined based on the actuarial technical insurance calculations. Changes in estimated claims liabilities as a result of further evaluation and the difference between estimated claims and paid claims are recognised as addition to or deduction from expenses in the period the changes occurred.

ah. Fees and commissions income

Fees and commissions income and transaction costs that are directly attributable to lending, consumer financing activities and investment in lease financing, are recognised as a part/(deduction) of outstanding loan and consumer financing receivables and will be recognised as interest income by amortisation using effective interest rate method.

The directly attributable unamortised fees and commissions balances relating to loans, consumer financing receivables and investment in lease financing which is settled prior to maturity are recognised upon settlement date of such loans, consumer financing and investment in lease financing.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ah. Fees and commissions income (continued)

Other fees and commissions income which are not directly related to lending activities or a specific period are recognised as revenue on the transaction date.

ai. Employee benefits

Pension liability

Bank Mandiri established a defined contribution pension plan covering substantially all of its eligible employees from 1 August 1999 and also defined benefit pension plans, which were derived from each of the Merged Banks' pension plan. This program is funded through payment to pension fund's management as defined in the regular actuarial calculation.

Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries' pension liability has been calculated by comparing the benefit that will be received by an employee at normal pension age from the Pension Plans with the benefit as stipulated under the Employment Law No. 13/2003 which has been updated using the Employment Regulations No. 11/2020 based on the Collective Labor Agreement which was renewed at the end of 2021 after deducting accumulated employee contributions and the results of its investments. If the pension benefit from the Pension Plans is less than the benefit as required by the Employment Regulations No. 11/2020, the Bank and Subsidiaries will have to pay such shortage.

The pension plan based on the Employment Regulations is a defined benefit plan because the Employment Law requires a certain formula to calculate the minimum pension benefit. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension contribution based on pension Fund Regulation and all contribution including investment return are recorded in its account's member as pension benefit as stated in Pension Fund Law No. 11 year 1992 dated 20 April 1992 regarding Pension Fund.

The pension liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service cost. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method on a regular basis for periods not exceeding one year. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using discounting rate zero coupon bond that are denominated in the currency in which the benefit will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

The accumulated unrecognised actuarial gains or losses incurred are recognised as "Other Comprehensive Income" and is presented in the equity section. Past service cost is directly charged to profit or loss.

The post-employment benefits expense recognised during the current year consists of service cost in profit or loss, net interest on the net defined benefit liability in profit or loss or re-measurement of the net defined benefit liabilities in other comprehensive income.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities is the interest income component of plan assets, interest expense of defined benefit liabilities and interest on the effect of asset ceiling.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ai. Employee benefits (continued)

Pension liability (continued)

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability consists of:

- Actuarial gains and losses;
- Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability; and
- Any change in effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amount including in net interest on the net defined benefit liability.

Actuarial gains and losses may arise from the adjustments made based on the experience and changes in actuarial assumption.

Other long-term employment benefit obligations

Other long-term employment benefit obligations consist of paid leave and service awards.

The entitlement of these benefits are provided to the employees until reaching the retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The costs estimation for these benefits are accrued over the period of employment calculated using similar methodology used for defined benefit pension plans but simplified. These obligations are calculated annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Tantiem distribution

Bank Mandiri records tantiem on an accrual basis and charges it to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the year.

aj. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit at end of year with the weighted average number of shares issued and fully paid-in during the year.

The weighted-average number of outstanding shares used in computing basic and diluted earnings per share as of 31 December 2022 is 46,651,357,241 shares and as of 31 December 2021 are 46,631,266,666 shares.

ak. Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- (a) That is involved in business activities to generate income and expenses (include income and expenses relating to the transactions with other components from the same entity);
- (b) Whose operating results are reviewed regularly by chief decision maker for decision making on allocation of resources and performance evaluation on works; and
- (c) For which separate financial information is available.

In accordance with SFAS No. 5 regarding "Operating Segment", the Group presents operating segment based on internal reports that are presented to the decision-maker operational activities. The decision maker is the Board of Directors.

Segment Information as of 31 December 2021 onwards presented in accordance with the Board of Directors Decree No. KEP.DIR/014/2020 dated 25 February 2020, the operating segments are divided into the following business segments: Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking, Institutional, Retail Banking (including Wealth), Treasury & International Banking, Head Office, Sharia Subsidiary, Subsidiary - Insurance and Other Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ak. Operating segment (continued)

A geographical segment represents a component of the Bank and its Subsidiaries that provides services in different economic environment and has a different risk and reward compared to others operating in different economic environment. Geographical segments are divided into Indonesia, Asia (Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Timor Leste and Shanghai), Western Europe (England) and Cayman Islands.

al. Social and Environmental Responsibility

Based on PER05/MBU/04/2021, the term PKBL (Partnership and Community Development Program) no longer used and chaged to TJSL (Social & Environmental Responsibility). Fund allocation for partnership program and community development program are no longer allocated from retained earning approved by General Shareholders Meeting instead, it is accrued and charged directly to the current year consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

am. Treasury shares

Treasury shares are share capital that is acquired and owned back from previously issued by the Bank. Treasury shares are stated at the amount paid, including directly attributable additional costs (less income tax) and as a deduction from equity until the shares are canceled or reissued. When the shares are subsequently sold back, the amount received, less the related transaction surcharge and the related income tax effect, is presented in equity.

an. Business combination of common control entities

The transaction of business combination between subsidiary, PT Bank Syariah Mandiri, with PT Bank BRIsyariah Tbk's and PT Bank BNI Syariah (BNIS) is a business combination between entities under common control. Business combination transaction between entities under common control, in the form of business transfer including transfer of the related assets and liabilities in relation to the restructuring of entities under the same group, do not constitute a change of ownership in terms of economics susbtance. Therefore, the transaction is recognised at carrying value based on the pooling of the interest method. The difference between the total consideration received and the carrying amount of investment is recorded under equity and presented as a component of additional paid in capital.

In the stand-alone financial information of the parent entity, the Bank records its investment value in the new entity at cost using the predecessor value, where the investment is recorded at book value.

3. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Several estimates and assumptions are required in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in which management judgment is required in determining the methodology in the valuation of assets and liabilities.

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard are the best estimates undertaken in accordance with the applicable standards. Estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Although these estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events and activities, actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

a. Allowances for impairment losses of financial assets

Evaluation of impairment losses on financial assets which recognised at amortised cost and debt securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are described in Note 2c.

Allowance for impairment losses related to a specific counterparty as part of the entire allowance for impairment losses are established for receivables that are individually evaluated for impairment based on management's best estimate of the present value of cash flows expected to be received. In calculating the allowance for impairment losses, management considers of the financial condition of the counterparty and the net realizable value of the collateral received. Each impaired asset is evaluated, and its settlement strategy and estimation of cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the Credit Risk Management Unit.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios with similar economic characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest the impairments are exist within the portfolio, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In determining the need to establish allowance for collective impairment, management considers factors such as credit quality, size of portfolio, credit concentrations, and economic factors. In estimating the required allowance, the assumptions made to determine default and loss model and to determine the required input parameters which are based on historical experience and current economic conditions (forecasting). The accuracy of this allowance depends on how precise the estimated future cash flows to determine the individual allowance and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowance.

b. Determining fair values of financial instruments

In determining the fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price, the Group uses the valuation techniques as described in Note 2c for financial instruments that are traded infrequently and limited quailable price, fair value is less objective and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks.

c. Pension programs

Pension programs are determined based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation use assumptions such as discount rate, expected rate of return on investments, future salary increases, mortality rate, resignation rate and others (refer to Note 2ai and 52). Any changes in those assumptions will impact the liability balance of employee benefit obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, which is zero coupon bond that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of government bonds denominated in similar period with payments that will be made and have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related employee benefit liability. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are determined based in part on current market conditions.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

d. Insurance liabilities on insurance contracts

Technical reserves of Subsidiaries which recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as part of "Other liabilities" are calculated based on actuarial calculation using certain actuarial assumptions which are the best estimate assumption and margin for any adverse deviations. Included in the technical reserves are liability for future policy benefits, estimated claim liabilities, unearned premium income, and liability to policyholders.

e. Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, as long as it is likely that taxable income will be available so that the temporary differences can be utilised. Significant estimates by management are required in determining the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on utilisation and the level of taxable income and future tax planning strategies. The Bank does not consider some of the benefits of deferred tax assets as management believes that deferred tax assets will not be recoverable in the future.

f. Depreciation and estimated useful life of fixed assets

Cost of acquisition of fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method based on their estimated economic useful life. Bank's management estimates the useful lives of the assets between 4 (four) to 20 (twenty) years.

Changes in the level of usage and technological developments could affect the economic useful lives and residual value of assets, and therefore future depreciation charges may be revised.

The carrying value of the Bank's fixed assets is disclosed in Note 18.

g. Impairment of non-financial assets

Bank Mandiri and its subsidiaries assess impairment of non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of non-financial assets cannot be recovered. Important factors that could cause impairment of non-financial assets are as follows:

- a) Performance is not achieved significantly against expectations of historical or projected operating results in the future;
- b) A significant change in the way the use of the asset or the overall business strategy; and
- c) Industry or economic trends are significantly negative.

The Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries recognize an impairment loss if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher value between the fair value minus costs of disposal and the value in use of the asset (or cash-generating unit). Recoverable amount is estimated for individual assets or, if not possible, for the cash-generating unit in which the asset forming part of the unit.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. USE OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

h. Revaluations of land

The Group engaged independent valuation specialists to assess fair value of land. Lands were valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as location and condition of land.

i. Determine the contract term with options for extension and termination of the contract - the Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the term of the lease that cannot be canceled, together with the period covered based on the option to extend the lease if it is determined to be exercised, or any period covered by the option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably not to do so.

The Group has several lease contracts that include options for extension and termination of the lease terms. The Group applies its judgment in evaluating whether it is certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease. This is done by considering all relevant facts and circumstances that provide economic incentives to extend or terminate the lease. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term, if there is a significant event or change in circumstances which is under its control and affects whether the lessee is certain enough to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease.

Significant accounting judgements

Accounting judgements that are important in applying accounting policies of the Bank and its Subsidiaries include:

a. Going concern

The Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries has assessed the ability of the Bank and its Subsidiaries to continue its business and believes that the Bank and Subsidiaries have the resources to continue their business in the future. In addition, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cause significant doubt on the ability of the Bank and Subsidiaries to maintain its viability. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern.

b. Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The Management of the Bank and its Subsidiaries determine the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by considering whether the definitions set under SFAS No. 71 have been fulfilled since 1 January 2020. Accordingly, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in accordance with the accounting policy of the Bank and its Subsidiaries as disclosed in Note 2.c.E.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

4. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

	2022	2021
Rupiah	95,778,696	90,441,613
United States Dollar (Note 63B.(iv))	11,570,462	8,581,879
	107,349,158	99,023,492

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Rupiah and Foreign Currency Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) ratios and the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) ratios that must be met by the Bank are as follows:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve*)	7.90%	3.50%
(i) Daily Minimum Statutory Reserve	0.00%	0.50%
(ii) Average Minimum Statutory Reserve	7.90%	3.00%
Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer	6.00%	6.00%
Foreign currencies		
Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve	4.00%	4.00%
(i) Daily Minimum Statutory Reserve	2.00%	2.00%
(ii) Average Minimum Statutory Reserve	2.00%	2.00%

The Bank provides funds for certain and inclusive economic activities, so that the Bank gets an incentive in the form of a GWM allowance in Rupiah on 31 December 2022 of 1.10%. The GWM in Rupiah that must be met by the Bank on 31 December 2022, which should have been 9.00% with a daily requirement of 0.00% and an average of 9.00%, has become 7.90% with a daily requirement of 0.00% and an average of 9.00%.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has fulfilled the ratio as mentioned above. The Minimum Statutory Reserves Ratio for Rupiah and Foreign Currencies accounts and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer Ratio (Bank Mandiri only), are as follows:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve	8.53%	3.97%
(i) Daily Minimum Statutory Reserve*)	0.00%	0.50%
(ii) Average Minimum Statutory Reserve	8.53%	3.47%
Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer	21.14%	27.57%
Foreign currencies		
Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve	4.10%	4.10%
(i) Daily Minimum Statutory Reserve**)	2.00%	2.00%
(ii) Average Minimum Statutory Reserve	2.10%	2.10%

Realization of daily rupiah reserve requirement as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were 7.56% and 6.88% respectively.

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Bank is obliged to fulfill the Current Account RIM of 0.87% and 1.17%, respectively, and the Bank has fulfilled these obligations.

[&]quot;) Realization of daily foreign currencies requirement as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were 4.10% and 4.10%, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

a. By currency, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Rupiah Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	70,843 566,608	192,850 533,934
Total	637,451	726,784
Foreign currencies Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	39,890 47,132,644	63,458 24,651,419
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	47,172,534	24,714,877
Less: allowance for impairment losses	47,809,985 (20,285)	25,441,661 (24,043)
Net	47,789,700	25,417,618

Included in foreign currencies are mainly Great Britain Pound Sterling, United States Dollar, European Euro, Japanese Yen, Australian Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Chinese Yuan and Singapore Dollar.

Movements on current account with other bank classified as amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

			2022		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	24,053,134	-	-	1,388,527	25,441,661
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	21,553,049 58,643 (212,308)	- - -	- - -	(412,894) 44,482 (174,908)	21,140,155 103,125 (387,216)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year Others	21,399,384 1,571,747		- - -	(543,320) (59,487)	20,856,064 1,512,260
Ending balance	47,024,265	_	 -	785,720	47,809,985
") Not Implement SFAS 71					
") Not Implement SFAS 71			2021		
) Not Implement SFAS 71	Stage 1	Stage 2	2021 Stage 3	Sharia)	Total
*) Not Implement SFAS 71 Beginning balance	Stage 1 18,163,987	Stage 2		Sharia') 8,332,006	Total 26,499,072
Not imperient di 70 71		Stage 2	Stage 3		
Beginning balance Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased	18,163,987 5,592,845 458,160	Stage 2	Stage 3	8,332,006 (7,105,065) 146,701	26,499,072 (1,512,220) 604,861

^{*)} Not Implement SFAS 71

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. By Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

c.

Rupiah

Foreign currencies

	2022	2021
Rupiah Current Foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	637,451	726,784
Current	47,172,534	24,714,877
Less: allowance for impairment losses	47,809,985 (20,285)	25,441,661 (24,043)
Net	47,789,700	25,417,618
The average interest rate (yield) per annum:		
	2022	2021

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on current accounts with other banks are as follows:

0.96%

1.05%

0.01%

0.16%

	2022	2021
Beginning balance	24,043	77,112
Reversal during the year (Note 46)	(5,165)	(51,094)
Write-off**)	` <u>-</u>	(3,079)
Others*)	1,407	1,104
Ending balance	20,285	24,043

Included effect of foreign currency translation.
On 29 April 2021, write-off has carried out for debtors from financial institutions (in liquidation) - refer to Note 6.

	2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	6,806	-	-	17,237	24,043
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	4,390 17 (10)	- - -	- - -	(9,562) - -	(5,172) 17 (10)
Total (reversal)/allowance during the year	4,397			(9,562)	(5,165)
Others	408	-	-	999	1,407
Ending balance	11,611	-	-	8,674	20,285

Not implement SFAS 71

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on current accounts with other banks are as follows (continued):

2021				
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
5,640	-	3,079	68,393	77,112
1,078 2,985 (3,128)	- - -	- - -	(52,029) - -	(50,951) 2,985 (3,128)
935	-	<u> </u>	(52,029)	(51,094)
231	- -	(3,079)	- 873	(3,079) 1,104
6,806	-	-	17,237	24,043
	5,640 1,078 2,985 (3,128) 935	5,640 - 1,078 - 2,985 - (3,128) - 935 - 231 -	Stage 1 Stage 2 Stage 3 5,640 - 3,079 1,078 - - 2,985 - - (3,128) - - 935 - - - - (3,079) 231 - -	Stage 1 Stage 2 Stage 3 Sharia') 5,640 - 3,079 68,393 1,078 - - (52,029) 2,985 - - - (3,128) - - - 935 - - (52,029) - - (3,079) - 231 - 873

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on current accounts with other banks is adequate.

e. Information in respect of classification of "non-impaired" and "impaired" are disclosed in Note 63A.

6. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS

a. By type, currency, maturity and Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

2022	
------	--

	Maturity	Current	Loss	Total
Rupiah				
Bank Indonesia	< 1 month	26,843,755	-	26,843,755
Call money	< 1 month	2,375,000	-	2,375,000
Fixed Term Placement	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	33,130	-	33,130
	> 6 months < 12 months	76,732	-	76,732
Time deposits	< 1 month	983,980	-	983,980
	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	451,200	-	451,200
	> 3 months < 6 months	13,500	-	13,500
	> 6 months ≤ 12 months	34,500		34,500
Total	_	30,811,797	-	30,811,797
Foreign currencies				
Bank Indonesia	< 1 month	39,230,100	-	39,230,100
	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	10,508,063	-	10,508,063
Call money	< 1 month	10,547,054	-	10,547,054
Fixed Term Placement	< 1 month	1,566,422	-	1,566,422
	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	141,245	-	141,245
	> 3 months < 6 months	310,474	-	310,474
	> 6 months ≤ 12 months	284,087	-	284,087
	> 12 months < 36 months	35,180	-	35,180
	> 36 months	1,282,230	-	1,282,230
Time deposits	< 1 month	264,648	-	264,648
	\geq 1 month \leq 3 months	31,462	-	31,462
	> 6 months < 12 months	311,350	<u> </u>	311,350
Total (Note 63B.(iv))		64,512,315	-	64,512,315
				95,324,112
Less: allowance for impairmen	t losses		_	(3,601)
Net			=	95,320,511

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

a. By type, currency, maturity and Bank Indonesia's collectability (continued):

2	n	1	4
_	u	4	1

		_		
	Maturity	Current	Loss	Total
Rupiah				
Bank Indonesia	< 1 month	9,200,000	-	9,200,000
Call money	< 1 month	1,365,000	-	1,365,000
Time deposits	< 1 month	682,420	-	682,420
•	\geq 1 month \leq 3 months	306,330	-	306,330
	> 3 months ≤ 6 months	3,500	-	3,500
	$>$ 6 months \leq 12 months	34,500	-	34,500
Total	-	11,591,750	-	11,591,750
Foreign currencies				
Bank Indonesia	< 1 month	18,528,250	-	18,528,250
	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	11,544,525	-	11,544,525
Call money	< 1 month	3,278,076	-	3,278,076
Fixed Term Placement	< 1 month	1,813,514	-	1,813,514
	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	78,250	-	78,250
	> 3 months < 6 months	513,376	-	513,376
	> 12 months < 36 months	547	-	547
	> 36 months	450	-	450
Time deposits	< 1 month	327,871	-	327,871
	≥ 1 month ≤ 3 months	35,962	-	35,962
	≥ 3 month ≤ 6 months	72,620	<u>-</u>	72,620
Total (Note 63B.(iv))		36,193,441	-	36,193,441
	_			47,785,191
Less: allowance for impairment	nt losses			(1,675)
Net				47,783,516
Net				47,783,5

Movements on placement with other banks classified as amortised cost for 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	20	22	
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
47,785,191	-	-	47,785,191
4,634,950 227,878,707 (184,867,043)	- - -	- - -	4,634,950 227,878,707 (184,867,043)
47,646,614 (107,693)	-	-	47,646,614 (107,693)
95,324,112	-		95,324,112
	20	21	
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
82,398,042	-	44,577	82,442,619
(1,951,083) 313,352,337 (346,231,301)	- - -	- - -	(1,951,083) 313,352,337 (346,231,301)
(34,830,047)		(44,577)	(34,830,047) (44,577) 217,196
,			,
	47,785,191 4,634,950 227,878,707 (184,867,043) 47,646,614 (107,693) 95,324,112 Stage 1 82,398,042 (1,951,083) 313,352,337 (346,231,301)	Stage 1 Stage 2 47,785,191 - 4,634,950 - 227,878,707 - (184,867,043) - 47,646,614 - (107,693) - 95,324,112 - 20 Stage 1 Stage 2 82,398,042 - (1,951,083) - 313,352,337 - (346,231,301) - (34,830,047) -	47,785,191

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

b. By related parties and third parties:

c.

	2022	2021
Rupiah	626 020	F62 620
Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	636,030 30,175,767	563,630 11,028,120
Total	30,811,797	11,591,750
Foreign currencies		
Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	2,444,098 62,068,217	1,817,524 34,375,917
Total (Notes 63B.(iv))	64,512,315	36,193,441
Less: allowance for impairment losses	95,324,112 (3,601)	47,785,191 (1,675)
Net	95,320,511	47,783,516
By counterparty:		
	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Deposit Facility Bank Indonesia	26,843,755	9,200,000
Call Money	20,040,700	3,200,000
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	250,000	240,000
Jawa Timur Tbk. PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	250,000	210,000
Sumatera Utara	250,000	-
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A	200,000	-
PT Bank Aceh Syariah	200,000	200,000
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk. PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	200,000	5,000
Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	150,000	40,000
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	100,000	10,000
Kalimantan Tengah	150,000	75,000
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah		
Nusa Tenggara Timur	125,000	-
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Sulawesi Tenggara	125,000	100,000
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	123,000	100,000
Sumatera Selatan dan Bangka Belitung	125,000	100,000
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah		
Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk.	100,000	-
PT Bank DKI	100,000	-
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	100,000	60,000
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	100,000	00,000
Bali	100,000	100,000
Others	200,000	475,000
	2,375,000	1,365,000
		.,555,550

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

c. By counterparty (continued):

	2022	2021
Rupiah (continued)		
Fixed Term	70 700	
PT Bank UOB PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	76,732 33,130	- -
	109,862	
Time Deposits		
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk. – <i>Unit Usaha Syariah</i> PT Bank Tabungan Negara	256,500	-
(Persero) Tbk <i>Unit Usaha Syariah</i> PT Bank Tabungan Negara	247,400	19,500
(Persero) Tbk.	226,100	237,900
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	162,530	112,530
PT Bank DKI	121,400	-
Citibank	102,200	35,520
PT Bank Nagari PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	70,750	-
Sumatera Utara	70,000	20,000
Others	226,300	601,300
	1,483,180	1,026,750
Total	30,811,797	11,591,750
Foreign Currencies		
<u>USD</u> ~		
Term Deposits		
Bank Indonesia	49,738,163	30,072,775
Call Money		
Wells Fargo Bank N.A	5,461,857	1,623,360
Bank of New York	1,963,062	1,426,675
HSBC Bank USA N.A	1,203,368	156,778
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	934,050	-
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	467,025	-
BNP Paribas S.A	393,152	-
Others	124,540	71,263
	10,547,054	3,278,076
Fixed Term		
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A	883,376	-
Standard Chartered Bank	682,941	.
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	467,025	1,068,938
BNP Paribas S.A	374,801	- 00.700
Bank of China	342,485	99,768
Agricultural Bank of China	233,513	-
Bank of Montreal Others	147,891 129,381	- 689,681
Outors		
	3,261,413	1,858,387

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

c. By counterparty (continued):

	2022	2021
Foreign Currencies (continued) <u>USD</u> (continued) Time Deposits		
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk.	311,350 264,648 31,462	321,012 -
PT Bank Aladin Syariah Tbk.	-	115,441
	607,460	436,453
	64,154,090	35,645,691
<u>CNY</u> Fixed Term		
Bank of China Standard Chartered Bank	358,225	257,108 290,642
	358,225	547,750
Total	64,512,315	36,193,441
Total counterparty placements Less: allowance for impairment losses	95,324,112 (3,601)	47,785,191 (1,675)
Net	95,320,511	47,783,516
Average interest rate (yield) per annum:		
	2022	2021
Rupiah Foreign currencies	0.71% 1.03%	1.10% 0.07%

e. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on placements with other banks:

	2022	2021
Beginning balance Allowance/(reversal) during the year (Note 46)	1,675 1.948	46,772 (825)
Written-off financial assets**) Others*)	(22)	(44,577) 305
Ending balance	3,601	1,675

d.

Including effect of foreign currency translation. On 29 April 2021, write-off has carried out for debtors from financial institutions (in liquidation).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

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

e. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on placements with other banks (continued):

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	1,675	-	-	1,675
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	971 2,058 (1,081)	- - -	- - -	971 2,058 (1,081)
Total allowance during the year	1,948	-	-	1,948
Others	(22)	-	-	(22)
Ending balance	3,601	_		3,601
	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	2,195	-	44,577	46,772
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	42 44,745 (45,612)	- - -	- - -	42 44,745 (45,612)
Total reversal during the year Written-off financial assets Others	(825) - 305	- - -	(44,577)	(825) (44,577) 305
Ending balance	1,675	-		1,675

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks is adequate.

- f. Information in respect of classification of "non-impaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.
- g. Bank Mandiri has a placement with a financial institution (in liquidation), which has been classified as loss or "impaired or stage 3" which Bank Mandiri's claims that have been approved by the Trustee based on the creditors meeting on 5 November 2009 amounted to EUR16,395,092 (full amount) for the placement. On 10 March 2010, 24 November 2010, 6 September 2012, 23 January 2014 and 11 September 2020 the Trustee has paid a portion of the claims (interim distribution) to Bank Mandiri, after a net-off with the balance of demand deposit, interbank call money and L/C UPAS payable of the Subsidiary to the financial institution, the balance of Bank Mandiri's placement with the financial institution (under liquidation) as of 31 December 2020 were EUR2,586,472 (full amount). For these placements with financial institutions (under liquidation, Bank Mandiri has provided an allowance for impairment losses of 100% of the outstanding balance. On 29 April 2021, Bank Mandiri has written off (other than write-off of billing right) on placements with financial institutions (under liquidation) so that in the financial statements as of 31 December 2021, it has been recorded as an extracomptable account in the administrative account.
- h. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, placements with a balance of USD2,270,190 (full amount) and USD70,000 (full amount) were pledged for fund borrowings from other banks (Note 36e).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

a. By purpose, related parties and third parties:

•	5,914,237
	9,427,277
	5,289,107
281,259	1,198,895
19,539,834	21,829,516
	6,248,727
	11,892,357
	3,241,827
10,967,719	27,301,104
40,090,711	48,684,015
7,750,743	8,723,309
15,439,438	18,598,435
23,190,181	27,321,744
82,820,726	97,835,275
18,986	1,444
1 297	366,455
	(99,504)
(20,908)	268,395
82,799,818	98,103,670
	10,724,161 15,277,832 3,120,999 10,967,719 40,090,711 7,750,743 15,439,438 23,190,181 82,820,726 18,986 1,297 (41,191)

Movements on marketable securities classified as amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

			2022		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance	8,409,053	123,325	-	28,499,999	37,032,377
Remeasurement New purchased financial assets Matured or sold of financial assets	20,871 4,624,870 (4,591,771)	- 66,461 (131,540)	- - -	190,000 10,741,355 (28,188,710)	210,871 15,432,686 (32,912,021)
Total (decrease)/increase during the year Others	53,970 (546,466)	(65,079)	-	(17,257,355) 6,334	(17,268,464) (540,132)
Ending balance	7,916,557	58,246	_	11,248,978	19,223,781

Not implement SFAS 71

Marketable securities owned by Subsidiaries. Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholders of unit-link contracts of Subsidiary's which are presented at fair value.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

a. By purpose, related parties and third parties (continued):

Movements on marketable securities classified as amortised cost for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows (continued):

			2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance	8,450,466	125,583	-	28,383,391	36,959,440
Remeasurement New purchased financial assets Matured or sold of financial assets	(348,231) 2,512,129 (3,033,175)	233,087 (235,345)	- - -	38,000 8,704,974 (8,588,439)	(310,231) 11,450,190 (11,856,959)
Total (decrease)/increase during the year Others	(869,277) 827,864	(2,258)	-	154,535 (37,927)	(717,000) 789,937
Ending balance	8,409,053	123,325	-	28,499,999	37,032,377

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

Movements on marketable securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (all securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are stage 1) for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022		
	Carrying amount	Allowance for impairment losses"	
Fair value through other comprehensive income			
Beginning balance Remeasurement	21,666,060 618.265	14,499	
New purchased financial assets	10,610,334	(2,176) 1.145	
Matured or sold financial assets	(3,209,925)	(2,423)	
Decrease from changes in fair value	(375,923)	(2,423)	
Ending balance	29,308,811	11,045	

Allowance for impairment losses on securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income stated on other comprehensive income due to the carrying amount disclosed at fair value refer to Note 2c.(H).(1).

	2021		
	Carrying amount	Allowance for impairment losses")	
Fair value through other comprehensive income Beginning balance Remeasurement New purchased financial assets Matured or sold financial assets Decrease from changes in fair value	19,147,497 (2,175,953) 9,657,853 (4,862,291) (101,046)	10,683 2,391 2,198 (773)	
Ending balance	21,666,060	14,499	

Allowance for impairment losses on securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income stated on other comprehensive income due to the carrying amount disclosed at fair value refer to Note 2c.(H).(1).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

b. By type, currency and Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

				2022			
	Cost/ nominal value/	Unamortised premiums/	Unrealised gains/ -		Fair value/at cos	t/amortised cos	t ⁾
8 11	fair value*)	(discounts)	(losses)	Current	Substandard	Loss	Total
Rupiah Fair value through profit or loss							
Marketable <u>securities</u> Investments in mutual fund units Certificates of Bank Indonesia Shares	146,827 300,000 319,871	:	288	146,827 300,288 319,871	-	Ī	146,827 300,288 319,871
Negotiable certificate of deposit Asset-backed security	155,415 26,148	-	25 (2,718)	155,440 23,430	-		155,440 23,430
	948,261	-	(2,405)	945,856	-	-	945,856
Investments in unit-link contracts *) Shares Investments in mutual fund units Bonds	16,854,079 912,426 408,306	:	-	16,854,079 912,426 408,306	-	-	16,854,079 912,426 408,306
Bullus	18,174,811		 -	18,174,811			18,174,811
	19,123,072		(2,405)	19,120,667			19,120,667
Fair value through other	19,123,072		(2,403)	19,120,007			19,120,007
comprehensive income Investments in mutual fund units Shares	18,846,533 125,889	-	197,629	19,044,162 125.889	Ī		19,044,162 125,889
Bonds	3,871,393		38,232	3,909,625	<u> </u>		3,909,625
	22,843,815	-	235,861	23,079,676	-	-	23,079,676
At amortised cost	4 000 774	24		4 000 700			4 000 700
Bonds Asset-backed security Export bills and others Medium term notes	4,030,774 102,732 985,360 245,000	24 - - -	- - -	4,030,798 102,732 985,360 245,000	<u>:</u>	:	4,030,798 102,732 985,360 245,000
	5,363,866	24		5,363,890			5,363,890
At cost***)							
Export bills and others Medium term notes Sharia corporate bonds Sukuk BI	119,194 160,000 2,366,800 8,602,984	- - -	Ė	119,194 160,000 2,366,800 8,602,984	Ē	:	119,194 160,000 2,366,800 8,602,984
GURUR DI	11,248,978			11,248,978			11,248,978
Total	58,579,731		233,456	58,813,211			58,813,211
Total			200,400	00,010,211			
Foreign currencies Fair value through profit or loss Marketable securities							
Bonds Treasury bills	83,232 10,055,949	-	33,199	83,232 10,089,148	-	-	83,232 10,089,148
	10,139,181		33,199	10,172,380	-	-	10,172,380
Investments in unit-link contracts *) Investments in mutual fund units	5,015,370	-	-	5,015,370	-	-	5,015,370
	5,015,370		-	5,015,370		-	5,015,370
	15,154,551		33,199	15,187,750	-	-	15,187,750
Fair value through other comprehensive income Bonds	5,262,061		(150,277)	5,111,784		_	5,111,784
Treasury bills	1,232,432		(115,081)	1,117,351			1,117,351
	6,494,493		(265,358)	6,229,135			6,229,135
At amortised cost Export bills and others Bonds	976,838 930,143 684,970	2,660 16,302	:	976,838 932,803 701,272	-	-	976,838 932,803 701,272
Treasury bills							
Total (Note 62P (iv))	2,591,951	18,962	(222.450)	2,610,913			2,610,913
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	24,240,995 82,820,726	18,962	(232,159) 1,297	24,027,798 82,841,009			24,027,798 82,841,009
	62,820,726	18,986	1,297	02,041,009			02,841,008
Less: allowance for impairment losses Net							(41,191 82,799,818

Marketable securities classified as amortised cost are stated at nominal value. Unit-link investments are investments owned by policyholders in Subsidiary unit-link contracts which are presented at fair value.

Marketable securities classified at amortised cost are presented at amortised cost. Marketable securities owned by Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

b. By type, currency and Bank Indonesia's collectability (continued):

				2021			
	Cost/ nominal value/	Unamortised premiums/	Unrealised gains/ -		Fair value/at cos		
	fair value*)	(discounts)	(losses)	Current	Substandard	Loss	Total
Rupiah Fair value through profit or loss Marketable securities							
Bonds	5,578,825	-	17,136	5,595,961	-	-	5,595,961
Investments in mutual fund units Certificates of Bank Indonesia	361,683 3,100,000	-	999	361,683 3,100,999	-	-	361,683 3,100,999
Shares	315,113	-	-	315,113	-	-	315,113
Negotiable certificate of deposit Export bills, asset-backed security	145,561	-	1,820	147,381	-	-	147,381
and others")	26,147		(2,800)	23,347		<u> </u>	23,347
	9,527,329		17,155	9,544,484		<u>-</u>	9,544,484
Investments in unit-link contracts **) Shares	20,259,934			20,259,934	_	_	20,259,934
Investments in mutual fund units	917,404	-	-	917,404	-	-	917,404
Bonds	49,709		<u>-</u> _	49,709		<u> </u>	49,709
	21,227,047		<u> </u>	21,227,047		<u> </u>	21,227,047
	30,754,376	<u>-</u> .	17,155	30,771,531		<u> </u>	30,771,531
Fair value through other							
comprehensive income Investments in mutual fund units	10,241,316	_	85,703	10,327,019	_	_	10,327,019
Bonds	4,804,691	-	153,984	4,958,675	-	-	4,958,675
Export bills, asset-backed security and others	70,578	-	1,390	71,968	_	_	71,968
	15,116,585		241,077	15,357,662			15,357,662
At amortised cost							
Bonds	5,672,638	30	-	5,672,668	-	-	5,672,668
Export bills, asset-backed security and others	891,664	_	_	891,664	_	_	891,664
Medium Term Notes	245,000	- (4.550)	-	245,000	-	-	245,000
Negotiable certificate of deposit	40,000	(1,550)		38,450		<u>-</u>	38,450
	6,849,302	(1,520)		6,847,782		-	6,847,782
At cost***)							
Export bills, asset-backed security	457.074			457.074			457.074
and others Sharia corporate bonds	157,074 1,406,600	-	-	157,074 1,406,600	-	-	157,074 1,406,600
Sukuk BI	26,935,011		<u> </u>	26,935,011		<u> </u>	26,935,011
	28,498,685		<u> </u>	28,498,685		<u> </u>	28,498,685
Total	81,218,948	(1,520)	258,232	81,475,660		<u> </u>	81,475,660
Foreign currencies Fair value through profit or loss Marketable securities							
Bonds	143,568	-	316	143,884	-	-	143,884
Treasury bills Certificates of Bank Indonesia	1,779,972 712,095	-	2,773 (214)	1,782,745 711,881	-	-	1,782,745 711,881
	2,635,635		2,875	2,638,510			2,638,510
Investments in unit-link contracts*)							
Investments in mutual fund units	6,094,697		<u> </u>	6,094,697		<u> </u>	6,094,697
	8,730,332		2,875	8,733,207		<u>-</u>	8,733,207
Fair value through other							
comprehensive income Bonds	5,511,132	-	90,484	5,601,616	_	_	5,601,616
Treasury bills	691,917		14,864	706,781		<u> </u>	706,781
	6,203,049		105,348	6,308,397		<u> </u>	6,308,397
At amortised cost							
Export bills	1,414,472	-	-	1,414,332	140	-	1,414,472
Bonds	267,160	2,964	<u>-</u>	270,124		<u> </u>	270,124
	1,681,632	2,964	<u>-</u> .	1,684,456	140	<u> </u>	1,684,596
At cost***)							
Export bills, asset-backed security and others	1 31/			1 31/	_		1 31/
and outers	1,314 1,314		 -	1,314 1,314			1,314 1,314
T + 1 (A) + 20D (C.))						·	
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	16,616,327	2,964	108,223	16,727,374	140		16,727,514
Leggi allowance for impairment leaves	97,835,275	1,444	366,455	98,203,034	140	<u> </u>	98,203,174
Less: allowance for impairment losses							(99,504
Net						-	98,103,670

Marketable securities classified as amortised cost are stated at nominal value. Unit-link investments are investments owned by policyholders in Subsidiary unit-link contracts

which are presented at fair value.

Marketable securities classified at amortised cost are presented at amortised cost.

Marketable securities owned by Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

c. By maturity:

	2022	2021
Marketable securities		
Rupiah		
No maturity date	592,587	871,578
< 1 year	15,099,577	41,371,165
> 1 < 5 years	17,278,208	12,042,954
> 5 < 10 years	7,434,548	5,617,643
> 10 years	-	88,559
Total	40,404,920	59,991,899
Foreign currencies		<u> </u>
< 1 year	14,426,574	4,773,298
> 1 < 5 years	3,573,616	5,314,432
> 5 < 10 years	979,656	426,714
> 10 years	245,779	7,188
Total	19,225,625	10,521,632
Investments in unit-link contracts *)		
Rupiah		
No maturity date	17,766,505	21,177,338
< 1 year	17,916	2,023
> 1 < 5 years	385,368	24,678
> 5 < 10 tahun	5,022	23,008
Total	18,174,811	21,227,047
Foreign currencies		
No maturity date	5,015,370	6,094,697
Total	23,190,181	27,321,744
	82,820,726	97,835,275
Add/(less):		
Unamortised discounts Unrealised gain on increase in fair value	18,986	1,444
of marketable securities	1,297	366,455
Allowance for impairment losses	(41,191)	(99,504)
	(20,908)	268,395
Net	82,799,818	98,103,670
1101	<u> </u>	

[&]quot;Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholders of Subsidiary's unit-link contracts, which are presented at fair value

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

d. By issuer:

	2022	2021
Marketable securities Corporate Government Central Bank Banks	32,788,198 11,992,849 8,902,984 5,946,514	26,077,853 7,818,873 31,031,787 5,585,018
	59,630,545	70,513,531
Investments in unit-link contracts *) Corporate Banks Government	14,510,661 8,661,604 17,916	18,499,871 8,821,873
	23,190,181	27,321,744
Total	82,820,726	97,835,275
Add/(less): Unamortised discounts Unrealised gain on increase in fair value	18,986	1,444
of marketable securities Allowance for impairment losses	1,297 (41,191)	366,455 (99,504)
	(20,908)	268,395
Net	82,799,818	98,103,670

Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholders of Subsidiary's unit-link contracts which are presented at fair value.

e. Details of bonds by rating:

	Rating*)			Fair value/at cost/amortised cost		
_	Rating Agencies	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Rupiah Fair value through profit or loss Marketable securities Bonds						
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) Surat Perbendaharaan	Pefindo	idAAA(sf)	idAAA(sf)	23,430	23,347	
Negara**) PT Pegadaian	- Pefindo	idAAA	idA1+	- -	5,507,355 88,605	
				23,430	5,619,307	
Investment in unit-link contracts***) Bonds				00.700		
PT XL Axiata Tbk. PT Sarana Multigriya	-	-	-	60,709	-	
Finansial (Persero)	-	-	-	54,628	10,081	
PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk.				49,670		
PT Indosat Tbk.	-	-	-	40,044	-	
PT Kereta Api Indonesia				.0,0		
(Persero)	-	-	-	31,959	-	
PT Mayora Indah Tbk.	-	-	-	24,176		
PT Bank Sulselbar	-	-	-	21,834	23,008	
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.	_	_	-	21,303	_	
Surat Perbendaharaan				,,,,,,,		
Negara	-	-	-	17,916	-	
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	-	-	-	15,979	6,074	
PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure Tbk. PT Federal International	-	-	-	13,969	-	
Finance	-	-	-	11,755	-	

Information on rating of bonds were obtained from Bloomberg, which is based on ratings issued by the rating agencies, such as Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo), Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

No rating.

Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholder of Subsidiariy's unit link contracts which are presented at fair value that is not rated.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

e. Details of bonds by rating (continued):

Ruplah (continued)		Rating*)			Fair value/at cost/amortised cost	
Fair value through profit or 10st (continued)			2022	2021	2022	2021
Professional multi-lik contracts						
Invisement in unit-link contracts" (Continued) Early Continued)						
Bonds (continued) PT Aidra Dinamika Multi	Investment in unit-link contracts**)					
PT Adrira Dinamika Multi						
Finance Tbk 10,685						
PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk.		-	_	-	10,685	-
Rp10,000, respectively	PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk.	=	-	-		-
Fair value through other comprehensive income Marketable Securities						
Fair value through other comprehensive income Manifestable securities Sorrie	Rp10,000, respectively)	=	=	=	23,565	10,546
Fair value through other comprehensive income Marketable securities Bonds PT Perusahaan Listrik PPT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 403,320 281,669 PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) Pich Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 433,126 401,218 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tibk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 349,995 555,023 PT Hutama Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 349,995 555,023 PT Hutama Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 349,995 555,023 PT Hutama Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 349,995 555,023 PT Hutama Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 240,035 39,166 345,035 PT Horis (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 200,924 201,340 PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,091 PT Mayra Indah Tok. Pefindo idAAA <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>408,306</td> <td>49,709</td>					408,306	49,709
dother comprehensive income Marketable securities Bonds PT Perusahaan Listrik PEP Perusahaan Listrik 1,157,604 PP Pegadaian Pefindo idAAA idAAA 403,320 281,698 PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) Pitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 383,126 401,218 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Pitch Ratings Indonesia (Persero) 79,799 228,122 PT Broshinal Telekomunikasi Indonesia Indonesia 16AAA(gg) idAAA(gg) 339,166 345,035 PT Broshinal Telekomunikasi Indonesia Pitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 219,799 228,122 PTB Bank Panin Tbk. Pefindo idAAA 200,924 201,340 PT Bank Panin Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 200,924 201,340 PT Bank Panin Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,031 PT Bank Panin Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,031 PT Saran Multi Infrastruktur (Persero)					431,736	5,669,016
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 403,320 281,089 PT Pegadalan Pefindo idAAA idAAA 403,320 281,089 PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 381,26 401,218 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 349,995 555,023 PT Hutama Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA(gg) idAAA(gg) 339,166 345,035 PT Profesional Telekomunikasi Indonesia Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 219,799 228,122 PT Bank Panin Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 200,924 201,340 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 200,924 201,340 PT Sarara Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 122,597 21,747 PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosal Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosal Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAA 71,479 70,028 PT P	other comprehensive income Marketable securities					
PT Pegadalan Pefindo idAAA idAAA idAAA A03.320 281.0es PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 383.126 401.218 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 34.995 55.023 PT Hudman Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA(gg) idAAA(gg) 339,166 345.035 PT Profesional Telekomunikasi Indonesia Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 219,799 228,122 PT Bank Panin Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 200,924 201,340 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAA idAA 200,924 201,340 PT Sara Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA idAAA 123.761 469.091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 122,597 21,747 PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123.761 469.091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosat Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosat Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAA 71,479 70,028 PT PErsero) Pefindo idAAA idAA 63,719 256,883 PT Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAA 63,719 256,883 PT Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT PERSERO PERSERO PEFINDO IDAAA IDAAA 64,040 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT PAIR Negara Indonesia (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Adra Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Adra Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Mijaya Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT PI Myjaya Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Bank Nagara Indonesia Finance Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 37,888 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 37,888 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 37,888 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,950 PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,035 PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,035 PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,0						
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) Fitch Ratings	Negara (Persero)					1,157,604
PT Bank Rakyat					,	
Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.		Fitch Ratings	AAA(idn)	AAA(idn)	383,126	401,218
PT Hutama Karya (Persero) Pefindo idAAA(gg) idAAA(gg) 339,166 345,035 PT Profesional Telekomunikasi Indonesia Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 219,799 228,122 PT Bank Pahin Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 200,924 201,340 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. Fitch Ratings AA(idn) - 158,587 - PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 122,597 21,747 PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosat Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAA 71,479 70,028 PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 63,719 256,883 PT Elkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 56,121		Dofindo	idAAA	:400	240.005	EEE 022
PT Profesional Telekomunikasi						
Indonesia			iuAAA(gg)	iuAAA(gg)	333,100	343,033
PT Bank Panin Tbk. Pefindo idAÁ idAÁ 200,924 201,340 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. Fitch Ratings AA(idn) - 158,587 - PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 122,597 21,747 PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosat Tbk. Pefindo idAAA - 73,138 - PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk Pefindo idAAA idAAA 71,479 70,028 PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Adria Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAA<			AAA(idn)	AAA(idn)	219,799	228,122
(Persero) Tbk Fitch Ratings AA(idn) - 158,587 PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 122,597 21,747 PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 88,113 139,131 PT Chandra Asri Pefindo idAAA - 73,138 - PT Chandra Asri Pefindo idAAA idAAA 71,479 70,028 PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 63,719 256,883 PT Kerteta Api Indonesia (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 56,121 151,968 PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 40,079 - <td>PT Bank Panin Tbk.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	PT Bank Panin Tbk.					
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 123,761 469,091 PT XL Axiata Tbk. Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) AAA(idn) 122,597 21,747 PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosat Tbk. Pefindo idAAA - 73,138 - PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk Pefindo idAAA idAAA 71,479 70,028 PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 63,719 256,883 PT Kerteta Api Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAA+ idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 56,121 151,968 PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Waybank Indonesia Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Bank Tabungan Negara Pitch Ratings						
Infrastruktur (Persero)	,	Fitch Ratings	AA(idn)	-	158,587	-
PT XL Axiata Tbk. Fitch Ratings AAA(idn) 122,597 21,747 PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 88,113 139,131 PT Indosat Tbk. Pefindo idAAA - 73,138 - PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk Pefindo idAAA idAAA 71,479 70,028 PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 63,719 256,883 PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) Pefindo idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 56,121 151,968 PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 51,953 85,594 PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAA idAA 40,207 40,490 PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure Tbk. Fitch Ratings AA+(idn) - 40,079 - PT Maybank Indonesia Fitch Ratings AA+(idn)		D-6	:-1.0. 0.0	:-1 ^ ^ ^	400.704	400.004
PT Mayora Indah Tbk. Pefindo idAÁ idAÁ idAÁ 139,131 PT Indosat Tbk. Pefindo idAAA - 73,138 - PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk Pefindo idAAA idAAA 71,479 70,028 PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA idAAA idAAA 59,834 20,089 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 56,883 PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 56,883 PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo idAAA idAAA 56,883 PT Maybank Indonesia Fitch Ratings AA+(idn) - 40,079 - PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. Pefindo						

Information on rating of bonds were obtained from Bloomberg, which is based on ratings issued by the rating agencies, such as Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo), Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholder of Subsidiariy's unit link contracts which are presented at fair value that is not rated.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

e. Details of bonds by rating (continued):

	Rating*)			Fair value/at cost/amortised cost		
_	Rating Agencies	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Rupiah (continued)						
Amortised cost Marketable securities						
Bonds						
PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV PT Chandra Asri	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	695,000	695,000	
Petrochemical Tbk.	Pefindo	idAA-	idAA-	624,170	374,170	
PT Hutama Karya (Persero)		idAAA(qq)	idAAA(gg)	580,024	730,030	
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persei		AAA(idn)	AAA(idn)	500,000	500,000	
PT Perusahaan Listrik	, ,	,	,	,	,	
Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	460,000	460,000	
PT Perusahaan Pengelola	5 " .					
Aset (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA	idAA	230,000	100,000	
PT Jakarta Lingkar Baratsat PT Dharma	u Pefindo	idAA-	idA+	160,000	160,000	
Satya Nusantara Tbk.	Pefindo	idA	idA-	150,000	150,000	
PT Angkasa Pura II (Perser		idAA+	idA+	140,000	140,000	
PT Sarana Multigriya Finans		IQ/ U (I	IQ/ (/ t i	140,000	140,000	
(Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA(sf)	idAAA(sf)	122,732	163,591	
PT Industri Kereta Api (Pers		idBBB+	-	101,106	-	
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	,					
(Persero) Tbk.	Pefindo	idAAA	-	90,000	-	
PT Semen Indonesia						
(Persero) Tbk.	Pefindo	idAA+	idAA+	75,000	575,000	
PT Pembangunan Perumah				00.000	500.000	
(Persero) Tbk.	Pefindo	idA	idA	63,000	533,000	
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Perero) Tbk.	Fitch Ratings	AA(idn)		49,000		
PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper		idA+	-	30,000	-	
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAAA	idAAA	25,000	30,000	
Surat Perbendaharaan Nega		-	-	19,498	-	
PT Bank Negara Indonesia				,		
(Persero) Tbk.	Pefindo	idAAA	-	13,000	-	
PT Sarana Multi						
Infrastruktur (Persero)	Pefindo	-	idAAA	-	449,000	
PT Tunas Baru Lampung Th		-	Ba3	=	426,000	
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tb PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tb		-	idAAA(sf) idA-	-	75,000	
PT Adili Karya (Fersero) 16	k. Fellildo	-	IUA-	-	50,000	
Finance Tbk	Pefindo	_	idAAA	_	30,000	
PT Pegadaian	Pefindo	-	idAAA	_	30,000	
PT Golden Energy and					,	
Resources	Fitch Ratings	=	B+	=	28,468	
PT Kimia Farma Tbk.	Pefindo	-	idAA-	-	22,000	
PT Permodalan Nasional						
Madani (Persero)	Pefindo	-	idA+	=	22,000	
Lembaga Pembiayaan Eksp Indonesia	oor Pefindo		idAAA		20,000	
PT Marga Lingkar Jakarta	Pefindo	idAAA(sf)	idAAA(sf)	-	13,000	
PT Kereta Api Indonesia	i ciiildo	10/1/01(31)	(31)		10,000	
(Persero)	Pefindo	-	idAA+	_	10,000	
PT Waskita Karya (Persero)		idBBB	idBBB	-	10,000	
PT Maybank Indonesia Fina		=	idAA+	=	10,000	
Others (each below						
Rp10,000, respectively)	Various	Various	Various	6,000	5,000	
				4,133,530	5,811,259	
At cost***)						
Marketable securities						
Sharia Bonds				F00.000		
PT Bank BJB Syariah	<u>-</u>	-	-	500,000	-	
PT Bank Aladin Syariah Tbk	-	-	-	434,000	-	
PT Bank Jawa Tengah Unit Usaha Syariah	_	_	Ē	300,000	=	
PT Bank Aceh Syariah	- -	- -	- -	290,000	100,000	
PT Indosat Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA(sy)	-	213,800	-	
		(-)/		,		

Information on rating of bonds were obtained from Bloomberg, which is based on ratings issued by the rating agencies, such as Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo), Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

No rating.

Marketable securities owned by Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

e. Details of bonds by rating (continued):

	Rating ⁽⁾			Fair value/at cost/amortised cost		
	Rating Agencies	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Rupiah (continued)						
At cost***) (continued)						
Marketable securities (continued) Sharia Bonds (continued)						
PT XL Axiata Tbk.	Fitch Ratings	AAA(idn)	-	195,000	-	
PT Medco Power Indonesia PT Bank Sumsel Babel	Pefindo	idA(sy)	idA(sy)	150,000	140,600	
Syariah PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) T	bk. Pefindo	idA(sy)	idA(sy)	100,000 99,000	99,000	
PT Global Mediacom Tbk.	Pefindo	idA+(sy)	idA(sy)	50,000	25,000	
PT BPD Kalimantan Selatan	Fitch Ratings	A(idn)	-	35,000	-	
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur			:-!		E4E 000	
(Persero) PT Kimia Farma Tbk.	Pefindo Pefindo	-	idAAA(sy) idAA-	-	515,000 240,000	
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspo			ia, i, t		210,000	
Indonesia	Pefindo	-	idAAA(sy)	-	90,000	
PT Perkebunan Nusantara II			:-IDDD()		05.000	
(Persero) PT Industri Kereta Api (Perse	Pefindo ero) Pefindo	-	idBBB(sy) idBBB+(sy)	-	85,000 75,000	
PT Bank Kaltimtara	-	_	- (abbb1(ay)	-	35,000	
Others	Various	-	Various	<u> </u>	2,000	
				2,366,800	1,406,600	
Total				10,841,691	17,917,517	
Fair value through profit or loss Marketable Securities Bonds PT Sinbad Karya Perdagang PT Pertamina (Persero) Others (each below Rp10,000, respectively)	an ^{**)} - Moody's -	<u>:</u> -	- Baa2 -	74,575 - 8,657	- 143,885 -	
				83,232	143,885	
Fair value through other comprehensive income Marketable securities Bonds						
PT Pertamina (Persero) PT Indonesia Asahan	Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	3,546,179	4,247,177	
Aluminium (Persero) PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Fitch Ratings	BBB-	BBB-	429,622	199,812	
(Persero) Tbk. PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Fitch Ratings	BBB-	-	293,180	-	
(Persero) Tbk. PT Bank Tabungan Negara	Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	241,368	521,842	
(Persero) Tbk. PT Indonesia Asahan	Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	141,747	174,451	
Aluminium (Persero)	S&P	BBB	-	83,786	_	
PT Saka Energi Indonésia	Moody's	B2	B2	74,071	69,052	
Medco Platinium Road Pte, L	_td Moody's	B1	B1	66,393	63,896	
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.	Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	50,970	39,301	
PT ABM Investama Tbk.	Fitch Ratings	B+		34,456	-	
PT Japfa Comfeed	Ü					
Indonesia Tbk. PT Sarana Multi	Fitch Ratings	BB-	BB-	34,121	22,139	
Infrastruktur (Persero)	Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	27,024	27,620	
PT Indika Energy Tbk.	Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	23,457	22,319	

¹⁾ Information on rating of bonds were obtained from Bloomberg, which is based on ratings issued by the rating agencies, such as Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo), Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

No rating.
Marketable securities owned by Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

e. Details of bonds by rating (continued):

	Rating*)			Fair value/at cost/amortised cost	
	Rating Agencies	2022	2021	2022	2021
Foreign currencies (continued) Fair value through other comprehensive income (continued) Marketable securities (continued) Bonds (continued)					
PT Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk.	Moody's	Ba3	Ba3	20,200	21,246
Korea Development Bank	Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	14,783	15,111
PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk	. Moody's	-	Ba3	,	139,691
LMIRT Capital Pte. Ltd Others (each below	Fitch Ratings	B-	B-	-	14,696
Rp10,000, respectively)	Various	Various	Various	30,427	23,264
				5,111,784	5,601,617
Bonds PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero) PT Indonesia Asahan	S&P	BBB	ВВВ	231,022	46,598
Aluminium (Persero) PT Pelabuhan Indonesia IV	Moody's Moody's	Baa3 Baa3	Baa3	157,778 157,012	70,093
PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk. PT Perusahaan Listrik	Moody's	Ba2	-	80,534	-
Negara (Persero)	Moody's	Baa2	-	78,252	-
Medco Oak Tree Pte Ltd PT Indonesia Infrastruktur	Moody's	B1	-	77,993	-
Finance PT Bank Negara Indonesia	Moody's	Baa3	-	41,239	-
(Persero) Tbk. PT Perusahaan Listrik	Moody's	Ba2	Ba2	34,554	31,813
Negara (Persero)	Moody's	Baa3	-	29,941	-
PT Pertamina (Persero) PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Moody's	Baa2	Baa2	28,810	42,843
(Persero) Tbk.	Moody's	Baa2	-	15,668	-
PT Tunas Baru Lampung Tbk PT ABM Investama Tbk.	. Moody's Fitch Ratings	- B+	Ba3 B+	-	42,222 36,554
i i Abivi investania TDK.	i itori itatiriya	DŦ	57		
Tatal				932,803	270,123
Total				6,127,819	6,015,625

Information on rating of bonds were obtained from Bloomberg, which is based on ratings issued by the rating agencies, such as Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo), Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings.

f. Average interest rate (yield) per annum:

	2022	2021
Rupiah	5.45%	7.50%
Foreign currencies (equivalent to rupiah)	10.43%	6.85%

g. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on marketable securities:

	2022	2021
Beginning balance Reversal during the year (Note 46) Others*)	99,504 (26,899) (31,414)	144,863 (45,336) (23)
Balance at end of year	41,191	99,504

^{*)} Included effect of foreign currency translation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

g. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on marketable securities (continued):

	2022					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total	
Beginning balance Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial asset derecognised	53,908 13,031 4,176 (17,452)	27,406 (6,782) 16,811 (35,970)	115 (115) - -	18,075 (598) - -	99,504 5,536 20,987 (53,422)	
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Others	(245) (31,414)	(25,941)	(115)	(598)	(26,899) (31,414)	
Ending balance	22,249	1,465	-	17,477	41,191	
") Not implement SFAS 71						
			2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total	
Reginning halance	59 617	61 200		24 959	144 963	

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	58.617	61.388	-	24.858	144.863
Net remeasurement of losses allowance	(4,621)	(22,146)	115	(6,783)	(33,435)
New financial assets originated or purchased	10,367	38,412	-	(-,)	48,779
Financial asset derecognised	(10,432)	(50,248)	-	-	(60,680)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Others	(4,686) (23)	(33,982)	115	(6,783)	(45,336) (23)
Ending balance	53,908	27,406	115	18,075	99,504
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **					

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on marketable securities is adequate.

- h. Information in respect of classification of "non-impaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.
- Investment in mutual fund of the Bank measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on 31 December 2022 and 2021:

_	2022	2021
Protected Mutual Fund Syailendra		
Capital Protected Fund 45	1,440,607	1,440,125
Protected Mutual Fund Manulife Proteksi Dana		
Utama III	1,310,426	-
Protected Mutual Fund Syailendra		
Capital Protected Fund 52	1,019,454	-
Protected Mutual Fund Syailendra		
Capital Protected Fund 53	1,017,901	-
Protected Mutual Fund BNI AM Proteksi Sunflower	1,009,308	1,007,537
Protected Mutual Fund BNI AM Proteksi Orchid	1,007,620	-
Protected Mutual Fund Trimegah 21	1,004,287	1,008,274
Protected Mutual Fund Panin 17	993,279	993,486
Protected Mutual Fund BNP Paribas Selaras VI	991,874	991,995
Protected Mutual Fund Trimegah 24	908,311	-
•	•	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

i. Investment in mutual fund of the Bank measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on 31 December 2022 and 2021 (continued):

_	2022	2021
Protected Mutual Fund BNI AM Proteksi Rasamala Protected Mutual Fund Manulife Proteksi Dana	760,055	-
Utama II	759,345	758,190
Protected Mutual Fund Trimegah 26	757,075	-
Protected Mutual Fund Danareksa 81	756,623	-
Protected Mutual Fund BNI AM Proteksi Magnifera Protected Mutual Fund Syailendra	756,333	752,149
Capital Protected Fund 46	754,502	-
Protected Mutual Fund Danareksa 79	710,570	709,660
Protected Mutual Fund Panin 26	603,243	-
Protected Mutual Fund BMI Indo Proteksi Sinergi 1	502,067	501,316
Protected Mutual Fund BNP Paribas Selaras V Protected Mutual Fund Bahana	501,138	501,218
Centrum Protected Fund 221 Protected Mutual Fund Bahana	496,576	495,331
Centrum Protected Fund 222	493,521	492,152
Protected Mutual Fund Trimegah XI	490,047	480,802
=	19,044,162	10,132,235

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, securities with total nominal amount of USD55,226,340 (full amount) and USD61,000,000 (full amount) were sold under repurchase agreements (Note 28), respectively.

8. GOVERNMENT BONDS

This account consists of bonds issued by Government of the Republic of Indonesia which are obtained by the Group from primary and secondary markets as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, with details as follows:

_	2022	2021
Related party (Note 57) <u>Government bonds</u>		
Amortised cost	180,578,053	115,507,886
Fair value through other comprehensive income***)	92,532,086	129,432,300
At cost*)	44,213,180	33,592,148
Fair value through profit or loss	6,972,279	7,608,317
Investments in unit-link contracts **)		
Fair value through profit or loss	4,916,166	2,914,123
_	329,211,764	289,054,774

Government bonds owned by Subsidiary are classified based on SFAS No. 110 "Accounting for Sukuk". Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholders of Subsidiary's unit-link contracts which are presented at fair value. Including sukuk, project-based sukuk and retail bonds which are classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

a. By maturity

The government bonds, by remaining period of maturity, are as follows:

	2022	2021
Rupiah_		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Government bonds	0.400.040	400.040
Less than 1 year	2,403,912	426,613
1 - 5 years 5 - 10 years	2,704,883 1,672,415	3,673,479 2,104,962
Over 10 years	174,954	939,955
Over 10 years		
	6,956,164	7,145,009
Investments in unit-link**)		
Less than 1 year	142,890	40,241
1 - 5 years	2,235,398	1,430,666
5 - 10 years	2,210,076	1,218,595
Over 10 years	327,802	224,621
	4,916,166	2,914,123
	11,872,330	10,059,132
Fair value through other comprehensive		
income***)		
Less than 1 year	2,214,055	2,162,226
1 - 5 years	17,502,539	39,875,209
5 - 10 years	37,341,218	33,511,916
Over 10 years	5,588,365	17,517,105
	62,646,177	93,066,456
Amortised cost		
Less than 1 year	15,890,558	6,560,651
1 - 5 years	52,132,872	31,702,136
5 - 10 years	43,313,092	33,500,719
Over 10 years	43,501,330	29,420,595
	154,837,852	101,184,101
At cost*)		
Less than 1 year	11,130,042	2,604,017
1 - 5 years	27,845,450	27,477,755
5 - 10 years	3,775,555	1,772,739
Over 10 years	966,330	965,739
	43,717,377	32,820,250
Total	273,073,736	237,129,939

Government bonds owned by Subsidiary are classified based on SFAS No. 110 "Accounting for Sukuk". Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholders of Subsidiary's unit-link contracts which are presented at fair value. Including sukuk, project-based sukuk and retail bonds which are classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

a. By maturity (continued)

The government bonds, by remaining period of maturity, are as follows (continued):

	2022	2021
Foreign currencies		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Less than 1 year	-	429,723
1 - 5 years	14,914	2,962
5 - 10 years	-	26,788
Over 10 years	1,201	3,835
	16,115	463,308
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Less than 1 year	2,437,444	4,305,933
1 - 5 years	11,089,589	12,262,879
5 - 10 Years	14,892,272	17,973,494
Over 10 years	1,466,604	1,823,538
	29,885,909	36,365,844
At amortised cost		
Less than 1 year	406,571	99,818
1 - 5 years	4,080,521	4,014,876
5 - 10 years	20,988,875	10,209,091
Over 10 years	264,234	
	25,740,201	14,323,785
At cost *)		
Less than 1 year	35,136	453,860
1 - 5 years	460,667	318,038
	495,803	771,898
Total (Note 63B (iv))	56,138,028	51,924,835
	329,211,764	289,054,774

[&]quot;) Government bonds owned by Subsidiary are classified based on SFAS No. 110 "Accounting for Sukuk".

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

b. By type

2022

	Nominal/ cost/ amortised cost	Interest rates per annum	Fair value	Maturity dates	Frequency of interest payment
Rupiah Fair value through profit or loss					
Government bonds		4.000/		40/00/0000	
Fixed rate bonds	6,811,770	4.00% - 12.00%	6,838,806	10/03/2023 - 15/08/2051	1 and 6 months
Floating rate bonds	116,437	4.79%	117,358	25/04/2025	3 months
	6,928,207		6,956,164		
Investments in unit-link contracts*)					
Fixed rate bonds	4,916,166	4.00% - 11.00%	4,916,166	10/03/2023 - 15/08/2051	1 and 6 months
Fair value through other comprehensive income")		4000		45 (05 (0000	
Fixed rate bonds	60,705,506	4.00% - 11.00%	62,646,177	15/05/2023 - 15/02/2044	1 and 6 months
Foreign Currencies Fair value through profit or loss					
Government bonds		4.450/		44/00/0004	
Fixed rate bonds	15,941	4.45% - 5.13%	16,115	11/02/2024 - 08/01/2045	6 months
Fair value through other comprehensive income					
Fixed rate bonds	31,323,436	1.00% - 8.50%	29,885,909	11/01/2023 - 20/09/2052	6 months

Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholders of Subsidiary's unit-link contracts which are presented at fair value. Including sukuk, project-based sukuk and retail bonds which are classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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	Nominal/ cost/ amortised cost	Interest rates per annum	Maturity dates	Frequency of interest payment
Rupiah Amortised cost		4.00% -	15/05/2023 -	
Fixed rate bonds	154,837,852	12.00%	15/05/2023 -	1 and 6 months
At cost*)		4.00% -	10/03/2023 -	
Fixed rate bonds	43,717,377	10.25%	15/04/2043	1 and 6 months

Government bonds owned by Subsidiary are classified based on SFAS No. 110 "Accounting for Sukuk".

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

b. By type (continued)

2022 (continued)

	Nominal/ cost/ amortised cost	Interest rates per annum	Maturity dates	Frequency of interest payment
Foreign currencies At amortised cost				
Fixed rate bonds	25,740,201	1.50% - 8.50%	17/10/2023 - 17/02/2037	6 months
At cost*)		2.30% -	01/03/2023 -	
Fixed rate bonds	495,803	4.40%	06/06/2027	6 months

^{*)} Government bonds owned by Subsidiary are classified based on SFAS No. 110 "Accounting for Sukuk".

2021

	Nominal/ cost/ amortised cost	Interest rates per annum	Fair value	Maturity dates	Frequency of interest payment
Rupiah Fair value through profit or loss					
Government bonds				.=/-/	
Fixed rate bonds	6,713,844	2.97% - 12.90%	7,145,009	15/01/2022 - 15/08/2051	1 and 6 months
Investments in unit-link contracts*)					
Fixed rate bonds	2,914,123	5.45% - 11.00%	2,914,123	15/01/2022 - 05/04/2040	6 months
Fair value through other comprehensive income")		4.2007		45/04/0000	
Fixed rate bonds	87,106,896	4.38% - 12.90%	93,066,456	15/01/2022 - 15/02/2044	1, 3 and 6 months
Foreign currencies Fair value through profit or loss					
Government bonds					
Fixed rate bonds	459,002	2.30% - 5.47%	463,308	07/03/2022 - 12/03/2051	6 months and 9 months
Fair value through other comprehensive income					
Fixed rate bonds	34,114,056	1.00% - 8.50%	36,365,844	08/01/2022 - 12/03/2051	6 months and 12 months

¹⁾ Investments in unit-link contracts are investments owned by policyholders of Subsidiary's unit-link contracts which are presented at fair value.
1) Including sukuk, project-based sukuk and retail bonds which are classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

b. By type (continued)

2	n	2	4
,	u	_	

	Nominal/ cost/ amortised cost	Interest rates per annum	Maturity dates	Frequency of interest payment
Rupiah At amortised cost Fixed rate bonds	101,184,101	5.45% - 11.75%	15/01/2022 - 15/06/2042	6 months
At cost*)		3.97% -	15/01/2022 -	o montris
Fixed rate bonds Foreign currencies	32,820,250	7.59%	15/04/2043	6 months
Amortised cost		2.15% -	25/04/2022 -	
Fixed rate bonds	14,323,785	5.88%	28/07/2031	6 months
At cost*)		1.09% -	29/03/2022 -	
Fixed rate bonds	771,898	2.25%	23/06/2025	6 months

Government bonds owned by Subsidiary are classified based on SFAS No. 110 "Accounting for Sukuk".

c. Other information

As of 31 December 2022, Government Bonds with total nominal amount of USD365,940,000 (full amount) and Rp30,680,600 (2021: USD309,660,000 (full amount) and Rp636,268) were sold under repurchase agreements (Note 28).

As of 31 December 2022, Government Bonds with total nominal amount of RpNil and USDNil (full amount) (2021: Rp755,382 and USD53,000,000 (full amount)) are being pledged as collateral for fund borrowings from other banks (Note 36c).

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Indonesia's collectibility for government bonds is current.

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES - TRADE TRANSACTIONS

a. By type, currency, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties (Note 57)		
Usance L/C payable at sight	825,810	487,720
Supplier Chain Financing Receivables	8,037,934	7,969,847
Others	4,715,835	3,509,226
	13,579,579	11,966,793
Third parties		
Usance L/C payable at sight	1,607,332	824,553
Supplier Chain Financing Receivables	1,136,264	2,761,833
Others	5,048,128	3,646,066
	7,791,724	7,232,452
Total	21,371,303	19,199,245

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES - TRADE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

a. By type, currency, related parties and third parties (continued):

	2022	2021
Foreign currencies Related parties (Note 57)		
Usance L/C payable at sight	1,508,552	1,051,103
Supplier Chain Financing Receivables	44,635	47,168
Others	24,853	2,335
	1,578,040	1,100,606
Third parties		
Usance L/C payable at sight	3,189,451	1,845,182
Others	7,654,470	7,153,235
	10,843,921	8,998,417
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	12,421,961	10,099,023
	33,793,264	29,298,268
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(1,604,705)	(1,480,721)
Net	32,188,559	27,817,547

Movements in carrying amount of other receivables - trade transactions classified as amortised cost upon stages for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance	26,691,743	1,330,830	1,194,442	81,253	29,298,268
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(451,536) 78,200,295 (72,827,760)	1,770 3,561,436 (4,659,222)	91,355 53,721 (55,714)	53,170	(358,411) 81,868,622 (77,542,696)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	4,920,999	(1,096,016)	89,362	53,170	3,967,515
Others	(19,292)	590,712	(43,939)	-	527,481
Ending balance	31,593,450	825,526	1,239,865	134,423	33,793,264
") Not implement SFAS 71			2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance	26,443,786	2,372,339	1,135,659	44,080	29,995,864
Transfer to lifetime other receivables - unimpaired (stage 2)	(57,244)	57,244	-	-	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	26,386,542	2,429,583	1,135,659	44,080	29,995,864
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	39,079 68,341,116 (68,031,753)	725 5,004,680 (5,776,719)	14,068 60,165 (59,390)	37,173 -	53,872 73,443,134 (73,867,862)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year Others	348,442 (43,241)	(771,314) (327,439)	14,843 43,940	37,173	(370,856) (326,740)
Ending balance	26,691,743	1,330,830	1,194,442	81,253	29,298,268

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES - TRADE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

b. By Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

	2022	2021
Current	32,250,518	26,954,783
Special mention	259,452	1,149,043
Substandard	12,419	14,273
Loss	1,270,875	1,180,169
Total	33,793,264	29,298,268
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(1,604,705)	(1,480,721)
Net	32,188,559	27,817,547

c. By maturity:

2022	2021
4,914,242	3,909,708
8,979,096	7,409,600
6,189,972	6,761,894
1,098,620	928,020
189,373	190,023
21,371,303	19,199,245
2,835,630	2,117,907
4,749,700	4,542,421
3,754,340	2,357,708
789	90,841
1,081,502	990,146
12,421,961	10,099,023
33,793,264	29,298,268
(1,604,705)	(1,480,721)
32,188,559	27,817,547
	4,914,242 8,979,096 6,189,972 1,098,620 189,373 21,371,303 21,371,303 2,835,630 4,749,700 3,754,340 789 1,081,502 12,421,961 33,793,264 (1,604,705)

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on other receivables - trade transactions:

	2022	2021
Beginning balance	1,480,721	1,687,776
Allowance/(reversal) during the year (Note 46)	27,813	(225,659)
Others*)	96,171	18,604
Ending balance	1,604,705	1,480,721

^{*)} Included the effect of foreign currency translation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES - TRADE TRANSACTIONS (continued)

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on other receivables - trade transactions (continued):

	2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	56,248	185,603	1,194,442	44,428	1,480,721
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(21,417) 146,377 (104,869)	27,346 522,221 (510,854)	(28,934) 53,721 (55,689)	(89) - -	(23,094) 722,319 (671,412)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Others	20,091 5,037	38,713 14,809	(30,902) 76,325	(89)	27,813 96,171
Ending balance	81,376	239,125	1,239,865	44,339	1,604,705
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
			2021		
Beginning balance	55,129	452,908	1,135,659	44,080	1,687,776
Transfer to: Lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired (stage 2)	(362)	362	-	-	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	54,767	453,270	1,135,659	44,080	1,687,776
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(34,510) 137,947 (102,860)	2,466 483,302 (746,516)	34,755 60,140 (59,390)	(993) - -	1,718 681,389 (908,766)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Others	577 904	(260,748) (6,919)	35,505 23,278	(993) 1,341	(225,659) 18,604
Ending balance	56,248	185,603	1,194,442	44,428	1,480,721

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on other receivables - trade transactions is adequate.

e. Information in respect of classification of "unimpaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

10. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL

a. Securities purchased under agreements to resell

	Starting	Maturity	Resale	Unamortised	Carrying
Type of securities	date	date	amount	interest	amount
Related parties Rupiah					
Bond FR0046	30/12/2022	02/01/2023	523,231	72	523,159
Bond FR0059	22/12/2022	02/01/2023	344,491	54	344,437
Bond FR0059	23/12/2022	02/01/2023	196.492	32	196.460
Bond FR0081	29/12/2022	02/01/2023	385,142	57	385,085
Bond VR0034	26/12/2022	02/01/2023	956,758	146	956,612
Bond FR0059	29/12/2022	03/01/2023	492,316	153	492,163
Bond FR0072	29/12/2022	03/01/2023	309,004	94	308,910
Bond FR0072 Bond FR0081	30/12/2022	03/01/2023	962,762	288	962,474
			,		,
Bond FR0080	28/12/2022	04/01/2023	187,434	90	187,344
Bond VR0034	30/12/2022	06/01/2023	957,562	731	956,831
Bond FR0087	07/12/2022	09/01/2023	185,351	240	185,111
Bond VR0086	29/12/2022	12/01/2023	648,562	1,137	647,425
Bond FR0059	01/11/2022	31/01/2023	19,690	93	19,597
Bond FR0046	10/11/2022	09/02/2023	31,624	193	31,431
Bond FR0046	22/11/2022	21/02/2023	10,544	91	10,453
Bond FR0088	01/12/2022	02/03/2023	26,851	275	26,576
Bond FR0059	06/12/2022	07/03/2023	19,831	220	19,611
Bond FR0059	13/12/2022	14/03/2023	19,838	243	19,595
Bond FR0059	27/12/2022	28/03/2023	19,910	301	19,609
Bond FR0059	29/12/2022	30/03/2023	19,949	309	19,640
Bond VR0084	06/12/2022	03/01/2023	139,558	44	139,514
Bond VR0068	07/12/2022	04/01/2023	185,909	88	185,821
Bond VR0073	08/12/2022	05/01/2023	117,276	75	117,201
Bond VR0079	12/12/2022	09/01/2023	186,245	237	186,008
Bond VR0049	13/12/2022	10/01/2023	93,689	134	93,555
Bond VR0068	14/12/2022	11/01/2023	93,053	148	92,905
Bond VR0069	15/12/2022	12/01/2023	139,605	245	139,360
Bond VR0041	20/12/2022	17/01/2023	186,442	474	185,968
Bond VR0077	23/12/2022	20/01/2023	470,342	1,483	468,859
Bond VR0034	26/12/2022	02/01/2023	642,721	98	642,623
Bond VR0038	26/12/2022	02/01/2023	122,423	19	122,404
Bond VR0053	26/12/2022	09/01/2023	467,804	596	467,208
Bond VR0044	26/12/2022	23/01/2023	483,408	1,764	481,644
Bond VR0042	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	190,175	58	190,117
Bond VR0048	27/12/2022	10/01/2023	144,332	207	144,125
Bond VR0037	27/12/2022	24/01/2023	233,831	893	232,938
Bond VR0075	28/12/2022	11/01/2023	281,742	449	281,293
Bond VR0064	28/12/2022	25/01/2023	334,470	1,332	333,138
Bond VR0057	29/12/2022	26/01/2023	607,464	2,519	604,945
Bond VR0065	30/12/2022	27/01/2023	279,264	1,204	278,060
Share	06/09/2022	03/03/2023	714	2	712
Share	22/09/2022	21/03/2023	520	-	520
Share	22/09/2022	21/03/2023	837	1	836
Share	23/09/2022	22/03/2023	297	1	296
Share	23/09/2022	22/03/2023	3,418	2	3,416

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

10. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL (continued)

a. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (continued)

		2021			
Type of cocurities	Starting	Maturity	Resale	Unamortised	Carrying
Type of securities	date	date	amount	interest	amount
Related parties					
Rupiah					
Bond FR0090	28/12/2021	04/01/2022	1,401,288	408	1,400,880
Bond FR0086	29/12/2021	05/01/2022	967,108	374	966,734
Bond FR0086	27/12/2021	03/01/2022	483,435	93	483,342
			2,851,831	875	2,850,956
Third parties					
Rupiah					
Bond VR0062	29/12/2021	05/01/2022	3.445.729	1,338	3,444,391
Bond FR0056	27/12/2021	03/01/2022	3,141,464	611	3,140,853
Bond FR0070	30/12/2021	06/01/2022	2,817,893	1,370	2,816,523
Bond VR0034	28/12/2021	04/01/2022	2,714,729	659	2,714,070
Bond FF0077	31/12/2021	07/01/2022	2,020,097	1,178	2,018,919
Bond VR0042	29/12/2021	05/01/2022	1,771,383	689	1,770,694
Bond VR0035	29/12/2021	05/01/2022	1,310,091	255	1,309,836
Bond VR0050	31/12/2021	07/01/2022	1,029,370	508	1,028,862
Bond VR0047	27/12/2021	03/01/2022	935,426	-	935,426
Bond FR0087	28/12/2021	04/01/2022	774,948	226	774,722
Bond VR0043	27/12/2021	03/01/2022	675,882	132	675,750
Bond VR0046	30/12/2021	06/01/2022	570.600	166	570,434
Bond FR0090	30/12/2021	03/01/2022	454,099	72	454,027
Bond VR0038	28/12/2021	04/01/2022	431,002	125	430,877
Bond FR0065	29/12/2021	26/01/2022	376,812	726	376,086
Bond VR0061	29/12/2021	12/01/2022	371,200	279	370,921
Bond FR0076	30/12/2021	03/01/2022	300,725	48	300,677
Bond FR0080	28/12/2021	04/01/2022	250,304	72	250,232
Bond FR0086	30/12/2021	03/01/2022	241,444	38	241,406
Bond FR0091	10/12/2021	07/01/2022	237,491	79	237,412
Bond FR0082	28/12/2021	03/01/2022	187,442	31	187,411
Bond VR0057	15/12/2021	12/01/2022	185,655	140	185,515
Bond FR0080	31/12/2021	04/01/2022	101,394	24	101,370
Bond FR0086	30/12/2021	04/01/2022	91,502	22	91,480
Share	10/11/2021	27/10/2022	20,246	14	20,232
Share	01/11/2021	27/10/2022	15,216	11	15,205
Share	18/10/2021	18/03/2022	1,444	2	1,442
Share	20/09/2021	19/03/2022	523	-	523
Share	11/11/2021	10/05/2022	282	_	282
Share	10/12/2021	08/06/2022	252	-	252
Share	22/11/2021	03/03/2022	204	-	204
Bond ORI016	07/12/2021	04/02/2022	10	- -	10
			24,474,859	8,815	24,466,044
Total			27,326,690	9,690	27,317,000
			27,020,030		21,511,000

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

10. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL (continued)

a. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (continued)

b.

Changes in carrying amount of securities purchased under agreements to resell classified as amortised cost upon stage 1 for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

		2022	
	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for impairment losses	Total
Amortised cost			
Beginning balance	27,317,000	-	27,317,000
New purchased financial assets	35,103,557	-	35,103,557
Matured or sold of financial assets	(50,714,568)		(50,714,568)
Ending balance	11,705,989	-	11,705,989
		2021	
	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for impairment losses	Total
Amortised cost			
Beginning balance	55,094,456	-	55,094,456
New purchased financial assets	95,120,614	-	95,120,614
Matured or sold of financial assets	(122,898,070)		(122,898,070)
Ending balance	27,317,000	-	27,317,000
By Bank Indonesia's collectibility:			
		2022	2021
Current		11,705,989	27,317,000

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, there was no impairment therefore the allowance for impairment losses on securities purchased under agreements to resell was not provided.

c. Information in respect of classification of "non-impaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

As of 31 December 2022, the summary of derivative transactions is as follows:

		2022	
	National amount	Fair va	lue
Transactions	Notional amount (absolute Rupiah equivalent)	Derivative receivables	Derivative payables
Related parties (Note 57)			
Foreign currencies related 1. Forward - sell	45 540 700	70.750	00.400
United States Dollar	15,548,789	70,752	36,162
Swap - buy United States Dollar	8,305,950	22,603	40,550
3. Swap - sell United States Dollar	6,665,074	16,853	4,278
Interest rate related 1. Swap - interest rate			
Others	2,509,848		5,943
Total related parties		110,208	86,933
Third parties			
Foreign currencies related 1. Forward - buy United States Dollar	11,666,015	37,466	48.713
Others	1,805,690	13,836	262
2. Forward - sell			
United States Dollar Others	3,596,162 370,291	14,538 6,822	3,926 3,064
3. Swap - buy	14,874,295	326,768	39,431
United States Dollar Others	2,904,801	15,223	-
4. Swap - sell	46,564,762	223,497	217,298
United States Dollar Others	4,584,102	2,700	15,429
5. Option - buy	677,186	63,704	-
United States Dollar Others	140,000	75,909	-
6. Option - sell United States Dollar	2,233,936	-	22,536
Interest rate related 1. Swap - interest rate			
United States Dollar Others	43,040,207 42,474,817	1,000,397 361,073	777,352 911,825
Total third parties		2,141,933	2,039,836
Total		2,252,141	2,126,769

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

As of 31 December 2021, the summary of derivative transactions is as follows:

		2021	
	National amount	Fair va	lue
Transactions	Notional amount (absolute Rupiah equivalent)	Derivative receivables	Derivative payables
Related parties (Note 57)	<u> </u>		
Foreign currencies related 1. Forward - buy United States Dollar	72.075		709
Officed States Dollar	72,075	-	709
Forward - sell United States Dollar	8,463,937	56,757	-
3. Swap - buy United States Dollar	5,719,799	-	8,543
Swap - sell United States Dollar	3,166,511	6,968	680
Interest rate related 1. Swap - interest rate			
United States Dollar	2,532,881	96,691	-
Total related parties		160,416	9,932
Third parties			
Foreign currencies related 1. Forward - buy			
United States Dollar	7,804,045	3,277	34,821
Others	2,604,461	20,848	4,205
Forward - sell United States Dollar	4 207 627	36,604	1,232
Others	4,207,627 2,962,125	17,201	11,415
3. Swap - buy			
United States Dollar Others	11,306,499 2,246,181	148 1,103	238,402 718
4. Swap - sell	54.050.000	000.000	00.407
United States Dollar Others	54,359,380 3,930,571	608,983 31,172	22,197 15,056
5. Option - buy United States Dollar	486,856	7,274	_
Others	81,676	67,356	- -
6. Option - sell Others	529,735	4,942	2,807
Interest rate related			
Swap - interest rate United States Dollar	50,190,796	419,954	514,792
Others	15,550,547	290,560	163,174
Total third parties		1,509,422	1,008,819
Total		1,669,838	1,018,75

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Subsidiary has cross currency and interest rate swap contract which meet the criteria and effectively applied as cashflow hedge. The losses from fair value changes related to effective portion of cashflow hedge are recognised as other comprehensive income.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank Indonesia collectability for derivative receivables is current.

12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING

- A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing:
 - a. By currency, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties (Note 57)	148,421,175	146,389,466
Third parties*)	793,534,679	697,251,465
Total	941,955,854	843,640,931
Foreign currencies		
Related parties (Note 57)	50,964,371	40,414,180
Third parties**)	179,679,657	142,169,716
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	230,644,028	182,583,896
	1,172,599,882	1,026,224,827
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(64,612,645)	(68,588,680)
Net	1,107,987,237	957,636,147

[&]quot;) Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the "third party" category in Rupiah currency as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp341,552 and RpNil, respectively.

b.1 By type:

	2022				
aired ^{*)}	Total				
17,120,856	272,377,801				
9,689,808	263,250,187				
9,038,130	237,977,306				
1,146,349	80,393,404				
288,260	41,332,525				
2,272,467	41,265,076				
3,132	5,359,555				
39,559,002	941,955,854				
	17,120,856 9,689,808 9,038,130 1,146,349 288,260 2,272,467 3,132				

[&]quot;) Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the "third party" category in foreign currencies as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp158,497 and RpNil, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):

b.1 By type (continued):

~~~	/ t'	- 12
2022	(continue	:a

	ZOZZ (CONTINUCA)				
	Non-impaired**)	Impaired*)	Total		
Foreign currencies Investment Syndicated****) Working capital Export Consumer	114,567,691 65,741,213 37,685,275 6,620,939 2,151,708	293,298 388,614 3,195,190 - 100	114,860,989 66,129,827 40,880,465 6,620,939 2,151,808		
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	226,766,826	3,877,202	230,644,028		
Less: allowance for impairment losses	1,129,163,678 (42,119,699)	43,436,204 ¹⁾ (22,492,946) ²⁾	1,172,599,882 (64,612,645)		
Net	1,087,043,979	20,943,258 ³⁾	1,107,987,237		

- Include in category "impaired" portfolio are loans classified as stage 3 in accordance with SFAS 71 "Financial Instrument", loans with non performing loan collectibility and loans evaluated by using individual of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking amounted to Rp24,547,676 with allowance for impairment losses amounted to Rp6,936,588 which is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019) (Note 2c.(H).(2)). Including loans that are categorized as stages 1 and 2 in accordance with SFAS 71 and sharia financing from Subsidiaries engaged in sharia banking where allowance for impairment losses is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulations and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019).
- No. 102 (Revised 2019). Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, based on the "not impaired" category in rupiah currency with the type of investment credit amounted to Rp341,552. Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, based on the "not impaired" category in foreign
- currencies with the type of syndicated loans amounted to Rp158,497.
- Loans evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp17,261,132 and Rp26,175,072, respectively. 2) Allowance for impairment losses calculated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp13,955,955 and Rp8,536,991, respectively.
- Loans net evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp3.305.177 and Rp17.638.081.

	2021				
	Non-impaired**)	Impaired*)	Total		
Rupiah					
Working capital	235,768,900	22,538,392	258,307,292		
Consumer	218,736,999	11,038,714	229,775,713		
Invesment	214,271,863	11,279,719	225,551,582		
Government program Syndicated	60,831,277 32,803,338	1,041,109 1,237,250	61,872,386 34,040,588		
Employees	27,160,696	158,728	27,319,424		
Export	6,664,584	109,362	6,773,946		
Export	0,004,504	100,502	0,770,040		
Total	796,237,657	47,403,274	843,640,931		
Foreign currencies Investment Syndicated Working capital Export Consumer	88,863,100 51,173,023 30,357,968 5,004,147 2,013,076	649,996 395,573 4,127,013 - -	89,513,096 51,568,596 34,484,981 5,004,147 2,013,076		
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	177,411,314	5,172,582	182,583,896		
	973,648,971	52,575,856 ¹⁾	1,026,224,827		
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(42,627,976)	$(25,960,704)^{2)}$	(68,588,680)		
Net	931,020,995	26,615,152 ³⁾	957,636,147		

Include in category "impaired" portfolio are loans classified as stage 3 in accordance with SFAS 71 "Financial Instrument", loans with non performing loan collectibility and loans evaluated by using individual of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking amounted to Rp28,826,130 with allowance for impairment losses amounted to Rp5,799,257 which is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019) (Note 2c.(H).(2)). Including loans that are categorized as stages 1 and 2 in accordance with SFAS 71 and sharia financing from Subsidiaries engaged in sharia banking where allowance for impairment losses is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulations and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019)

respectively.

No. 102 (Revised 2019).

Loans evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp22,270,964 and Rp30,304,892, respectively.

Allowance for impairment losses calculated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp18,598,375 and Rp7,362,329, respectively.

Loans - net evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp3,672,589 and Rp22,942,563, 2)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - b.2 By type and Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

2022

	Current	Special mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Rupiah						
Working capital	250,991,964	10,697,514	979,736	3,063,325	6,645,262	272,377,801
Consumer	251,098,043	8,102,973	1,167,506	1,193,778	1,687,887	263,250,187
Investment*)	226,470,307	7,911,481	317,884	1,077,416	2,200,218	237,977,306
Goverment program	77,896,456	1,754,495	187,519	252,912	302,022	80,393,404
Syndicated	40,711,583	553,493	-	=	-	41,265,076
Employees	41,178,248	142,355	241	243	11,438	41,332,525
Export	5,146,401	210,021	-	1,297	1,836	5,359,555
Total	893,493,002	29,372,332	2,652,886	5,588,971	10,848,663	941,955,854
Foreign currencies						
Investment	108,233,714	6,457,629	-	-	169,646	114,860,989
Syndicated**)	62,210,780	3,530,433	388,533	-	81	66,129,827
Working capital	33,289,396	4,563,143	-	525,451	2,502,475	40,880,465
Export	6,593,776	27,163	-	-	-	6,620,939
Consumer	2,151,708	-	-	100	-	2,151,808
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	212,479,374	14,578,368	388,533	525,551	2,672,202	230,644,028
	1,105,972,376	43,950,700	3,041,419	6,114,522	13,520,865	1,172,599,882
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(28,002,738)	(17,487,074)	(2,008,421)	(4,613,690)	(12,500,722)	(64,612,645)
Neto	1,077,969,638	26,463,626	1,032,998	1,500,832	1,020,143	1,107,987,237

Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the category of "current" collectibility in the Rupiah currency with the

#### 2021

	Current	Special mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Rupiah						
Working capital	229,540,130	14,183,849	1,605,081	2,838,417	10,139,815	258,307,292
Consumer	218,914,141	7,109,211	998,505	1,202,669	1,551,187	229,775,713
Investment	212,664,404	8,687,259	728,477	701,239	2,770,203	225,551,582
Goverment program	60,302,910	1,090,303	128,785	147,942	202,446	61,872,386
Syndicated	33,678,421	362,167	, -	, <u>-</u>	· -	34,040,588
Employees	27,194,596	112,714	995	857	10,262	27,319,424
Export	6,619,084	48,999	8,967	-	96,896	6,773,946
Total	788,913,686	31,594,502	3,470,810	4,891,124	14,770,809	843,640,931
Foreign currencies					-	
Investment	82,553,941	6,437,881	-	-	521,274	89,513,096
Syndicated	51,173,023	-	164,192	231,307	74	51,568,596
Working capital	24,610,069	5,784,450	· -	521,430	3,569,032	34,484,981
Export	4,994,060	10,087	-	-	-	5,004,147
Consumer	2,012,773	303	-	-	-	2,013,076
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	165,343,866	12,232,721	164,192	752,737	4,090,380	182,583,896
	954,257,552	43,827,223	3,635,002	5,643,861	18,861,189	1,026,224,827
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(25,707,531)	(19,531,376)	(2,335,108)	(4,031,250)	(16,983,415)	(68,588,680)
Net	928,550,021	24,295,847	1,299,894	1,612,611	1,877,774	957,636,147

Including learn readited in Rosal 1,552.

Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the "current" collectibility category in foreign currencies with a syndicated loan type of Rp158,497.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

#### A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):

#### c.1 By economic sector:

	2022			
	Non-impaired**)	Impaired ^{*)}	Total	
Rupiah				
Trading, restaurant and hotel	126,879,147	6,823,617	133,702,764	
Agriculture	117,032,592	2,390,910	119,423,502	
Manufacturing	93,281,789	7,753,501	101,035,290	
Construction	75,919,081	4,484,847	80,403,928	
Business services	76,341,783	2,773,712	79,115,495	
Transportation, warehouse and				
communication ***)	56,381,896	4,895,288	61,277,184	
Social services	26,799,599	70,594	26,870,193	
Electricity, gas and water	16,941,596	73,639	17,015,235	
Mining	14,151,918	162,629	14,314,547	
Others	298,667,451	10,130,265	308,797,716	
Total	902,396,852	39,559,002	941,955,854	
Foreign currencies				
Mining****)	71,709,752	69,010	71,778,762	
Manufacturing	58,318,851	3,100,504	61,419,355	
Electricity, gas and water	24,938,897	388,533	25,327,430	
Social services	23,333,551	-	23,333,551	
Transportation, warehouse and	20,000,00		20,000,00	
communication	15,302,155	303,417	15,605,572	
Trading, restaurant and hotel	13,049,493	15,639	13,065,132	
Business services	8,028,549		8,028,549	
Agriculture	5,720,538	<del>-</del>	5,720,538	
Construction	3,763,207	_	3,763,207	
Others	2,601,833	99	2,601,932	
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	226,766,826	3,877,202	230,644,028	
	1,129,163,678	43,436,204 1)	1,172,599,882	
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(42,119,699)	(22,492,946) 2)	(64,612,645)	
Net	1,087,043,979	20,943,258 3)	1,107,987,237	

Included in "impaired" portfolio are loans classified as stage 3 in accordance with SFAS 71 "Financial Instrument", loans with non performing loan collectibility and loans evaluated by using individual and collective assessment of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking amounted to Rp24,547,676 with allowance for impairment losses amounted to Rp6,936,588 which is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019) (Note 2c.(H).(2) and Note 2c.(H).(5)).

Including loans that are categorized as stages 1 and 2 in accordance with SFAS 71 and sharia financing from Subsidiaries engaged in sharia banking where allowance for impairment losses is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulations and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019). Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, based on the "not impaired" category in the rupiah currency with the type

of investment credit amounting to Rp341,552 Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, based on the "not impaired" category in foreign currencies with the type

of syndicated loans amounting to Rp158,497.
Loans evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp17,261,132 and Rp26,175,072, respectively.

Allowance for impairment losses calculated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp13,955,955 and Rp8,536,991,

Loans - net evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp3,305,177 and Rp17,638,081, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - c.1 By economic sector (continued):

	2021			
	Non-impaired**)	Impaired ^{*)}	Total	
Rupiah				
Trading, restaurant and hotel	114,220,846	8,262,399	122,483,245	
Agriculture	107,609,905	3,001,168	110,611,073	
Manufacturing	84,573,243	10,262,481	94,835,724	
Business services	77,963,167	4,746,721	82,709,888	
Construction	69,342,375	5,198,811	74,541,186	
Transportation, warehouse and				
communication	47,859,416	4,194,128	52,053,544	
Social services	19,837,075	81,582	19,918,657	
Electricity, gas and water	16,059,711	96,692	16,156,403	
Mining	9,039,175	97,061	9,136,236	
Others	249,732,744	11,462,231	261,194,975	
Total	796,237,657	47,403,274	843,640,931	
Foreign currencies				
Mining	54,037,165	3,195,882	57,233,047	
Manufacturing	45,729,003	1,221,041	46,950,044	
Electricity, gas and water	23,100,164	395,499	23,495,663	
Social services	16,684,530	-	16,684,530	
Transportation, warehouse and	10,004,000		10,004,000	
communication	11,489,086	210,170	11,699,256	
Trading, restaurant and hotel	10,934,209	84,663	11,018,872	
Agriculture	7,119,915	65,327	7,185,242	
Business services	5,589,540	-	5,589,540	
Construction	411,632	_	411,632	
Others	2,316,070	-	2,316,070	
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	177,411,314	5,172,582	182,583,896	
	973,648,971	52,575,856 1)	1,026,224,827	
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(42,627,976)	$(25,960,704)^{2)}$	(68,588,680)	
Net	931,020,995	26,615,152 ³⁾	957,636,147	

Included in "impaired" portfolio are loans classified as stage 3 in accordance with SFAS 71 "Financial Instrument", loans with non performing loan collectibility and loans evaluated by using individual and collective assessment of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking amounted to Rp28,826,130 with allowance for impairment losses amounted to Rp5,799,257 which is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019) (Note 2c.(H).(2) and Note 2c.(H).(5)).

^{2019) (}Note 2c.(r1)(2) and Note 2c.(r1)(3)). Including loans that are categorized as stages 1 and 2 in accordance with SFAS 71 and sharia financing from Subsidiaries engaged in sharia banking where allowance for impairment losses is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulations and SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2019).

Loans evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp22,270,964 and Rp30,304,892, respectively. Allowance for impairment losses calculated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp18,598,375 and Rp7,362,329,

respectively.

Loans - net evaluated by using individual and collective assessment are amounted to Rp3,672,589 and Rp22,942,563, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - c.2 By economic sector and Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

	2022					
	Current	Special mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Rupiah						
Trading, restaurant,						
and hotel	124,738,067	5,136,611	593,425	699,554	2,535,107	133,702,764
Agriculture	117,284,450	1,218,362	147,565	413,580	359,545	119,423,502
Manufacturing	87,135,139	6,545,837	445,949	2,613,555	4,294,810	101,035,290
Construction	76,736,734	2,949,699	75,331	493,094	149,070	80,403,928
Business service	76,172,877	2,539,976	128,079	128,439	146,124	79,115,495
Transportation, warehousing						
and communications*)	58,226,250	1,428,492	53,784	20,356	1,548,302	61,277,184
Social service	26,329,757	478,334	11,414	9,059	41,629	26,870,193
Electricity, gas and water	16,440,654	556,975	13,316	98	4.192	17,015,235
Mining	14,103,302	172,080	5,319	7,498	26,348	14,314,547
Others	296,325,772	8,345,966	1,178,704	1,203,738	1,743,536	308,797,716
Total	893,493,002	29,372,332	2,652,886	5,588,971	10,848,663	941,955,854
Foreign currencies						
Mining**)	71,643,690	66,062	-	-	69,010	71,778,762
Manufacturing	49,078,510	9,240,341	-	525,451	2,575,053	61,419,355
Electricity, gas and water	21,408,464	3,530,433	388,533	, -	· · · · -	25,327,430
Social service	23,333,551	, , , <u>-</u>	· -	-	-	23,333,551
Transportation, warehousing	-,,					-,,
and communications	15,108,933	468,500	-	-	28,139	15,605,572
Trading, restaurant,	-,,	,			-,	-,,-
and hotel	12,945,523	119,609	_	-	-	13,065,132
Business service	8,009,334	19,215	_	-	_	8,028,549
Agriculture	5,720,538	-	_	-	-	5,720,538
Construction	2,628,999	1,134,208	_	-	_	3,763,207
Others	2,601,832	-	-	100	-	2,601,932
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	212,479,374	14,578,368	388,533	525,551	2,672,202	230,644,028
	1,105,972,376	43,950,700	3,041,419	6,114,522	13,520,865	1,172,599,882
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(28,002,738)	(17,487,074)	(2,008,421)	(4,613,690)	(12,500,722)	(64,612,645)
Net	1,077,969,638	26,463,626	1,032,998	1,500,832	1,020,143	1,107,987,237

Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the "current" collectibility category in the Rupiah currency with the transportation, warehousing and communication economic sector amounting to Rp341,552.

Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the category of "current" collectability in foreign currencies with the

mining economy sector of Rp158,497.

			20	21		
	Current	Special mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Rupiah						
Trading, restaurant,						
and hotel	113,793,530	4,372,934	691,923	484,869	3,139,989	122,483,245
Agriculture	108,515,411	1,134,078	514,469	112,349	334,766	110,611,073
Manufacturing	77,818,360	7,444,406	1,054,010	2,262,668	6,256,280	94,835,724
Business service	78,387,615	3,092,583	78,346	62,496	1,088,848	82,709,888
Construction	70,683,148	2,820,754	68,951	703,923	264,410	74,541,186
Transportation, warehousing						
and communications	45,375,897	4,584,695	22,825	19,072	2,051,055	52,053,544
Social service	19,555,718	294,486	16,984	25,223	26,246	19,918,657
Electricity, gas and water	15,593,625	552,540	934	571	8,733	16,156,403
Mining	9,018,116	75,954	18,001	12,352	11,813	9,136,236
Others	250,172,266	7,222,072	1,004,367	1,207,601	1,588,669	261,194,975
Total	788,913,686	31,594,502	3,470,810	4,891,124	14,770,809	843,640,931

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING(continued)

- A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - c.2 By economic sector and Bank Indonesia's collectibility (continued):

<u>-</u>	<b>2021</b> (continued)						
	Current	Special mention	Sub- standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	
Foreign currencies							
Mining	53,867,738	171,852	-	-	3,193,457	57,233,047	
Manufacturing	35,555,543	10,173,460	-	521,430	699,611	46,950,044	
Electricity, gas and water	23,100,164	-	164,192	231,307	-	23,495,663	
Social service	16,684,530	-	-	-	-	16,684,530	
Transportation, warehousing							
and communications	10,210,683	1,438,537	-	-	50,036	11,699,256	
Trading, restaurant,							
and hotel	10,824,999	111,924	-	-	81,949	11,018,872	
Business service	7,119,915	-	-	-	65,327	7,185,242	
Agriculture	5,589,540	-	-	-	-	5,589,540	
Construction	74,987	336,645	-	-	-	411,632	
Others	2,315,767	303	-	-	-	2,316,070	
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	165,343,866	12,232,721	164,192	752,737	4,090,380	182,583,896	
-	954,257,552	43,827,223	3,635,002	5,643,861	18,861,189	1,026,224,827	
Less: allowance							
for impairment losses	(25,707,531)	(19,531,376)	(2,335,108)	(4,031,250)	(16,983,415)	(68,588,680)	
Net	928,550,021	24,295,847	1,299,894	1,612,611	1,877,774	957,636,147	

#### d. By period:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Less than 1 year	114,179,441	111,164,383
1 - 2 years	58,338,259	31,876,301
2 - 5 years	230,681,444	180,936,645
Over 5 years*)	538,756,710	519,663,602
Total	941,955,854	843,640,931
Foreign currencies		
Less than 1 year	30,643,581	20,029,081
1 - 2 years	17,463,622	7,095,663
2 - 5 years	62,383,307	58,962,334
Over 5 years**)	120,153,518	96,496,818
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	230,644,028	182,583,896
	1,172,599,882	1,026,224,827
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(64,612,645)	(68,588,680)
Net	1,107,987,237	957,636,147

Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the "more than 5 years" category in Rupiah currency as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, amounted to Rp341,552 and RpNil, respectively.

Including loans measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, on the "more than 5 years" category in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp158,497 and RpNil, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING(continued)

#### A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):

#### d. By period (continued):

The ratio of non-performing loans of Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries on a gross basis (before deducted with the allowance for impairment losses) as of 31 December 2022 dan 2021 were 1.92% and 2.72%, respectively (the ratios for Bank Mandiri only were 1.88% and 2.81% as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively), while the ratio of non-performing loans of Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries on a net basis as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were 0.31% and 0.48%, respectively (the ratios for Bank Mandiri only were 0.26% and 0.41%, as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively). The balance of non-performing loans of Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries include consumer financing receivables and net investment finance leases of the Subsidiary.

The calculation of non-performing loans ratio for Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are in accordance with Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 43/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 28 September 2016 regarding Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports, last modified with Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 dated 30 June 2020 is calculated from the loan amount, excluding loan to other banks amounted to Rp6,769,326 and Rp6,725,372 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

#### e. Based on SFAS 71:

Movements in carrying amount of loans and sharia receivables/financing classified as amortised cost by stage for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

			2022		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Amortised cost					
Beginning balance	745,168,168	87,018,909	23,749,727	170,288,023	1,026,224,827
Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1)	5,750,409	(4,558,695)	(1,191,714)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired (stage 2)	(19,853,035)	20,345,091	(492,056)	_	_
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses -	(10,000,000)	20,010,001	(102,000)		
impaired (stage 3)	(3,029,083)	(14,408,305)	17,437,388	-	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	728,036,459	88,397,000	39,503,345	170,288,023	1,026,224,827
Remeasurement of net carrying amount	(66,442,365)	(2,963,867)	(2,151,596)	-	(71,557,828)
New financial assets originated or purchased	530,449,877	7,009,079	1,121,233	142,489,531	681,069,720
Financial assets derecognised	(330,337,347)	(6,955,729)	(1,835,273)	(104,197,618)	(443,325,967)
Written-off financial assets	(92,489)	(96,318)	(14,322,202)	(2,372,931)	
Losses on modifying cash flows of loans	-	-	(3,426,979)	-	(3,426,979)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	133,577,676	(3,006,835)	(20,614,817)	35,918,982	145,875,006
Ending balance	861,614,135	85,390,165	18,888,528	206,207,005	1,172,099,833

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING(continued)

- A. Details of loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - e. Based on SFAS 71 (continued):

Movements in carrying amount of loans and sharia receivables/financing classified as amortised cost by stage for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 (continued):

			2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Amortised cost Beginning balance Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses	680,539,146	80,628,622	25,754,822	155,145,097	942,067,687
(stage 1) Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired (stage 2) Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses -	5,318,333 (23,096,865)	(3,885,303) 23,590,304	(1,433,030) (493,439)	-	-
impaired (stage 3)  Total beginning balance after transfer	(3,292,089)	(12,017,225) 88,316,398	15,309,314 39,137,667	155,145,097	942,067,687
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised Written-off financial assets	(72,477,226) 469,410,515 (311,139,787) (93,859)	(2,576,132) 19,240,230 (17,750,523) (211,064)	(683,546) 1,807,955 (3,403,240) (13,109,109)	171,838,595 (154,212,249) (2,483,420)	
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	85,699,643	(1,297,489)	(15,387,940)	15,142,926	84,157,140
Ending balance	745,168,168	87,018,909	23,749,727	170,288,023	1,026,224,827

Not implement SFAS 71

Following are the changes in the carrying amount of loans classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (all loans classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are stage 1) for the period ending 31 December 2022:

	202	2022		
	Carrying value	Allowance for impairment losses"		
Fair value through other comprehensive income Beginning balance New financial assets originated or purchased Matured or sold financial assets	1,217,489 (717,440)	10,691 (1,948)		
Ending balance	500,049	8,743		

Allowance for impairment losses on loans classified as fair value through other comprehensive income is recorded in other comprehensive income under equity, because the carrying amount is presented at fair value in accordance with Notes 2c,(H),(1).

As of 31 December 2021, there were no loans classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing:
  - a. Included in loans are sharia receivables/financing granted by Subsidiaries amounted to Rp206,207,005 and Rp170,288,023 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively which consist of:

	2022	2021
Receivables from <i>murabahah</i> and <i>istishna Musyarakah</i> financing Other sharia financing	124,873,488 70,590,511 10,743,006	101,685,919 57,554,436 11,047,668
Total Less: allowance for impairment losses	206,207,005 (9,186,762)	170,288,023 (7,376,974)
Net	197,020,243	162,911,049

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - b. Average interest rates (yield) and range of profit sharing per annum are as follows:

	2022	2021
Average interest rates (yield) per annum: Rupiah Foreign currencies	8.37% 4.45%	8.45% 3.33%
Range of profit sharing per annum: Receivables from <i>murabahah</i> and <i>istishna Musyarakah</i> financing Other sharia financing	0.03% - 115.34% 2.10% - 8.08% 0.80% - 30.17%	1.56% - 76.07% 2.34% - 10.55% 0.84% - 54.06%

#### c. Loan collaterals

Loans are generally secured by pledged collateral, bond with powers of attorney in respect of the rights to sell, time deposits or other collateral acceptable by Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries. Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks that were pledged as cash collateral for loans and blocked for other purposes as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp64,356,878 and Rp51,812,961, respectively.

#### d. Government program loans

Government program loans consists of investment loans, permanent working capital loans, working capital loans and Liquidity Facility of House Financing (FLPP) which can be partially and/or fully funded by the Government.

In order to accelerate National Economic Recovery Program on 2020, The Bank participates in lending in the National Economic Recovery ("PEN") program in accordance with Ministry of Finance Regulation Number 70/PMK.05/2020 which was subsequently updated with PMK No. 104/PMK.05/2020 dated 6 August 2020. The credit disbursement program of PEN, funded from the Government's placement which one of them is in PT Bank Mandiri (Persero)Tbk, in the form of time deposits with 3 months tenor contract amounted to Rp 10,000,000 on 25 June 2020. The Government Fund has been distributed in form of loan amounted to Rp39,043,255 until maturity date of time deposit on 25 September 2020 and the funds was returned to Government.

Based on PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.'s evaluation and proposal, and in accordance to PMK No. 104/PMK.05/2020, the Government conducted the Phase II of Placement of Government Funds for banks, one of which was PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. in form of time deposit with placement period of 110 days, amounted to Rp15,000,000 on 25 September 2020, and the funds has been distributed in form of loan with accumulative amounted of Rp66,634,884 until maturity date of time deposit on 13 January 2021. The Governments placement Phase II has ended and the fund was returned to Government on 13 January 2021.

Bank Mandiri also plays an active role in lending with MSME credit guarantees from the government in accordance with PMK No.71/PMK.08/2020 dated 23 June 2020. Government guarantees are through guarantee business entities, namely through PT Jaminan Kredit Indonesia and PT Asuransi Kredit Indonesia. As of 30 November 2021, MSME loan disbursement with credit guarantees from the government was distributed to 13,352 MSME debtors with a credit disbursement value of Rp2.84 trillion.

In 2022, the MSME loan guarantee program from the government will continue its distribution in accordance with PMK No.28/PMK.08/2022 dated 30 March 2022. Until 31 December 2022, MSME loan distribution with credit guarantees from the government is distributed to 3,030 MSME debtors with a value of loan disbursement of Rp148.66 billion.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - d. Government program loans (continued)

The Bank also participates in the distribution of Interest Subsidies from the Government for KUR and Non-KUR MSME debtors. As of 31 December 2022, bills for the additional KUR interest subsidy program from the Government in 2021 in the context of implementing the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Policy No. 3 year 2021 have realized a total of Rp1,046.2 billion out of a total bill of Rp1,156.8 billion and have been distributed to the debtor's account of Rp1,029.11 billion. As a continuation of the program, in the context of implementing the Coordinating Minister for the Economy Policy No. 2 year 2022 and amended through the Coordinating Minister for the Economy Policy No. 5 year 2022, the Bank has billed for the additional KUR interest subsidy program from the Government for the 2022 budget year of Rp1,382.45 billion and still waiting for payment from the Government.

In 2021, Bank Mandiri also participated in the PEN interest subsidy distribution program for Non-KUR debtors in relation with implementation PMK150/2021 with a realization of Rp225 billion for January until December 2021. For this realization, Rp195 billion has been distributed to Non-KUR MSME debtors. Meanwhile, subsidies that could not be distributed have been returned to the State in the amount of Rp30 billion. The PEN Interest Subsidy Program for Non-KUR debtors (PMK/150/2021) is only valid until the December 2021 period and will not be continued in 2022.

#### e. Syndicated loans

Syndicated loans represent loans granted to debtors through joint financing agreements with other banks. The total percentage share of Bank Mandiri as lead arranger in syndicated loans as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, are ranging from 1.31% to 99.00% and 1.31% to 99.66%, respectively, of the total syndicated loans. While the percentage of Bank Mandiri's share if only as a syndicated member as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are ranging from 1.12% to 74.26% of the total syndicated loans and 8.27% to 62.50% of the total syndicated loans, respectively.

#### Restructured loans

Below are the types and amounts of restructured loans as of 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Extension of loan maturity dates Extension of loan maturity dates	78,995,530	81,200,440
and reduction of interest rates	915,936	958,523
Extension of loan maturity dates and other restructuring schemes*)	45,623,774	83,955,023
Total	125,535,240	166,113,986

Other restructuring schemes mainly involve reduction of interest rates, rescheduling of unpaid interest and extension of repayment

Below are the amount of restructured loans based on collectability as of 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021	
Current	72,521,126	105,800,091	
Special mention	34,618,352	36,574,501	
Substandard	2,015,712	2,712,605	
Doubtful	5,001,561	4,606,557	
Loss	11,378,489	16,420,232	
Total	125,535,240	166,113,986	

Including the Covid-19 restructuring credit outstanding balance as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, amounting to Rp50,704,100 and Rp87,898,653, respectively.

periods for unpaid interest.
Including the Covid-19 restructuring credit outstanding balance as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, amounting to Rp50,704,100 and Rp87,898,653, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - f. Restructured loans (continued)

Total restructured loans under non-performing loans (NPL) category as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are amounted to Rp18,395,762 and Rp23,739,394, respectively.

The bank has restructured credit for debtors affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in accordance with POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020 "National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy for the Impact of the Spread of the 2019 Coronavirus Disease" dated March 13, 2020 as amended twice by POJK No. 48/POJK.03/2020 concerning "National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy for the Impact of the Spread of the 2019 Coronavirus Disease" dated 1 December 2020 and POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2021 concerning Second Amendment of POJK No.11/POJK/03/2020 concering National Economic Stimulus as Countercyclical for the Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease on 10 September 2021. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the balances for the Covid-19 restructuring credit were Rp50,704,100 and Rp87,898,653, respectively.

#### g. Loans to related parties

Total loans to related parties and its percentage to the total consolidated assets are disclosed in Note 57.

Loans to related parties include loans to Bank Mandiri key employees. The loans to Bank Mandiri key employees consist of interest-bearing amounted to 8.32% per annum which are intended for the acquisition of vehicles and/or houses, and are repayable within 1 (one) to 28 (twenty eight) years through monthly payroll deductions.

#### h. Legal Lending Limit (LLL)

Regarding the Legal Lending Limit (LLL) on 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank did not violate and exceeded the LLL provisions for related parties and non-related parties. LLL is calculated in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation - POJK No. 38/POJK.03/2019 dated 19 December 2019 concerning Legal Lending Limits for Commercial Banks as amended by POJK No. 32/POJK.03/2018 regarding Legal Lending Limits of Loans and Funding for Commercial Banks.

- i. Bank Mandiri has several channeling loan agreements with several international financial institutions (Note 62).
- j. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia receivables/financing:

2022	2021	
68,588,680	65,016,458	
15,442,378	19,792,827	
(16,883,940)	(15,897,453)	
(2,534,473)	(323,152)	
64,612,645	68,588,680	
	68,588,680 15,442,378 (16,883,940) (2,534,473)	

[&]quot;) Including effect of foreign currency translation and implication from interest income recognised on the non-impaired portion of the impaired loans (Note 41).

Beginning balance as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 is amounted to Rp46,023,479 and Rp44,106,031, respectively, which were calculated using individual assessment and Rp22,565,201 and Rp20,910,427, respectively, which were calculated using collective assessment.

Ending balance as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, is amounted to Rp39,161,899 and Rp46,023,479, respectively, which were calculated using individual assessment and Rp25,450,746 and Rp22,565,201, respectively, which were calculated using collective assessment.

Write-off as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 is amounted to Rp8,467,647 and Rp8,203,396, respectively, which are calculated using individual assessment and Rp8,416,293 and Rp7,694,057, respectively, which are calculated using collective assessment. Including write-off financial institution debtors (under liquidation).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - j. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):

			2022		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	11,792,422	29,325,283	20,094,001	7,376,974	68,588,680
Transfer to: - 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1)	978,647	(610,172)	(368,475)	-	-
<ul> <li>Lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired (stage 2)</li> </ul>	(999,756)	1,223,022	(223,266)	-	-
<ul> <li>Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)</li> </ul>	(126,296)	(6,975,955)	7,102,251	-	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	11,645,017	22,962,178	26,604,511	7,376,974	68,588,680
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(2,192,491) 4,809,749 (1,952,246)	4,273,379 1,290,166 (1,668,022)	6,771,491 985,892 (1,012,328)	363,978 3,772,810	9,216,357 10,858,617 (4,632,596)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Written-off assets Unwinding interest	665,012 (92,489)	3,895,523 (96,318)	6,745,055 (14,322,202) (294,592)	4,136,788 (2,372,931)	15,442,378 (16,883,940) (294,592)
Others**)	116,970	773,635	(3,176,417)	45,931	(2,239,881)
Ending balance	12,334,510	27,535,018	15,556,355	9,186,762	64,612,645
*) Not implement SFAS 71					
			2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	11,560,490	25,211,487	22,213,991	6,030,490	65,016,458
Transfer to: - 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1) - Lifetime expected credit losses -	990,619				
		(447,085)	(543,534)	-	-
unimpaired (stage 2)	(1,189,710)	(447,085) 1,488,691	(543,534) (298,981)	-	-
	(1,189,710) (224,546)	, ,		-	-
unimpaired (stage 2) - Lifetime expected credit losses -	, , , ,	1,488,691	(298,981)	6,030,490	65,016,458
unimpaired (stage 2) - Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)	(224,546)	1,488,691 (4,484,995)	(298,981) 4,709,541	6,030,490	65,016,458 11,641,993 18,744,444 (10,593,610)
unimpaired (stage 2) - Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)  Total beginning balance after transfer  Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised  Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Written-off assets Unwinding interest	(224,546) 11,136,853 (1,915,048) 4,424,069	1,488,691 (4,484,995) 21,768,098 5,015,022 8,787,782	(298,981) 4,709,541 26,081,017 8,542,019 1,707,657	<u> </u>	11,641,993 18,744,444
unimpaired (stage 2) - Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)  Total beginning balance after transfer  Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised  Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Written-off assets	(224,546) 11,136,853 (1,915,048) 4,424,069 (1,711,529) 797,492	1,488,691 (4,484,995) 21,768,098 5,015,022 8,787,782 (6,056,694) 7,746,110	(298,981) 4,709,541 26,081,017 8,542,019 1,707,657 (2,825,387) 7,424,289 (13,109,109)	3,824,936	11,641,993 18,744,444 (10,593,610) 19,792,827 (15,897,453)

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia receivables/financing is adequate.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - k. Summary of non-performing loans based on economic sector and the minimum allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

### Non-performing loans (based on Bank Indonesia Regulation)

_	2022	2021
Rupiah  Manufacturing Trading, restaurant and hotel Transportation, warehouse, and communication Agriculture Construction Business service Social services Mining Electricity, gas and water Others	7,354,314 3,828,086 1,622,442 920,690 717,495 402,642 62,102 39,165 17,606 4,125,978	9,572,958 4,316,781 2,092,952 961,584 1,037,284 1,229,690 68,453 42,166 10,238 3,800,637
_	19,090,520	23,132,743
Foreign currencies     Manufacturing     Electricity, gas and water     Mining     Transportation, warehousing and communications     Trading, restaurant and hotel     Business services     Others	3,100,504 388,533 69,010 28,139 - - 100	1,221,041 395,499 3,193,457 50,036 81,949 65,327
	3,586,286	5,007,309
Total	22,676,806	28,140,052

Total minimum allowance for impairment losses based on Bank Indonesia Regulation are as follows:

#### Minimum allowance for impairment losses

	•	
	2022	2021
Rupiah Manufacturing Trading, restaurant and hotel Transportation, warehousing and communication Agriculture Constructions Business services Social services Mining Electricity, gas and water Others	5,668,480 2,973,898 1,566,548 588,470 406,917 229,555 47,871 30,895 6,238 2,522,209	7,545,716 3,486,212 2,064,015 468,111 626,714 1,131,848 41,405 20,689 9,159 2,343,124
	14,041,081	17,736,993
Foreign currencies     Manufacturing     Mining     Electricity, gas and water     Transportation, warehousing and communications     Trading, restaurant and hotel     Business service     Others	2,837,778 69,010 58,280 28,139 -	960,326 3,193,457 140,282 50,036 81,949 65,327
	2,993,257	4,491,377
Total	17,034,338	22,228,370

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - I. Write-off of non-performing loans

For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Mandiri written-off non-performing loans amounted to Rp14,285,070 and Rp12,899,675 (for Bank Mandiri only), respectively. The criteria for loan write-offs are as follows:

- a. Loan facility has been classified as non-performing;
- b. Loan facility has been provided with 100% (one hundred percent) allowance for impairment loss from the loan principal;
- c. Collection and recovery efforts have been performed, but the result is unsuccessful:
- d. The debtors' business has no prospect or bad performance or they do not have the loan repayment ability; and
- e. The write-offs are performed for all loan obligations, including non-cash loan facilities, and the write-offs shall not be written-off partially.
- m. Written-off loans are recorded in extra-comptable. The Bank continues pursuing for collection of the written-off loans. These loans are not reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position. A summary of movements of extra-comptable loans for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows (for Bank Mandiri only):

	2022	2021	
Beginning balance	87,324,011	78,553,882	
Write-offs	14,285,070	12,899,675	
Cash recoveries from written-off loans	(6,335,303)	(4,702,642)	
Others*)	2,227,250	573,096	
Ending balance	97,501,028	87,324,011	

Represents effect of foreign currency translation, and others

- n. Loans channelled by Bank Mandiri through direct financing (executing) to multifinance company and joint financing mechanism as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp9,146,755 and Rp7,997,634, respectively.
- o. The carrying amount of loans and sharia receivables/financing at amortised cost are as follows:

	2022	
Loans (Note 12A)	1,172,599,882	1,026,224,827
Accrued interest receivables Unearned income (directly	4,130,866	3,136,522
attributable) (Note 35) Allowance for impairment losses	(885,978)	(873,673)
(Note 12A and 12B.j)	(64,612,645)	(68,588,680)
Total	1,111,232,125	959,898,996

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

- B. Other significant information related to loans and sharia receivables/financing (continued):
  - p. On the date of homologation, fair value of the outstanding loans as a result of the restructuring amounted to Rp801,335 or 19% of the contractual amount. This value will be recovered gradually in accordance with the accounting concept after the restructuring date until the maturity date. Bank Mandiri still has a claim value for loans extended to PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. ("Garuda") of Rp4,228,567 according to the contractual value of the loan as stated in the settlement agreement which has been homologated by the Commercial Court at the Central Jakarta District Court, thus there is no write-off of the principal & deferred interest by Bank Mandiri against Garuda.

#### 13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES

a. Details of Subsidiary's consumer financing receivables are as follows:

	2022	2021
Consumer financing receivables - gross Less:	45,821,974	33,749,465
Unearned income on consumer financing	(22,064,247)	(14,641,143)
Total Less: allowance for impairment losses	23,757,727 (610,361)	19,108,322 (475,015)
Net	23,147,366	18,633,307

Installments of consumer financing receivables - gross as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 which will be received from customers based on the maturity dates are as follows:

2022		2021
Year		
2022	-	12,545,006
2023	17,404,993	10,576,284
2024	13,705,543	7,052,362
2025 and later	14,711,438	3,575,813
Total	45,821,974	33,749,465

On 4 November 2016, Subsidiary and the Bank entered into a Consumer Financing Asset Purchase Agreement with a total financing facility of Rp1,630,000 in accordance with the Joint Financing Agreement, in which the Subsidiary bears credit risk in accordance with its financing portion (without recourse). This agreement has been extended to 31 March 2023, with total facility amounted to Rp16,000,000.

The agreement was amended several times with the latest amendment through the Motor Vehicle Joint Financing Agreement between Subsidiary and the Bank dated 28 June 2022, which increases the facility amounted to Rp24,000,000 with the portion of joint financing facility at minimum of 1.00% from the Subsidiary and a maximum of 99.00% from joint financing providers. This agreement is effective until 28 February 2023.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

a. Details of Subsidiary's consumer financing receivables are as follows (continued):

Financing period for contracts disbursed by the Subsidiary on motor vehicles ranges from 12 - 84 months.

Included in consumer financing receivables transactions are related parties transactions as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp7,846 and Rp7,287, respectively (Note 57).

Changes in carrying amount of consumer financing receivables classified as amortised upon stages for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

2022			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
18,139,856	676,126	292,340	19,108,322
38,526	, , ,	,	-
	, , ,	,	-
(28,666)	56,572	(27,906)	-
18,199,286	644,550	264,486	19,108,322
(7,325,476)	196,652	653,266	(6,475,558)
13,082,246	148,990	88,222	13,319,458
(1,239,106)	(119,162)	(115,430)	(1,473,698)
(4,282)	(24,550)	(691,965)	(720,797)
4,513,382	201,930	(65,907)	4,649,405
22,712,668	846,480	198,579	23,757,727
2021			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
17.453.289	1.440.324	184.795	19,078,408
	(235,166)	(35,542)	-
(1,584,865)	1,610,204	(25,339)	-
(442,688)	(454,200)	896,888	-
15,696,444	2,361,162	1,020,802	19,078,408
(7,335,231)	(371,356)	(72,177)	(7,778,764)
12,605,687	143,860	65,033	12,814,580
(2,815,335)	(1,371,877)	75,615	(4,111,597)
(11,709)	(85,663)	(796,933)	(894,305)
2,443,412	(1,685,036)	(728,462)	29,914
2, ,	,		
	18,139,856	Stage 1         Stage 2           18,139,856         676,126           38,526         (39,868)           49,570         (48,280)           (28,666)         56,572           18,199,286         644,550           (7,325,476)         196,652           13,082,246         148,990           (1,239,106)         (119,162)           (4,282)         (24,550)           4,513,382         201,930           22,712,668         846,480           202:           Stage 1           17,453,289         1,440,324           270,708         (235,166)           (1,584,865)         1,610,204           (442,688)         (454,200)           15,696,444         2,361,162           (7,335,231)         (371,356)           12,605,687         143,860           (2,815,335)         (1,371,877)           (11,709)         (85,663)	Stage 1         Stage 2         Stage 3           18,139,856         676,126         292,340           38,526         (39,868)         1,342           49,570         (48,280)         (1,290)           (28,666)         56,572         (27,906)           18,199,286         644,550         264,486           (7,325,476)         196,652         653,266           13,082,246         148,990         88,222           (1,239,106)         (119,162)         (115,430)           (4,282)         (24,550)         (691,965)           4,513,382         201,930         (65,907)           22,712,668         846,480         198,579           2021           Stage 1         Stage 2         Stage 3           17,453,289         1,440,324         184,795           270,708         (235,166)         (35,542)           (1,584,865)         1,610,204         (25,339)           (442,688)         (454,200)         896,888           15,696,444         2,361,162         1,020,802           (7,335,231)         (371,356)         (72,177)           12,605,687         143,860         65,033           (2,

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

b. Details of consumer financing receivables by Bank Indonesia's collectibility are as follows:

	2022	2021
Current Special mention Substandard Doubtful	22,426,377 1,127,591 86,362 105,737	17,688,127 1,177,810 85,366 134,532
Loss	11,660	22,487
Total Less: allowance for impairment losses	23,757,727 (610,361)	19,108,322 (475,015)
Net	23,147,366	18,633,307

c. Average of effective interest rate charged to consumer are as follows:

	2022	2021	
Car	13.79%	14.68%	
Motorcycle	24.77%	26.49%	

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on consumer financing receivables are as follows:

	2022	2021	
Beginning balance	475,015	428,509	
Allowance during the year (Note 46) Cash recoveries from written-offs	708,402	832,853	
consumer financing receivables Write-offs	134,639 (720,797)	137,384 (894,305)	
Others	13,102	(29,426)	
Ending balance	610,361	475,015	

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	302,254	89,607	83,154	475,015
Transfer to: 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1) Lifetime expected credit losses - non-impaired (stage 2) Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)	1,224 3,245 1,458	(1,844) (2,971) 12,628	620 (274) (14,086)	- - -
Total beginning balance after transfer	308,181	97,420	69,414	475,015
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(51,200) 172,487 (17,119)	41,100 14,085 (23,390)	586,107 21,661 (35,329)	576,007 208,233 (75,838)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year	104,168	31,795	572,439	708,402
Written-off financial assets Cash recoveries from written-offs consumer financing receivables Others	(4,282) 6,961	(24,550) - 3,396	(691,965) 134,639 2,745	(720,797) 134,639 13,102
Ending balance	415,028	108,061	87,272	610,361

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on consumer financing receivables are as follows (continued):

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	279,463	70,305	78,741	428,509
Transfer to: 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1) Lifetime expected credit losses - non-impaired (stage 2) Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)	24,174 (25,426) (8,112)	(17,571) 35,533 (25,595)	(6,603) (10,107) 33,707	- - -
Total beginning balance after transfer	270,099	62,672	95,738	428,509
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(16,279) 117,652 (59,555)	147,233 30,434 (50,978)	759,126 20,725 (115,505)	890,080 168,811 (226,038)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year	41,818	126,689	664,346	832,853
Written-off financial assets Cash recoveries from written-offs consumer financing receivables Others	(11,709) - 2,046	(85,663) - (14,091)	(796,933) 137,384 (17,381)	(894,305) 137,384 (29,426)
Ending balance	302,254	89,607	83,154	475,015

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on consumer financing receivables is adequate.

- e. Information in respect of classification of "non-impaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.
- f. Consumer financing receivables pledged as collateral for debt securities issued as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are Rp1,334,588 and Rp2,374,488, respectively (Note 30).
- g. Consumer financing receivables pledged as collateral for fund borrowing as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are Rp12,415,396 and Rp9,153,951, respectively (Note 36f).
- h. As a collateral to the customer financing receivables, the Subsidiaries received Vehicles Ownership Certificate (*Bukti Kepemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor* or "BPKB") from its customer for every vehicle financed by the Subsidiaries.

#### 14. NET INVESTMENT FINANCE LEASES

a. Details of Subsidiary's net investment finance leases are as follows:

2022	2021
6,761,548	5,968,822
(102,811)	(455,806)
	2,026,548
	(689,243)
(2,551,829)	(2,026,548)
5,872,560	4,823,773
(139,173)	(129,967)
5,733,387	4,693,806
	6,761,548 (102,811) 2,551,829 (786,177) (2,551,829) 5,872,560 (139,173)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 14. NET INVESTMENT FINANCE LEASES (continued)

a. Details of Subsidiary's net investment finance leases are as follows (continued):

Financing period for contracts disbursed by the Subsidiary on motor vehicles ranges between 12 - 60 months.

Details of finance lease receivables - gross, based on the maturity date are as follows:

	2022	2021
Year		
2022	-	3,065,818
2023	3,524,821	1,903,792
2024 and later	3,236,727	999,212
	6,761,548	5,968,822
Finance lease receivables jointly funded by other parties without recourse - gross Guaranteed residual value, deferred	(102,811)	(455,806)
lease income and security deposit	(786,177)	(689,243)
Finance leases receivable	5,872,560	4,823,773

Movements in carrying amount of finance leases receivable classified as amortised cost upon stages are as follows:

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1) Transfer to lifetime loans - non-impaired (stage 2) Transfer to lifetime loans - impaired (stage 3)	4,688,485 (5,800) 32,725 4,555	111,219 5,001 (36,476) 17,387	24,069 799 3,751 (21,942)	4,823,773 - - -
Total beginning balance after transfer	4,719,965	97,131	6,677	4,823,773
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised Written-off financial assets	(1,826,079) 2,877,992 (94,859) (69)	61,164 31,160 (20,534) (101)	62,590 12,811 (14,199) (41,089)	(1,702,325) 2,921,963 (129,592) (41,259)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	956,985	71,689	20,113	1,048,787
Ending balance	5,676,950	168,820	26,790	5,872,560
	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance Transfer to 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1) Transfer to lifetime loans - non-impaired (stage 2) Transfer to lifetime loans - impaired (stage 3)	3,372,382 41,537 (225,844) (23,479)	178,953 (36,669) 226,204 (24,694)	30,087 (4,868) (360) 48,173	3,581,422 - - -
Total beginning balance after transfer	3,164,596	343,794	73,032	3,581,422
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised Written-off financial assets	(1,433,944) 4,017,668 (1,059,829) (6)	(8,557) 2,758 (226,713) (63)	5,039 133 (20,067) (34,068)	(1,437,462) 4,020,559 (1,306,609) (34,137)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	1,523,889	(232,575)	(48,963)	1,242,351
Ending balance	4,688,485	111,219	24,069	4,823,773

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 14. NET INVESTMENT FINANCE LEASES (continued)

b. Details of net investment finance leases by Bank Indonesia's collectibility as of are as follows:

	2022	2021
Current Special mention Substandard Doubtful	5,676,952 168,819 8,157 18,632	4,595,122 204,582 6,225 17,844
Total Less: allowance for impairment losses	5,872,560 (139,173)	4,823,773 (129,967)
Net	5,733,387	4,693,806

c. Average of effective interest rate charged to consumer are as follows:

	2022	2021
Car	10.28%	14.80%
Heavy equipment	11.85%	12.30%
Machine	12.39%	11.76%

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on net investment finance leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
Beginning balance	129,967	58,955
Allowance during the year (Note 46) Recovery from written-off net investment finance	32,438	51,248
leases	18,027	53,901
Write-offs	(41,259)	(34,137)
Ending balance	139,173	129,967

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance	104,092	19,058	6,817	129,967
Transfer to: 12 months expected credit losses (stage 1) Lifetime expected credit losses - non-impaired (stage 2) Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)	(1,151) 1,661 314	955 (2,987) 3,716	196 1,326 (4,030)	:
Total beginning balance after transfer	104,916	20,742	4,309	129,967
Net remeasurement of losses allowance New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(19,054) 10,886 (1,390)	17,815 - (4,111)	32,613 (4,321)	31,374 10,886 (9,822)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Recovery from written-off net investment finance leases Written-off financial assets	(9,558) (69)	13,704 (101)	28,292 18,027 (41,089)	32,438 18,027 (41,259)
Ending balance	95,289	34,345	9,539	139,173
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 14. NET INVESTMENT FINANCE LEASES (continued)

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on net investment finance leases are as follows (continued):

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Beginning balance Transfer to:	25,716	22,965	10,274	58,955
12 months expected credit losses (stage 1)	4,428	(4,060)	(368)	_
Lifetime expected credit losses - non-impaired (stage 2)	(5,847)	7.048	(1,201)	_
Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired (stage 3)	(277)	(2,189)	2,466	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	24,020	23,764	11,171	58,955
Net remeasurement of losses allowance	32,445	3,663	19,517	55,625
New financial assets originated or purchased	24,742	14,201	1,541	40,484
Financial assets derecognised	(14,616)	(18,780)	(11,465)	(44,861)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year	42,571	(916)	9,593	51,248
Recovery from written-off net investment finance leases	37,507	(3,727)	20,121	53,901
Written-off financial assets	(6)	(63)	(34,068)	(34,137)
Ending balance	104,092	19,058	6,817	129,967

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on net investment finance lease is adequate.

- e. Information in respect of classification of "not impaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.
- f. Net investment finance leases pledged as collateral for debt securities issued as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp1,175,138 and Rp924,823, respectively (Note 30).
- g. Net investment finance lease pledged as collateral for fund borrowings as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp815,041 and Rp824,459, respectively (Note 36f).

#### 15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES

a. By currency, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Receivables from other banks		
Related parties (Note 57)	352,448	312,318
Third parties	355,892	436,221
	708,340	748,539
Receivables from debtors		
Related parties (Note 57)	797,282	1,343,598
Third parties	2,971,145	2,520,581
	3,768,427	3,864,179
Total	4,476,767	4,612,718

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES (continued)

a. By currency, related parties and third parties (continued):

	2022	2021
Foreign currencies Receivables from other banks Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	- 143,125	1,568 540,263
	143,125	541,831
Receivables from debtors Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	747,779 6,413,910 7,161,689	1,030,976 4,087,919 5,118,895
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	7,304,814	5,660,726
Less: allowance for impairment losses	11,781,581 (61,963)	10,273,444 (196,693)
Net	11,719,618	10,076,751

Movements in carrying amount of acceptance receivable classified as amortised cost upon stages:

	2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance	8,930,973	1,296,209	1,824	44,438	10,273,444
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised Others	5,183 34,726,091 (32,286,918) (107,448)	1,158 1,308,262 (2,628,423) 110,277	8,924 (8,233)	379,264 - - -	385,605 36,043,277 (34,923,574) 2,829
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	2,336,908	(1,208,726)	691	379,264	1,508,137
Ending balance	11,267,881	87,483	2,515	423,702	11,781,581
*) Not implement CEAC 74					

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
At amortised cost Beginning balance	9,500,196	518,678	1,391	212,590	10,232,855
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised Others	(319) 25,972,362 (26,531,655) (9,611)	2,954 3,027,743 (2,142,892) (110,274)	4,909 (4,476)	(168,152) - - -	(165,517) 29,005,014 (28,679,023) (119,885)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	(569,223)	777,531	433	(168,152)	40,589
Ending balance	8,930,973	1,296,209	1,824	44,438	10,273,444

2021

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES (continued)

#### b. By maturity:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Less than 1 month	966,825	1,607,182
1 - 3 months	1,783,794	1,607,065
3 - 6 months	1,725,640	1,398,471
6 - 12 months	508	-
Total	4,476,767	4,612,718
Foreign currencies		
Less than 1 month	2,262,567	2,434,725
1 - 3 months	3,048,233	2,282,704
3 - 6 months	1,742,471	744,007
6 - 12 months	250,856	170,785
Over 12 months	687	28,505
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	7,304,814	5,660,726
	11,781,581	10,273,444
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(61,963)	(196,693)
Net	11,719,618	10,076,751

	2022	2021
Current	11,716,282	9,512,519
Special mention	62,784	759,101
Substandard	2,515	1,824
	11,781,581	10,273,444
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(61,963)	(196,693)
Net	11,719,618	10,076,751

#### d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on acceptance receivables:

_	2022	2021
Beginning balance Total allowance/(reversal) during the year (Note 46) Others*)	196,693 (146,934) 12,204	123,609 73,877 (793)
Ending balance	61,963	196,693

Including effect of foreign currency translation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES (continued)

d. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on acceptance receivables (continued):

	2022				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	15,999	177,254	1,824	1,616	196,693
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(12,551) 68,780 (44,450)	(3,163) 251,291 (410,193)	(537) 8,923 (8,232)	3,198 - -	(13,053) 328,994 (462,875)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Others	11,779 7,542	(162,065) 4,125	154 537	3,198	(146,934) 12,204
Ending balance	35,320	19,314	2,515	4,814	61,963
') Not implement SFAS 71					

	2021				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	28,346	91,321	1,391	2,551	123,609
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New financial assets originated or purchased Financial assets derecognised	(11,950) 43,771 (44,106)	2,514 369,050 (284,908)	7 4,744 (4,312)	(933) - -	(10,362) 417,565 (333,326)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year Others	(12,285) (62)	86,656 (723)	439 (6)	(933) (2)	73,877 (793)
Ending balance	15,999	177,254	1,824	1,616	196,693

2021

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on acceptance receivables is adequate.

e. Information in respect to classification of "non-impaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.

#### 16. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES

a. The detail of investments in shares are as follows:

	2022	2021
Investments in shares		
Related Parties (Note 57)	1,778,847	1,784,229
Third Parties	978,747	662,759
Total	2,757,594	2,446,988
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(68,640)	(14,595)
Net	2,688,954	2,432,393

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 16. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES (continued)

a. The detail of investments in shares are as follows (continued):

The detail of investments in shares as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Investee Nature Companies of Business		Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Amount
Fair value method:			
PT Fintek Karya Nusantara	Fintech Lending	15.72%	1,697,394
PT Amartha Mikro Fintek	Fintech Lending	9.10%	191,732
Sleekr	HR and Accounting Platform	3.74%	179,942
Privy Id	Digital Service	4.90%	137,681
Qoala	Insurance Technology	2.02%	98,749
Koinworks	Fintech Lending	2.36%	96,122
Investree	Fintech Lending	2.34%	62,187
Iseller	Digital Service	13.35%	55,272
Ayo Connect	Open Finance API	2.24%	51,314
Agriaku	Agricultural Technology	1.67%	29,626
Others (each less than		0.040/ 400.000/	70.050
Rp20,000)	Various	0.01% - 100.00%	70,950
Cost and equity method: PT Mandiri AXA General			
Insurance (MAGI)	General Insurance	20.00%	46,385
PT Djakarta Lloyd (Persero) Others (each less than	Shipping Line	17.67%	32,067
Rp20,000)	Various	0.00015% - 10%	8,173
			2,757,594
Less: allowance for impairment los	ses		(68,640)
Net			2,688,954

The detail of investments in shares as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Investee Companies	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Amount
Fair value method:			
PT Fintek Karya Nusantara	Fintech Lending	15.88%	1,697,394
PT Amartha Mikro Fintek	Fintech Lending	9.10%	155,304
Sleekr	HR and Accounting		
	Platform	4.74%	110,602
Investree	Fintech Landing	2.34%	98,350
Privy Id	Digital Service	9.85%	81,754
Iseller PT Cashlez Worldwide	Digital Service	13.35%	76,461
Indonesia	Mobile Point of Sale	8.25%	31,806
Koinworks	Fintech Lending	3.05%	31,367
PT Bukalapak.com	e-Commerce	0.07%	22,895
Others (each less than	e commerce	0.07 70	22,000
Rp20,000)	Various	0.01% - 17.50%	49,045
Cost and equity method: PT Mandiri AXA General			
Insurance (MAGI)	General Insurance	20.00%	51,770
PT Djakarta Lloyd (Persero) Others (each less than	Shipping Line	17.67%	32,067
Rp20,000)	Various	0.00015% - 10%	8,173
			2,446,988
Less: allowance for impairment lo	sses		(14,595)
Net			2,432,393

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 16. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES (continued)

b. Investments in shares by Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

	2022	2021
Current Substandard Doubtful	2,677,099 - 46,385	2,361,086 83,837
Loss	34,110	2,065
Less: allowance for impairment losses	2,757,594 (68,640)	2,446,988 (14,595)
Net	2,688,954	2,432,393

c. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on investments in shares:

	2022	2021
Beginning balance Allowance during the year (Note 46) Others*)	14,595 53,658 387	14,619 461 (485)
Ending balance	68,640	14,595

^{*)} Including effect of foreign currency translation

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on investments in shares are adequate.

#### 17. PREPAID EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Building maintenance fee	636,656	390,477
Prepaid insurance	359,648	133,679
Prepaid rent	292,592	266,692
Employment expenses	114,437	124,240
Loans transaction fee	87,416	24,965
Treasury transaction fee	38,230	49,208
Third-party labor service fee	18,618	10,723
System maintenance fee	14,935	13,152
Professional fee	3,756	75
Promotion fee	2,441	5,349
Others	326,774	451,691
Total	1,895,503	1,470,251

Prepaid rent mostly consists of rentals on buildings which are used as the Group branch's offices and official residence across Indonesia.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. FIXED ASSETS

a. The details of fixed assets were as follows:

	2022					
	Beginning Balance*)	Additions	Revaluation	Deductions	Reclassifications	Ending Balance**)
At cost/revaluation value						
Direct ownership Land	35,703,009	845.040	4,565,748	_	243.083	41,356,880
Building Furniture and fixtures, office equipment	8,744,626	549,251	-	(1,423)	1,866,395	11,158,849
and computer	14,041,216	473,980	-	(52,242)	685,422	15,148,376
Vehicles Construction in	230,748	15,603	-	(944)	5,451	250,858
progress	3,799,035	2,123,973	-	(928)	(2,800,351)	3,121,729
Right of use assets	62,518,634 4,984,633	4,007,847 2,255,067	4,565,748	(55,537) (306,494)	-	71,036,692 6,933,206
	67,503,267	6,262,914	4,565,748	(362,031)		77,969,898
Accumulated depreciation Direct ownership			.,,,,,,,,,,,			
Building Furniture and fixtures, office equipment	3,554,636	563,517	-	(1,423)	(6)	4,116,724
and computer	11,855,255	985,823	-	(52,048)	-	12,789,030
Vehicles	185,647	15,970	<u> </u>	(944)	6	200,679
Right of use assets	15,595,538 2,762,937	1,565,310 1,852,876	-	(54,415) (292,914)		17,106,433 4,322,899
Right of use assets		<del></del> _				
	18,358,475	3,418,186		(347,329)	-	21,429,332
Net book value						
Direct ownership Land Building Furniture and fixtures,						41,356,880 7,042,125
office equipment and computer Vehicles						2,359,346 50,179
Construction in progress						3,121,729
						53,930,259
Right of use assets						2,610,307
						56,540,566

As of 31 December 2021, fixed assets are revaluated to Rp31,138,472 which consist of Bank amounted to Rp30,706,364 and

Subsidiaries amounting to Rp432,108.
As of 31 December 2022, fixed assets are revaluated to Rp35,704,220 which consist of Bank amounted to Rp35,272,112 and Subsidiaries amounting to Rp432,108.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

a. The details of fixed assets were as follows (continued):

_	2021					
	Beginning Balance**)	Additions*)	Revaluation	Deductions	Reclassifications	Ending Balance***)
At cost/revaluation value Direct ownership Land Building Furniture and fixtures,	35,565,416 8,349,186	28,380 240,343	67,617 -	:	41,596 155,097	35,703,009 8,744,626
office equipment and computer Vehicles Construction in	13,709,539 210,467	503,096 4,357	-	(317,567) (1,801)	146,148 17,725	14,041,216 230,748
progress	2,828,541	1,351,628	-	(830)	(380,304)	3,799,035
Right of use assets	60,663,149 3,659,339	2,127,804 1,631,045	67,617	(320,198) (325,489)	(19,738) 19,738	62,518,634 4,984,633
-	64,322,488	3,758,849	67,617	(645,687)	-	67,503,267
Accumulated depreciation Direct ownership Building Furniture and fixtures, office equipment	3,113,604	446,807	-	-	(5,775)	3,554,636
and computer Vehicles	11,273,759 169,654	897,843 17,794		(316,370) (1,801)	23	11,855,255 185,647
Right of use assets	14,557,017 1,458,628	1,362,444 1,401,951	-	(318,171) (103,394)	(5,752) 5,752	15,595,538 2,762,937
	16,015,645	2,764,395	-	(421,565)	-	18,358,475
Net book value						
Direct ownership Land Building Furniture and fixtures,						35,703,009 5,189,990
office equipment and computer Vehicles Construction in progress						2,185,961 45,101 3,799,035
Right of use assets						46,923,096 2,221,696
						49,144,792

#### Construction in progress as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

2022	2021
2,336,700	3,038,889
713,396	387,875
47,165	98,566
· -	264,427
344	5,587
24,124	3,691
3,121,729	3,799,035
	2,336,700 713,396 47,165 344 24,124

Including reclassification of abandoned properties.
As of 31 December 2020 there was a revaluation of fixed assets of amounted to Rp31,111,098 which from the Bank amounted to Rp30,706,364 and Subsidiaries amounted to Rp404,734.
As of 31 December 2021 there was a revaluation of fixed assets of amounted to Rp31,138,472 which from the Bank amounted to Rp30,706,364 and Subsidiaries amounted to Rp432,108.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

a. The details of fixed assets were as follows (continued):

The estimated percentage of completion of construction in progress as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 for computers and other hardware that have not been installed was ranging between 22.00% - 85.00% and 22.00% - 85.00%,respectively.

Right of use assets as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Balance 1 January 2022	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications	Balance 31 December 2022
At cost Building Furniture and fixtures,	4,048,156	1,999,439	(231,667)	-	5,815,928
office equipment and computer	29,083	30.371	-	-	59.454
Vehicles	907,394	225,257	(74,827)	-	1,057,824
	4,984,633	2,255,067	(306,494)		6,933,206
Accumulated depreciation					
Building Furniture and fixtures,	2,293,803	1,553,974	(229,740)	-	3,618,037
office equipment and computer	12,370	22,295	_	_	34,665
Vehicles	456,764	276,607	(63,174)	-	670,197
	2,762,937	1,852,876	(292,914)	-	4,322,899
Net book value					
Building					2,197,891
Furniture and fixtures, office equip	oment and comp	uter			24,789
Vehicles					387,627
					2,610,307

Right of use assets as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Balance 1 January 2021	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications	Balance 31 December 2021
		4		
3,058,761	1,232,650	(262,993)	19,738	4,048,156
20,947	8,136	-	-	29,083
579,631	390,259	(62,496)	<u> </u>	907,394
3,659,339	1,631,045	(325,489)	19,738	4,984,633
1,212,916	1,155,481	(80,346)	5,752	2,293,803
5.526	6.844	_	-	12,370
240,186	239,626	(23,048)	-	456,764
1,458,628	1,401,951	(103,394)	5,752	2,762,937
				1,754,353
pment and comp	uter			16,713
				450,630
				2,221,696
	3,058,761 20,947 579,631 3,659,339  1,212,916 5,526 240,186 1,458,628	1 January 2021 Additions  3,058,761 1,232,650  20,947 8,136 579,631 390,259  3,659,339 1,631,045  1,212,916 1,155,481  5,526 6,844 240,186 239,626	1 January 2021         Additions         Deductions           3,058,761         1,232,650         (262,993)           20,947 579,631         8,136 390,259         (62,496)           3,659,339         1,631,045         (325,489)           1,212,916         1,155,481         (80,346)           5,526 240,186         6,844 240,186         239,626         (23,048)           1,458,628         1,401,951         (103,394)	1 January 2021         Additions         Deductions         Reclassifications           3,058,761         1,232,650         (262,993)         19,738           20,947         8,136         -         -           579,631         390,259         (62,496)         -           3,659,339         1,631,045         (325,489)         19,738           1,212,916         1,155,481         (80,346)         5,752           5,526         6,844         -         -           240,186         239,626         (23,048)         -           1,458,628         1,401,951         (103,394)         5,752

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

a. The details of fixed assets were as follows (continued):

The table below shows the right of use expenses in consolidated statement of profit or loss:

		2022	
	Depreciation of right of use assets	Interest expenses of lease liabilities	Expenses relating to short term lease
Building Furniture and fixture, office equipment	1,553,974	37,049	20,596
and computer	22.295	1,922	4.095
Vehicles	276,607	25,054	2,154
Total recognized in consolidated			
statement of profit or loss	1,852,876	64,025	26,845
	Depreciation of right of use assets	Interest expenses of lease liabilities	Expenses relating to short term lease
Building Furniture and fixture, office equipment	1,155,481	36,111	16,015
and computer	6,844	708	15
Vehicles	239,626	26,408	
Total recognized in consolidated			
statement of profit or loss	1,401,951	63,227	16,030

Bank entered into rental agreement for a number of assets include vehicle, office house, offices, ATM spaces, and others. The average lease term is 2 (two) years.

Bank also has a number lease with leases terms 12 months or less and the underlying asset has low value. Bank applied the exception for the short term leases and low value leases.

#### b. Others

1. On 28 December 2018, the Bank has signed the agreement in relation to Build, Operate and Transfer for asset on JI Proklamasi No. 31 Jakarta for 30 years period with PT Wijaya Karya Bangunan Gedung Tbk. in order to optimize the strategic assets of Bank Mandiri by prioritizing the cooperation through BUMN synergy.

Bank Mandiri had an Agreement on Build, Operate and Transfer ("BOT Agreement") with PT Duta Anggada Realty Tbk. ("Duta Anggada") based on the Deed No. 105 regarding BOT Agreement dated 24 May 1991, as amended by the Deed No. 70 Addendum I on BOT Agreement dated 14 June 1991 and No. 65 Addendum II on BOT agreement dated 21 December 2011. The agreement, among others, managed the development of two tower of 27 floors of offices by Duta Anggada, which the land is owned by Bank Mandiri. The term of the management of Tower 1 and Tower 2 by Duta Anggada ended on 15 May 2014 and 15 May 2016, respectively.

On 19 May 2014, the Bank and Duta Anggada has signed the minutes of handover of Menara Mandiri 1 Building and at the same time has signed Deed No.43 dated 19 May 2014 regarding Temporary Utilization Agreement in which Duta Anggada is entitled to operate the Menara Mandiri 1 Building up to 15 May 2016, along with the right and obligation of each party.

On 11 May 2016, the Bank has signed minutes of handover of Menara Mandiri 2 and its management of Menara Mandiri 1 from PT Duta Anggada Realty Tbk. to PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. Currently, building management of Menara Mandiri 1 and Menara Mandiri 2 is managed by PT Bumi Daya Plaza in the form of Temporary Utilization Agreement from 2016 until 2021, which has been extended to 2026.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

#### b. Others (continued)

#### 2. Revaluation

Revaluation year 2015 - 2016

Based on Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation (PMK) No. PMK/191/PMK.010/2015 dated 15 October 2015 regarding Revaluation of Fixed Assets for Tax Purposes for Applications Filed in 2015 and 2016, with the first amendment through the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 233/PMK.03/2015 dated 21 December 2015 and the second amendment of the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 29/PMK.03/2016 dated 19 February 2016. The Group has assigned registered independent appraisers to assess (revaluate) its fixed asset (land).

The valuations of land are performed by the external independent appraisers, Public Appraiser Firm (KJPP) Amin, Nirwan, Alfiantori and Partners (ANA) and KJPP Muttaqin, Bambang, Purwanto, Rozak, Uswatun and Partners (MBPRU). Appraisals are performed based on the Concept and General Principles of Appraisers (KPUP) article 17 in Indonesian Appraisal Standards year 2015.

In the fair value measurement of the land, the KJPP consider a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the assets 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. The valuation method used by the KJPP are market approach and cost approach.

Based on the Assessment Report of the KJPP MBPRU dated 21 December 2015 (Subsidiaries) and 11 April 2016 (Bank) and KJPP ANA dated 13 April 2016 (Bank), the value of fixed assets and its increase are as follows:

Fixed assets	Fair value	Book value	Increase in value (before tax)
Land	28,822,150	2,880,116	25,942,034

To determine the fair value, KJPP ANA and KJPP MBPRU use the assessment methodology from Market Approach SPI 2015-KPUP 17 with direct comparison method.

The results of revaluation of fixed assets of the Bank were approved by the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) through the Head of Regional Office Large Tax Payer through Decree No. KEP-418/WPJ.19/2016 dated 25 May 2016. The results of revaluation of fixed assets of subsidiary were approved by the DGT on 8 January 2016.

#### Revaluation Year 2019

In 2019, Bank has performed land revaluation. The valuation of land was performed by external independent appraisers of the Public Appraiser Firm (KJPP) Yanuar Bey and Partners and KJPP Iwan Bachron and Partners. The assessment was performed in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the General Assessment Concepts and principles article 17 in the Indonesian Apraisal Standard (SPI) of year 2018.

In the fair value measurement of the land, the KJPP takes into account the market participants' ability to generate economic benefits to the highest and best use of the assets or by selling assets to other market participants would use the asset on the highest and best use condition. The valuation methods used by KJPP are the market approach, income approach and cost approach.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

- b. Others (continued)
  - 2. Revaluation (continued)

Revaluation Year 2019 (continued)

Based on the Appraisal Report of KJPP Yanuar Bey on 8 July 2019 and KJPP Iwan Bachron on 9 August 2019, the value of fixed assets and its value increase are as follows:

Fixed assets	Fair value	Book value	Increase in value (before tax)
Land	33,596,578	29,725,630	3,870,948

To determine the fair value, KJPP Yanuar Bey and KJPP Iwan Bachron use the market approach methodology SPI 2018-KPUP 15.2 using direct comparison method.

Revaluation Year 2022

In 2022, the Bank performed revaluations of land. The valuations of land was performed by external independent appraisers of the Public Appraiser Firm (KJPP) Muttaqin Bambang Purwanto Rozak Uswatun and Partners, and Dasa'at Yudistira and Partners. The valuations are performed in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the General Concepts and Principles of Assessment article 17 in the Indonesian Assessment Standards (SPI) of year 2018.

In assessing the fair value of land, KJPP takes into account the ability of market participants to generate economic benefits with the highest and best use of assets or by selling assets to other market participants who will use assets in the highest conditions and best use. The valuation method used by KJPP is the market approach, income approach and cost approach. Based on the Appraisal Report from KJPP Muttaqin Bambang Purwanto Rozak Uswatun and Partners on 16 December 2022 and KJPP Dasa'at Yudistira and Partners on 19 December 2022, the value of fixed assets and the increase in value are as follows:

Fixed assets	Fair value	Book value	(before tax)
Land	38,639,890	34,074,142	4,565,748

To determine market value, the Public Appraiser Firm (KJPP) Muttaqin Bambang Purwanto Rozak Uswatun and Partners and KJPP Dasa'at Yudistira and Partners use Market Approach methodology SPI 2018-KPUP 15.2 with direct comparison method.

3. Assessment in the fair value of assets owned by the Bank on 31 December 2022 and 2021 uses revaluation method for lands and sales value of taxable object for buildings. As of 31 December 2022, the revaluation value of land and sales value of taxable object of buildings owned by the Bank was Rp41,371,421 and Rp5,153,212, respectively. As of 31 December 2021, the revaluation value of land and sales value of taxable object of buildings owned by the Bank was Rp35,717,550 and Rp4,914,320, respectively. On 27 October 2020, there is an abandoned property that has been reclassified as fixed assets. The assets are in the form of land and buildings located on Jl. Bandarharjo Semarang. The bank carried out a revaluation of the land which had a book value of Rp266 and a revaluation value of Rp3,594, according to the results of the assessment of KJPP Amin Nirwan Alfiantori and Partners. Asset revaluation causes an increase in the value of fixed assets and the net difference in revaluation of fixed assets in equity of Rp3,328 (the difference between book value and revaluation value).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 18. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

- b. Others (continued)
  - 4. The value of land based on cost model as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp5,667,200 and Rp4,579,078, respectively.

The table below presents non-financial instruments recognised at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Bank to determine and disclose the fair value of non-financial instruments:

- (i) Level 1: Quoted prices on active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- (ii) Level 2: Valuation technique in which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly:
- (iii) Level 3: Valuation techniques in which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that cannot be observed from market data.

	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Land	-	41,371,421	-	41,371,421
		2021		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Land	-	35,717,550	-	35,717,550

The fair value of land for level 2 is calculated using the comparison of market price approach and estimation of income and expenses generated by the asset. The market price of the land that most closely adjusted for differences in the primary attributes such as asset size, location and usage of assets. The most significant input in this assessment approach is the assumption of the price per meter.

- Land rights acquired through Leasehold Certificate ("HGB") that can be renewed will expire between 2020 until 2042. Based on past experience, the Group believes that they can extend the HGB.
- 6. As of 31 December 2022, the Bank has insured its fixed assets (excluding land rights, construction in progress and the leased property) to cover potential losses against fire, theft and natural disaster to PT Estika Jasa Tama, PT Asuransi Dayin Mitra, PT Asuransi Wahana Tata and PT Asuransi Astra Buana, entirely are third parties, PT Krida Upaya Tunggal, PT Mandiri AXA General Insurance, PT Asuransi Tugu Pratama Indonesia, PT Asuransi Kredit Indonesia, PT Asuransi Staco Mandiri and PT Asuransi Jasa Raharja Putera, all of these insurance companies are related parties, with total insured amount approximately Rp20,223,283 (31 December 2021: Rp16,396,152). Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.
- 7. The fixed assets that have been fully depreciated but still in use by the Bank consist of several things such as office machine, printing office equipment and housing.
- 8. Management believes that there is no impairment on fixed assets as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

			2022		
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications	Ending Balance
At cost Software Goodwill Yokke brand assets	7,155,215 787,466 59,334	172,647	- - -	1,733,033	9,060,895 787,466 59,334
Construction in progress	2,632,746	919,152	(14,520)		1,804,345
A commutated amountination	10,634,761	1,091,799	(14,520)		11,712,040
Accumulated amortisation Software Yokke brand assets	5,511,330 11,672	1,083,779 11,672	(22)	-	6,595,087 23,344
	5,523,002	1,095,451	(22)	-	6,618,431
Net book value Software Goodwill Yokke brand assets Construction in progress					2,465,808 787,466 35,990 1,804,345
					5,093,609
			2021		
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications	Ending Balance
At cost Software Goodwill Yokke brand assets Construction in progress	6,875,234 787,466 59,334 1,558,746	91,181 - - 1,268,041	(4,713) - - (528)	193,513 - - (193,513)	7,155,215 787,466 59,334 2,632,746
1 0	9,280,780	1,359,222	(5,241)		10,634,761
Accumulated amortisation Software Yokke brand assets	4,735,341	793,554 11,672	(17,565)	<u> </u>	5,511,330 11,672
	4,735,341	805,226	(17,565)	-	5,523,002
Net book value Software Goodwill Yokke brand assets Construction in progress					1,643,885 787,466 47,662 2,632,746
				•	5,111,759

Software is amortised over its economic useful life, which is 5 years (refer to Note 2.r.i).

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, included in intangible assets is the Yokke brand asset from its Subsidiary, PT Mandiri Capital Indonesia (MCI) worth Rp35,990 and Rp47,662 (net - accumulated amortisation) amortised over its economic useful life of 7 years using the straight-line method.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, included in the software balance are construction in progress for software amounted to Rp1,804,345 and Rp2,632,746, respectively. The estimated percentage of completion of software as of 31 December 2022 was ranging between 5.00% - 85.00% (31 December 2021: 5.00% - 85.00%).

Goodwill arises from the difference between the cost of acquisition with the fair value of Subsidiaries assets acquired. Goodwill is assessed regularly for impairment. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, there are no impairment of goodwill.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **20. OTHER ASSETS**

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Accrued income Receivables from customer transactions	7,456,514 2,455,853	6,559,667 1,276,259
Receivables related to ATM and credit card transactions	2,053,222	775,358
Receivables from government bonds pledged	4 770 074	2 204 000
as collateral <i>ljarah</i> assets	1,773,074 1,484,573	3,301,088 899,997
Receivables from government	1,289,926	905,376
Repossesed assets	1,145,931	1,171,451
Assets from unit-link	819,771	463,702
Deferred insurance contract acquisition fee	499,951	459,529
Advance payment	347,593	169,732
Receivables from policyholders	294,896	275,582
Loans and trade finance fee receivables	253,109	233,060
Receivables from sales of marketable securities	225,715	-
Office supplies	123,927	153,258
Guarantee deposits	102,557	61,812
Abandoned properties	96,837	86,221
Reinsurance assets	89,604	66,882
Receivables from management fee	70,871	73,527
Security deposits Reinsurance and coinsurance receivables	48,086 28,555	37,233 13,746
Spot receivables	28,555 22,901	3,890
Receivables related to remittance transactions	144	361
Others	2,849,259	4,070,816
Total	23,532,869	21,058,547
i otal	25,552,009	21,030,347
Foreign currencies		
Accrued income (Note 63B.(iv))	2,109,350	1,202,840
Receivables from government bonds pledged	, ,	, ,
as collateral (Note 63B.(iv))	1,984,881	1,942,626
Receivables related to remittance transactions	886,575	36,401
Loans and trade finance fee receivables Receivables from customer transactions	72,850	51,626
(Note 63B.(iv))	30,849	3,930
Insurance policy deposits	24,653	26,669
Receivables from policyholders (Note 63B.(iv)) Receivables from sales of marketable securities	8,404	8
(Note 63B.(iv))	5,935	-
Advance payment	4,890	2,662
Receivables related to ATM transactions and		
credit card (Note 63B. (iv))	2,023	1,907
Security deposits	1,178	1,063
Spot receivables	207	87
<i>ljarah</i> assets Others	1,758,508	1,568 1,208,458
Total	6,890,303	4,479,845
•	30,423,172	25,538,392
Less: other allowances	(1,725,528)	(1,690,929)
Net	28,697,644	23,847,463
•	<del></del>	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 20. OTHER ASSETS (continued)

Accrued income consist of interest accrued from the placement, marketable securities, government bonds, loans and fees and commissions.

Receivables from customer transactions mainly consist of receivables arising from securities transactions of Bank's Subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, included in receivables from customer transactions is an impaired portfolio amounted to Rp6,416 and Rp4,652, respectively.

Assets from unit-link is related to receivable from securities portfolio transactions of unit-link contracts in Subsidiary's mutual fund.

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

Receivables from government bonds pledged as collateral represent receivables related repo to maturity transactions with third parties, ROI 23NN with nominal value of USD37,000,000 (full amount), ROI 24 with nominal value of USD40,940,000 (full amount) and ROI 25 with nominal value of USD50,000,000 (full amount) and recorded receivables equivalent to the market value of VR0031, ROI 23NN, ROI 24 and ROI 25 (Note 36e). The receivables will be settled at net basis with settlement of Bank's liabilities to the counterparty amounted to USD24,926,000 (full amount) due on 11 January 2023, USD31,270,000 (full amount) due on 15 January 2024 and USD34,782,000 (full amount) due on 15 January 2025.

Bank Mandiri also had transferred FR0031 with total value amounted to Rp1,000,000, FR0061 with total value of Rp1,462,572 and FR0063 with nominal value of Rp1,773,500 and recorded equivalent to the market value of its receivables. On the maturity date of repo to maturity, Bank Mandiri would transfer its liabilities to the counterparty and receive in cash the amount equivalent to face value and last billing coupon from the counterparty (Note 36e).

Receivables from policyholders represent receivables from the Subsidiary's to its policyholders related to premium of non unit-link products.

As of 31 December 2022, receivables from sales of marketable securities are receivables from sale of marketable securities with maturity date on 3 January 2023.

Others mainly consist of inter-office accounts, various form of receivables from transaction with third parties, including clearing transactions and others.

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

	2022	2021
Beginning balance	1,690,929	1,645,915
Allowance during the year (Note 47)	187,130	253,214
Others*)	(152,531)	(208,200)
Ending balance	1,725,528	1,690,929

^{*)} Including effect of foreign currency translation.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses of other assets is adequate.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 21. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - DEMAND DEPOSITS AND WADIAH DEMAND DEPOSITS

a. By currencies, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties (Note 57)	96,693,975	85,483,182
Third parties	234,631,125	203,640,556
Total	331,325,100	289,123,738
Foreign currencies		
Related parties (Note 57)	60,553,443	26,223,092
Third parties	127,199,419	84,444,481
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	187,752,862	110,667,573
	519,077,962	399,791,311

Included in demand deposits were *wadiah* demand deposits amounted to Rp21,797,852 and Rp22,411,614 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Average interest rates (cost of funds) and range of profit sharing per annum:

Average interest rates (cost of funds) per annum:

	2022	2021
Rupiah Foreign currencies	1.88% 0.44%	2.04% 0.29%
Range of profit sharing per annum on wa	diah demand deposits:	
	2022	2021
Rupiah Foreign currencies	0.01% - 0.03% 0.00% - 0.00%	0.00% - 0.38% 0.00% - 0.09%

c. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, demand deposits pledged as collateral and blocked for bank guarantees, loans and trade finance facilities (irrevocable letter of credits) and other purposes were amounted to Rp18,764,324 and Rp12,391,163, respectively (Notes 12B.c and 31e).

#### 22. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - SAVING DEPOSITS AND WADIAH SAVING DEPOSITS

a. By currencies, type, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties (Note 57)		
Mandiri Saving Deposits	3,641,055	2,863,310
Third parties		
Mandiri Saving Deposits	425,783,273	375,900,215
Hajj Mandiri Saving Deposits	10,396,440	9,905,216
Total	439,820,768	388,668,741

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 22. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - SAVING DEPOSITS AND WADIAH SAVING DEPOSITS (continued)

a. By currencies, type, related parties and third parties (continued):

	2022	2021
Foreign currencies Related parties (Note 57) Mandiri Saving Deposits	3,209,843	2,627,740
Third parties Mandiri Saving Deposits	37,452,155	31,018,064
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	40,661,998	33,645,804
	480,482,766	422,314,545

Included in saving deposits were *wadiah* saving deposits amounted to Rp44,214,405 and Rp34,836,276 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Average interest rates (cost of funds) per annum:

	2022	2021
Rupiah	0.51%	0.83%
Foreign currencies	0.19%	0.22%

c. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, total saving deposits pledged as collateral and blocked for loans and other purposes were amounted to Rp17,766,721 and Rp12,136,069, respectively (Note 12B.c).

#### 23. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - TIME DEPOSITS

a. By currencies, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Rupiah Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	27,085,663 231,954,064	31,367,945 230,690,729
Total	259,039,727	262,058,674
Foreign currencies Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	3,580,322 33,395,152	2,100,046 29,014,137
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	36,975,474	31,114,183
	296,015,201	293,172,857
b. By period:		
	2022	2021
Rupiah 1 month 3 months 6 months 12 months Over 12 months	135,375,162 90,460,008 22,280,790 10,663,982 259,785	131,797,168 100,634,489 18,999,183 10,527,130 100,704
Total	259,039,727	262,058,674
Foreign currencies 1 month 3 months 6 months 12 months Over 12 months	22,515,474 7,522,823 4,994,714 1,878,389 64,074	16,068,648 4,842,231 8,642,070 1,154,839 406,395
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	36,975,474	31,114,183
	296,015,201	293,172,857

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 23. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - TIME DEPOSITS (continued)

c. By remaining period to maturity date:

		2022	2021
	Rupiah		
	Less than 1 month	162,151,537	156,190,367
	1 - 3 months	75,752,708	78,436,550
	3 - 6 months	13,015,942	18,911,189
	6 - 12 months	7,218,663	7,544,260
	Over 12 months	900,877	976,308
	Total	259,039,727	262,058,674
	Foreign currencies		
	Less than 1 month	23,965,592	17,332,401
	1 - 3 months	7,483,892	8,251,006
	3 - 6 months	4,343,560	4,842,983
	6 - 12 months	1,063,974	658,687
	Over 12 months	118,456	29,106
	Total (Note 63B.(iv))	36,975,474	31,114,183
	<u>-</u>	296,015,201	293,172,857
d.	Average interest rates (cost of funds) per annum:		
۵.	, age	2022	2021
	Rupiah	2.63%	3.19%
	Foreign currencies	1.01%	0.48%
	i oroigii ouricholes	1.01/0	0.4070

e. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, total time deposits pledged as collateral and blocked for loans and other purposes were amounted to Rp38,508,154 and Rp34,901,344, respectively (Note 12B.c).

### 24. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS - DEMAND DEPOSITS, WADIAH DEMAND DEPOSITS AND SAVING DEPOSITS

a. By currencies, related parties and third parties:

	2022	2021
Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits Related parties (Note 57)		
Rupiah	1,662	3,246
Foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	172,497	48,692
	174,159	51,938
Third parties		
Rupiah	1,904,754	1,257,846
Foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	1,946,238	2,304,069
	3,850,992	3,561,915
Total	4,025,151	3,613,853

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 24. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS - DEMAND DEPOSITS, WADIAH DEMAND DEPOSITS AND SAVING DEPOSITS (continued)

a. By currencies, related parties and third parties (continued):

	2022	2021
Saving deposits Related parties (Note 57)		
Rupiah	84	1,084
Third parties	84	1,084
Third parties Rupiah	1,709,152	1,645,066
Foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	14	13
	1,709,166	1,645,079
	1,709,250	1,646,163
	5,734,401	5,260,016

Included in deposits from other banks - demand deposits are *wadiah* demand deposits amounted to Rp142,388 and Rp110,858, as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Average interest rates (cost of funds) and profit sharing per annum:

	2022	2021
Average interest rates (cost of funds) per annum:		
Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits		
Rupiah	1.88%	2.04%
Foreign currencies	0.44%	0.29%
Saving deposits	0.500/	0.000/
Rupiah	0.50%	0.83%
Foreign currencies	0.19%	0.22%
Range of profit sharing per annum on wadiah demand deposits:		
Rupiah	0.72% - 0.75%	0.75% - 0.79%
•		

c. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, total demand deposits, *wadiah* demand deposits and saving deposits from other banks pledged as collateral on loans and bank guarantees were amounted to Rp160,387 and Rp88,908, respectively (Notes 12B.c and 31e).

#### 25. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS - INTER-BANK CALL MONEY

a. By currencies:

	2022	2021
Third parties:		
Rupiah	200,000	100,000
Foreign currencies (Notes 63B.(iv))	4,236,101	4,909,885
	4,436,101	5,009,885

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 25. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS - INTER-BANK CALL MONEY (continued)

b. By remaining period to maturity date:

	, ,	2022	2021
	Rupiah Less than 1 month	200,000	100,000
	Total	200,000	100,000
	Foreign currencies		
	Less than 1 month Over 1 month	2,649,621 1,586,480	- 4,909,885
	Total (Note 63B.(iv))	4,236,101	4,909,885
		4,436,101	5,009,885
C.	Average interest rates (cost of funds) per annum:		
		2022	2021
	Rupiah Foreign currencies	3.71% 2.75%	3.05% 0.70%
26. DE	POSITS FROM OTHER BANKS - TIME DEPOSITS		
a.	By currencies:		
	<u> </u>	2022	2021
	Related parties (Note 57)		
	Rupiah Foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	467,025	- -
	Third parties	467,025	-
	Rupiah Foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	2,730,970 1,478,912	535,141 1,995,350
	_	4,209,882	2,530,491
	Total	4,676,907	2,530,491
b.	By period:		
	_	2022	2021
	Rupiah		
	1 month 3 months	2,363,920 338,950	329,389 157,251
	6 months	25,350	14,450
	12 months	2,750 2,730,970	34,051
	Total	2,730,970	535,141
	Foreign currencies 1 month	-	-
	3 months	467,025 778 375	641,362
	6 months 12 months	778,375 77,837	712,625 213,789
	More than 12 months	622,700	427,574
	Total (Note 63B.(iv))	1,945,937	1,995,350
		4,676,907	2,530,491

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 26. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS - TIME DEPOSITS (continued)

c. Average interest rates (cost of funds) per annum:

	2022	2021
Rupiah	2.41%	2.99%
Foreign currencies	1.01%	0.48%

d. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, time deposits from other banks pledged as collateral on loans amounted Rp520,310 and Rp97,200, respectively (Note 12B.c).

#### 27. LIABILITIES TO UNIT-LINK POLICYHOLDERS

This account represents Subsidiary's liabilities to policyholders on the Subsidiary's unit-link contracts placed in unit-link investment with details as follows:

	2022	2021
Non-Sharia Sharia	28,934,947 775,280	29,827,229 830,341
	29,710,227	30,657,570

Underlying assets of the above policyholders' investment in unit-link contracts are financial assets mainly consist of cash, marketable securities and government bonds. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the investment of policyholders were recorded according to the financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Included in the unit-link policyholders' investments in are policyholders' fund in foreign currency as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, amounted to USD339,134,861 (full amount) and USD430,563,390 (full amount), respectively.

The details of non-sharia unit-link investments based on the type of contracts are as follows:

	2022	2021
Dynamic money	12,379,566	14,772,259
Prime equity	5,442,516	2,457,422
Equity Fund Offshore	2,378,169	2,435,409
Attractive money	2,157,013	2,966,150
Progressive money	1,681,321	1,775,013
Mandiri Golden Offshore	1,523,995	2,234,609
Secure money	1,013,580	1,121,635
Mandiri Equity Money	663,040	375,263
Balance Fund Offshore	484,864	470,511
Excellent equity	365,597	511,159
Money market	270,346	128,838
Fixed money	231,598	193,496
Active money	100,749	118,270
Mandiri Flexible Equity Offshore	86,267	80,757
Protected money	85,123	123,644
Mandiri Multi Asset Balanced Offshore	32,356	32,322
Mandiri Global Offshore	22,071	18,759
Money Market CS	16,776	11,713
	28,934,947	29,827,229

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 27. LIABILITIES TO UNIT-LINK POLICYHOLDERS (continued)

#### Dynamic money

This is an equity fund with underlying exposures in stocks listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments through Schroder Dana Prestasi Dinamis Mutual Fund.

#### Prime Equity

Placement of funds based on combination with the investment in stocks listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments through AXA Maestro Saham Mutual Fund.

#### **Equity Fund Offshore**

Equity-based mutual funds from foreign markets managed by the Subsidiary.

#### Attractive money

This is an equity fund with underlying exposures in stocks and bonds listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments through Mandiri Saham Atraktif Mutual Fund.

#### Progressive money

This is a balanced fund with underlying exposures in stocks and bonds listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments through Schroder Dana Campuran Progresif Mutual Fund.

#### Mandiri Golden Offshore

Equity-based mutual funds with underlying exposures of equity traded in offshore equity market.

#### Secure money

Secure money Rupiah is a placement of funds with underlying exposures in fixed income securities listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments through Schroder *Dana Obligasi Mantap* Mutual Fund. Placement of funds in USD through investment in fixed income securities traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and other foreign exchanges as well as money market instruments through Investa Dana Dollar Mandiri Mutual Fund.

#### Mandiri Equity Money

Fund placements with LQ45 domestic equity investment instruments through the LQ45 Mandiri Index mutual fund managed by Mandiri Investment Management.

#### Balance Fund Offshore

Mutual funds whose composition is a mixture of equity and bonds from foreign markets managed by Subsidiary.

#### **Excellent equity**

This is an equity fund with underlying exposures in small cap equities (exclude top 20, largest capitalisation shares) listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments through Mandiri Dynamic Equity Mutual Fund.

#### Money Market

Placement of money market fund with underlying exposures in money market instrument including time deposits and fixed income securities listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange through Mandiri Investa Pasar Uang Mutual Fund.

#### Fixed money

This is a fixed income fund with underlying exposures in Indonesian Government Bonds and money market instruments through Mandiri Investa Dana Obligasi II Mutual Fund.

#### Active money

This is a balanced fund with underlying exposures in stocks and bonds listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments through Mandiri Aktif Mutual Fund.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 27. LIABILITIES TO UNIT-LINK POLICYHOLDERS (continued)

#### Mandiri Flexible Equity Offshore

Balanced fund with underlying exposures in equity and money market in foreign markets.

#### Protected money

Placement of funds based on combination (balanced fund) with investments in stocks and bonds listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments with a maturity of less than 1 year.

#### Mandiri Multi Asset Balanced Offshore

Balanced fund with underlying exposure in money market, equity, fixed income and foreign market securities.

#### Mandiri Global Offshore

Equity-based balanced funds with underlying exposures in equity and money market in foreign markets.

#### Money market CS

This is a fixed income fund with underlying exposures in money market instrument, especially for term deposits based on sharia principles.

The details of sharia unit-link investments based on the type of contracts are as follows:

2022	2021
457,164	542,315
171,663	175,939
63,714	23,671
51,474	59,972
24,047	24,422
7,218	4,022
775,280	830,341
	457,164 171,663 63,714 51,474 24,047 7,218

#### Attractive money sharia

This is an equity fund with underlying exposures in stocks and bonds listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments in accordance with sharia principle through Mandiri Saham Syariah Atraktif Mutual Fund.

#### Active money sharia

This is a balanced fund with underlying exposures in stocks and bonds listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments in accordance with sharia principle through Mandiri Berimbang Syariah Aktif Mutual Fund.

#### Amanah Fixed Income

Sharia mutual fund with underlying exposures of Sukuk and Sharia Government Bonds.

#### Amanah equity sharia

This is an equity fund with underlying exposures in stocks listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments in accordance with sharia principle through BNP Paribas Pesona Amanah Mutual Fund.

Advanced commodity sharia
This is an equity fund with underlying exposures engaged in the commodity sector and related to commodities listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and money market instruments in accordance with sharia principle through Mandiri Komoditas Syariah Plus Mutual Fund.

#### Amanah Money Market Sharia

A fixed income mutual fund with underlying exposures of sharia money market and sharia fixed income marketable securities.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 28. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE

			2022			
	Nominal				Unamortised interest	
Securities	value	Start date	Maturity date	Buy back value	expense	Net value
Rupiah						
Third parties	1,000,000 30,000 30,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 10,000	15/03/2022 10/11/2022 01/12/2022 29/12/2022 06/12/2022 27/12/2022 01/11/2022 13/12/2022 22/11/2022	14/03/2023 09/02/2023 02/03/2023 30/03/2023 07/03/2023 28/03/2023 31/01/2023 21/02/2023	974,836 31,621 26,848 19,947 19,829 19,908 19,688 19,836 10,543	7,225 192 273 307 219 299 92 242 90	967,611 31,429 26,575 19,640 19,610 19,609 19,596 19,594
Total Rupiah	1,170,000			1,143,056	8,939	1,134,117
Foreign currencies Third parties FR0056 FR0086 FR0086 FR0081 FR0073 FR0082 FR0087 FR0091 FR0091 FR0090 Bond INDON-072831 Bond US71567RAS58 Bond US71567RAS58 Bond US71567RAM88 Bond US71567RAM88 Bond US71567RAM88 Bond US7567RAM88 Bond INDON-021430 FR0090 Bond INDON-101530 Bond INDON-101530 Bond INDON-280731 Bond US455780CV70 Bond INDOIS-060931 FR0056 Bond INDOIS-060931 FR0056 Bond INDOIS-290327 Bond US455780CV60 Bond ADGB-160430 Bond ADGB-160430 Bond QATAR-140329 Bond INDON-080126 Bond INDON-080126 Bond INDON-091829 Bond INDON-091829 Bond INDON-091829 Bond INDON-091829 Bond INDOIS-002233 Bond INDOIS-200229 Bond FERTM-270625 Bond KSA-020233 FR0077 FR0070 FR0081 FR0086 Bond ADGB-111027 Bond QATAR-160425 Bond KSA-91029 Bond US455780CK06 Bond INDON-110128 Bond KSA-91029 Bond US455780CK06 Bond INDON-110128 Bond KSA-020233 Bond INDON-17037 Bond INDON-151030 Bond INDON-17037 Bond INDON-17037 Bond INDON-17037 Bond INDON-1703328 Bond INDON-1703328 Bond INDON-170333 Bond INDON-170337 Bond INDON-1909631 Bond INDON-1703328 Bond INDON-170337 Bond INDON-280731 Bond INDON-280731 Bond INDON-240428 Bond INDON-140230 Bond INDON-180929 Bond KSA-020233 Bond INDON-280731 Bond INDON-28029 Bond KSA-020233 Bond INDON-28029	2,137,300 2,008,000 1,676,000 1,676,000 1,571,000 1,524,000 1,560,000 7,500,000 1,524,000 691,197 498,160 389,188 451,458 2,137,300 323,026 319,134 311,350 233,513 264,648 1,472,000 202,378 229,621 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 155,675 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13/12/2021	18/08/2026 16/03/2026 13/06/2023 27/06/2023 06/07/2023 14/08/2026 25/07/2023 12/02/2027 12/02/2027 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024 13/12/2024	2,652,178 2,183,521 2,126,580 1,604,717 1,602,837 1,338,510 1,338,179 1,337,687 955,431 804,493 804,484 881,642 542,193 435,499 390,407 385,116 270,010 212,330 213,575 195,542 202,818 194,100 211,330 213,575 195,542 202,818 194,100 171,903 167,672 159,455 157,520 154,923 151,992 101,616 95,243 94,857 91,952 88,176 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,116 111,721 96,929 101,616 95,243 94,857 91,952 88,176 79,119 78,776 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 77,115 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1,581,796 1,577,977 1,317,048 1,316,722 1,316,238 863,390 789,201 789,117 785,995 498,123 411,748 369,115 353,814 339,020 269,028 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 260,868 192,611 192,011 183,514 103,500 159,159 150,959 149,522 146,889 139,638 126,959 114,540 105,928 96,201 93,816 93,435 90,574 86,855 75,016 74,777 73,116 69,255 68,864 66,214 66,053 63,788 44,704 44,596 43,846 40,150 40,011 38,376 29,654 27,744 27,705 26,486 23,479 22,737 15,302
Total foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	36,067,119			24,522,757	1,331,399	23,191,358
Total	37,237,119			25,665,813	1,340,338	24,325,475

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 28. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE (continued)

			2021			
Securities	Nominal value	Start date	Maturity date	Buy back value	Unamortised interest expense	Net value
Securities	value	Start date	Maturity date	Buy back value	expense	Net value
Foreign currencies						
Third parties FR0063	636,268	13/02/2019	14/02/2022	474,324	1,875	472,449
Bond US71567RAS58	456,080	14/12/2021	13/12/2024	398,712	21,745	376,967
Bond US71567RAM88	356,313	14/12/2021	13/12/2024	357,429	19,494	337,935
Bond US455780CY00	292,176	14/12/2021	13/12/2024	252,609	13,776	238,833
Bond INDON-280731	285,050	20/12/2021	20/12/2024	247,202	12,758	234,444
Bond KUWIB-200322	213,788	13/12/2021	18/03/2022	195,916	936	194,980
Bond US455780CQ75 Bond INDOIS-290327	213,788 185,283	14/12/2021 13/12/2021	13/12/2024 13/12/2024	194,394 185,685	10,602 9,729	183,792 175,956
Bond US455780CV60	210,224	14/12/2021	13/12/2024	177,704	9,692	168,012
Bond INDON-170138	114,020	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	157,628	434	157,194
Bond KSA-170430	142,525	15/12/2021	13/12/2024	157,702	7,875	149,827
Bond QATAR-140329	142,525	15/12/2021	13/12/2024	153,509	7,666	145,843
Bond INDON-080126	142,525	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	145,986	7,650	138,336
Bond INDOIS 280525	142,525	15/12/2021 26/07/2021	13/12/2024	144,214	7,201 184	137,013
Bond INDOIS-280525 Bond INDOIS-200229	114,020 114,020	27/07/2021	26/01/2022 25/05/2022	124,098 120,755	332	123,914 120,423
Bond INDON-121035	71,263	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	105,233	290	104,943
Bond INDON-110128	99,768	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	98,003	5,135	92,868
Bond INDON-170237	71,263	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	91,944	253	91,691
Bond INDON-120331	99,768	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	88,651	244	88,407
Bond KSA-020233	99,768	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	93,031	4,874	88,157
Bond INDOIS-230630	85,515	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	79,869 72,861	220 201	79,649
Bond INDON-151030 Bond QATAR-160430	71,263 71,263	27/07/2021 20/12/2021	25/05/2022 20/12/2024	72,661 76,590	3,953	72,660 72,637
Bond QATAR-160425	71,263	15/12/2021	13/12/2024	72,122	3,601	68,521
Bond ADGB-111022	71,263	13/12/2021	10/10/2022	66,545	997	65,548
Bond US455780CK06	71,263	14/12/2021	13/12/2024	67,062	3,657	63,405
Bond INDOIS-211122	71,263	13/12/2021	18/11/2022	63,282	1,068	62,214
Bond INDON-150124	57,010	13/12/2021	26/01/2022	62,086	22	62,064
Bond INDON-150125 Bond INDON-280731	57,010 71,263	26/07/2021 15/12/2021	26/01/2022 13/12/2024	61,049 63,708	90 3,181	60,959 60,527
Bond INDOIS-090626	71,263	15/12/2021	13/12/2024	63,645	3,179	60,466
Bond INDON-171023	57,010	13/12/2021	26/01/2022	60,170	21	60,149
Bond INDOIS-090626	71,263	20/12/2021	20/12/2024	61,634	3,181	58,453
Bond INDOIS-200824	42,758	26/07/2021	26/01/2022	45,797	68	45,729
Bond INDOIS-280525	42,758	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	43,377	120	43,257
Bond ROI-100924	57,010	06/03/2019	07/03/2022	41,408	2 166	41,408
Bond INDON-080127 Bond INDON-151030	42,758 42,758	15/12/2021 13/12/2021	13/12/2024 13/12/2024	43,379 43,231	2,166 2,265	41,213 40,966
Bond INDOIS-010328	42,758	20/12/2021	20/12/2024	42,365	2,186	40,179
Bond US455780CQ75	42,758	14/12/2021	13/12/2024	38,879	2,121	36,758
Bond INDOIS-090631	42,758	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	38,693	2,028	36,665
Bond INDON-280731	42,758	20/12/2021	20/12/2024	37,080	1,913	35,167
Bond INDOIS-290327	28,505	26/07/2021	26/01/2022	31,353	46	31,307
Bond ROI-290326 Bond INDOIS-100924	42,758 28,505	06/03/2019 26/07/2021	07/03/2022 26/01/2022	31,088 30,887	45	31,088 30,842
Bond INDON-171023	28,505	13/12/2021	26/01/2022	30,085	11	30,074
Bond KUWIB-200327	28,505	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	29,895	1,567	28,328
Bond INDOIS-010328	28,505	15/12/2021	13/12/2024	29,137	1,455	27,682
Bond INDON-240428	28,505	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	28,677	1,503	27,174
Bond INDON-140230	28,505	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	27,184	75	27,109
Bond INDON-171023 Bond INDON-140230	28,505 28,505	13/12/2021 13/12/2021	16/10/2023 13/12/2024	27,317 26,830	897 1,406	26,420 25,424
Bond INDOIS-230630	24,229	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	22,706	1,190	21,516
Bond US71567RAM88	21,949	14/12/2021	13/12/2024	22,018	1,201	20,817
Bond INDOIS-090631	16,675	13/12/2021	26/01/2022	16,303	6	16,297
Bond INDON-150125	14,253	27/07/2021	25/05/2022	14,229	39	14,190
Bond INDOIS-200229	14,253	13/12/2021	13/12/2024	14,800	776	14,024
Bond ADGB-300924	14,253	13/12/2021	27/09/2024	13,875	679	13,196
Bond PERTM-030522	14,253	06/03/2019	07/03/2022	11,932	<u> </u>	11,932
Total foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv))	5,919,114			5,617,877	189,879	5,427,998
Total	5,919,114			5,617,877	189,879	5,427,998

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 29. ACCEPTANCE PAYABLES

a. By currencies, related parties and third parties:

		2022	2021
	Rupiah		
	Payables to other banks Related parties (Note 57) Third parties Payables to debtors	1,512,348 2,202,157	576,316 3,209,975
	Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	206,010 556,252	260,656 565,771
	Total	4,476,767	4,612,718
	Foreign currencies Payables to other banks Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	13,103 7,148,586	- 5,118,895
	Payables to debtors Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	18,662 124,463	46,417 495,414
	Total (Note 63B.(iv))	7,304,814	5,660,726
		11,781,581	10,273,444
b.	By maturity:		
		2022	2021
	Rupiah		
	Less than 1 month	966,825	1,607,182
	1 - 3 months	1,783,794	1,607,065
	3 - 6 months 6 - 12 months	1,725,640 508	1,398,471 -
	Total	4,476,767	4,612,718
	Foreign currencies		
	Less than 1 month	2,262,567	2,434,725
	1 - 3 months	3,048,233	2,282,704
	3 - 6 months	1,742,471	744,007
	6 - 12 months	250,856	170,785
	More than 12 month	687	28,505
	Total (Note 63B.(iv))	7,304,814	5,660,726
	( )		
	( ),	11,781,581	10,273,444

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties (Note 57)		
Bonds	4,748,550	9,367,000
Subordinated notes sharia mudharabah	855,000	381,000
	5,603,550	9,748,000
Third parties		
Bonds	13,550,355	12,440,850
Subordinated notes sharia mudharabah	2,595,000	994,000
Mandiri travelers' cheques	64,402	64,503
	16,209,757	13,499,353
	21,813,307	23,247,353
Foreign currencies (Note 63B.(iv)) Third parties		
Bonds	24,034,300	21,962,700
	45,847,607	45,210,053
Less: unamortised debt issuance cost	(73,468)	(71,711)
Net	45,774,139	45,138,342

#### **Bonds**

#### Bank Mandiri

#### Rupiah

On 12 May 2020, Bank Mandiri issued Continuous Bond II Bank Mandiri Phase I Year 2020 ("Continuous Bond II Phase I") with total nominal value Rp1,000,000, which consist of 2 (two) series:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate			
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date	
Series A	350,000	7.75%	12 May 2025	
Series B	650,000	8.30%	12 May 2027	

Continuous Bond II Phase I is offered at 100% (one hundred percent) of the principal amount of bonds. The bond interest is paid on quarterly basis with the first interest payment was made on 12 August 2020, while the last interest payment and maturity date of the bonds will be on 12 May 2025 for Series A and 12 May 2027 for Series B which is also the redemption date of the principal of each series of bonds. The payments of the bonds principal will be fully paid on the maturity date. The trustee of the bond issuance of Continuous Bond II Phase I is PT Bank Permata Tbk.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021 based on Pefindo's rating, the Continuous Bonds II Phase I was rated idAAA (triple A).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Bonds (continued)

Bank Mandiri (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

On 21 September 2018, Bank Mandiri issued Continuous Bond I Bank Mandiri Phase III Year 2018 ("Continuous Bond I Phase III") with total nominal value Rp3,000,000 as below:

Bonds Continuous Bond I			
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Phase III	3,000,000	8.50%	21 September 2023

Continuous Bond I Phase III is offered at 100% (one hundred percent) of the principal amount of bonds. The bond interest is paid on quarterly basis with the first interest payment was made on 21 December 2018, while the last interest payment and maturity date of the bonds on 21 September 2023 which is also the redemption date of the principal amount of bonds. The payment of the bonds principal will be fully paid on the maturity date. The trustee of the Continuous Bond I Phase III issuance is PT Bank Permata Tbk.

On 15 June 2017, Bank Mandiri issued Continuous Bond I Bank Mandiri Phase II Year 2017 ("Continuous Bond I Phase II") with total nominal value of Rp6,000,000, which consist of 4 (four) series:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate		
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Series A	1,000,000	8.00%	15 June 2022
Series B	3,000,000	8.50%	15 June 2024
Series C	1,000,000	8.65%	15 June 2027
Series D	1,000,000	7.80%	15 June 2020

Continuous Bond I Phase II Series A, Series B and Series C are offered at 100% (one hundred percent) of the principal amount of the bonds. The interest of the bond is paid on quarterly basis, with the first payment made on 15 September 2017 while the last interest payment date of the interest and maturity date of the bonds on 15 June 2022 for Series A, 15 June 2024 for Series B, and 15 June 2027 for Series C which is also the redemption date of the principal of each series of bonds. Series D bonds are offered without interest at a bid price of 79.3146% (seventy nine point three one four six percent) of the principal amount of bonds, while for series A the maturity date is 15 June 2022. The payments of the bonds principal will be fully paid on the maturity date. The trustee of the Continuous Bonds I Phase II issuance is PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

On 30 September 2016, Bank Mandiri issued Continuous Bonds I Bank Mandiri Phase I Year 2016 ("Continuous Bonds I Phase I") with total nominal value of Rp5,000,000 which consist of 3 (three) series:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate		
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Series A	1,100,000	7.95%	30 September 2021
Series B	1,500,000	8.50%	30 September 2023
Series C	2,400,000	8.65%	30 September 2026

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Bonds (continued)

Bank Mandiri (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

The interest of Continuous Bonds I Phase I is paid on quarterly basis, with the first interest payment made on 30 December 2016 while the last interest payment and maturity date of the bonds is 30 September 2023 for Series B and 30 September 2026 for Series C which is also the redemption date the principal of each series of bonds, while for the Series A mature on 30 September 2021. The trustee for Continuous Bonds I Phase I is PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

During the validity periods of the Bonds and prior to the repayment of the bonds, Bank Mandiri has to comply to: (i) maintain the overall Bank's soundness level as regulated by FSA; (ii) maintain the Bank's soundness level at a minimum in the composite level 3 (three) which is categorised as "Fair", according to internal assessment based upon on Bank Indonesia's regulation; (iii) obtain and comply with permits and approvals (from the Government and other parties) and ensure the Bank complies to Indonesia's laws and regulations.

Bank Mandiri, without a written approval from the Trustee will not: (i) reducing the Bank's issued and paid up capital except such a reduction is conducted based on regulations from the Government of Indonesia or Bank Indonesia; (ii) change its nature of business; (iii) conducting merger, consolidation, or acquisitions which led to the dissolution of Bank Mandiri.

The bonds are not guaranteed by any form of special guarantee, except for the general guarantee as referred and in accordance with the Article 1131 and Article 1132 of the Indonesian Civil Law, all the assets of the Bank, either moving objects and objects that are not moving, present or future, shall be regarded as securities for the Bank's agreements including those bonds.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Pefindo's rating of Continuous Bonds I Phase III, II and Phase I is idAAA (triple A).

Foreign Currency

On 19 April 2021, Bank Mandiri issued the third Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN), namely Bank Mandiri Sustainability Bond 2021, with total nominal value of USD300,000,000 (full amount) on the Singapore Exchange (SGX) as follows:

Bonds			
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Furo Medium Term Notes	USD300 000 000	2.00%	19 April 2026

Bank Mandiri Sustainability Bond 2021 are offered at a value of 98.913% (ninety eight point nine one three percent) of the principal amount of the bonds. Bond interest is paid every semester, with the first interest payment being made on 19 October 2021, while the last interest payment is at the same time the bond maturity on 19 April 2026 which is also the principal repayment date of the bonds. The trustee of the issuance of EMTN is Bank of New York Mellon. The proceeds from the issuance of the Sustainability Bond will be used to finance or refinance projects or activities that are environmentally and socially sound, in accordance with the criteria set out in Bank Mandiri's Sustainability Bond Framework.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Bonds (continued)

Bank Mandiri (continued)

Foreign Currency (continued)

As of 31 December 2022, EMTN's ratings are Baa2 (Moody's) and BBB- (Fitch).

On 13 May 2020 Bank Mandiri issued the second Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) with total nominal value of USD500,000,000 (full amount) on the Singapore Exchange (SGX) as follow:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate		
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Euro Medium Term Notes	USD500,000,000	4.75%	13 May 2025

Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) is offered at 99.255% (ninety nine point two five five percent) of the principal amount of bonds. The interest is paid on semi-annual basis with the first interest payment was made on 13 November 2020, while the last interest payment and due date of the bonds principal on 13 May 2025 which is also the due date of the principal amount of bonds. The trustee of the EMTN bond issuance is Bank of New York Mellon.

As of 31 December 2022, EMTN is rated Baa2 (Moody's) and BBB- (Fitch)

On 11 April 2019 Bank Mandiri issued the first Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) with total nominal value of USD750,000,000 (full amount) on the Singapore Exchange (SGX) as follow:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate		
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Euro Medium Term Notes	USD750,000,000	3.75%	11 April 2024

Euro Medium Term Notes is offered at 98.998% (ninety eight point nine nine eight percent) of the principal amount of bonds. The interest is paid on semi-annual basis with the first interest payment was made on 11 October 2019, while the last interest payment and maturity date of the bonds principal on 11 April 2024 which is also the redemption date of the principal amount of bonds. The trustee of the EMTN bond issuance is Bank of New York Mellon.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, EMTN is rated Baa2 (Moody's) and BBB- (Fitch).

#### **Subsidiaries**

#### Rupiah

On 29 April 2021, the Subsidiary (Bank Mandiri Taspen) issued and registered the Continuous Bonds I Phase II Year 2021 to the Indonesia Stock Exchange with a nominal value of Rp2,000,000 consisting of 2 (two) series:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate per		
	Nominal value	annum	Maturity date
Series A	800,000	6.50%	29 April 2024
Series B	1,200,000	7.25%	29 April 2026

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

**Bonds** (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

Bond interest is paid quarterly, with the first interest payment for each series will be made on 29 July 2021 while the last interest payment as well as the maturity of the bonds will be on 29 April 2024 for Series A and 29 April 2026 for Series B.

The trustee of the issuance of the Continuous Bonds I Phase II Year 2021 is PT Bank Permata Tbk. As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the rating for the Continuous Bonds I Phase II of PT Bank Mandiri Taspen in 2021 according to PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia is AA (idn) (double A).

On 26 November 2019, The Subsidiary (Bank Mandiri Taspen) issued and registered the Continuous Bond I Phase I Year 2019 to Indonesia Stock Exchange with total nominal value of Rp1,000,000 in which comprised of 2 (two) series:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate per			
	Nominal value	annum	Maturity date	
Series A	700,000	7.90%	26 November 2022	
Series B	300,000	8.20%	26 November 2024	

Bonds interest were paid on quarterly basis, with the first interest payment was made on 26 February 2020, while the last interest payment and maturity of the bonds on 26 November 2022 for Series A and 26 November 2024 for Series B which also the date for principal repayment of each bond.

Trustee for Continuous Bond I Phase I PT Bank Mandiri Taspen on 2019 is PT Bank Permata Tbk. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Continuous Bond I Phase I PT Bank Mandiri Taspen 2019 is rated AA (idn) (double A) by PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia.

On 11 July 2017, the Subsidiary (Bank Mandiri Taspen) issued and registered the Bond I PT Bank Mandiri Taspen year 2017 to Indonesia Stock Exchange with total nominal value of Rp2,000,000 in which comprised of 2 (two) series:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate per		
	Nominal value	annum	Maturity date
Series A	1,500,000	8.50%	11 July 2020
Series B	500,000	8.75%	11 July 2022

Bonds interest were paid on quarterly basis, with the first interest payment was made on 11 October 2017, while the last interest payment and maturity of the bonds on 11 July 2020 for Series A and 11 July 2022 for Series B that also the date for principal repayment for each bond. In July 2020, Series A of the Bonds I has matured.

Trustee for Bond I PT Bank Mandiri Taspen on 2017 is PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. On 31 December 2022 and 2021, rating of Bond I PT Bank Mandiri Taspen on 2017 according to PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia is AA (idn) (double A).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

**Bonds** (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

During the validity period of the Bonds and prior to the repayment of the bonds, Bank Mandiri has to comply to: (i) maintain the overall Bank's soundness level as regulated by FSA; (ii) maintain the Bank's soundness level at a minimum in the composite level 3 (three) which is categorised as "Fair", according to internal assessment based upon on Bank Indonesia's regulation; (iii) obtain and comply with permits and approvals (from the Government and other parties) and ensure the Bank complies to Indonesia's rules and regulations.

Bank Mandiri, without a written approval from the Trustee will not: (i) reducing the Bank's issued and fully paid up capital except such a reduction is conducted based on regulations from the Government of Indonesia or Bank Indonesia; (ii) change its nature of business; (iii) conducting merger, consolidation, or acquisitions which led to the dissolution of Bank Mandiri.

On 26 July 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) issued and registered Continuous Bonds IV Mandiri Tunas Finance Phase II Year 2019 ("Continuous Bonds IV Phase II") to the Indonesia Stock Exchange with total nominal value of Rp2,000,000 which consist of 2 (two) series:

Bonds	Fixed interest rate			
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date	
Series A	1,342,000	8.90%	26 July 2022	
Series B	658,000	9.50%	26 July 2024	

The trustee for Continuous Bonds IV Phase II is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

On 8 January 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) issued and registered Continuous Bonds IV Mandiri Tunas Finance Phase I Year 2019 ("Continuous Bonds IV Phase I") to the Indonesia Stock Exchange with total nominal value of Rp1,000,000 which consist of 2 (two) series:

Bonds Series A	Fixed interest rate		
	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
	800,000	9.40%	8 January 2022
Series B	200,000	9.75%	8 January 2024

The trustee for Continuous Bonds IV Phase I is PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.

The trustee agreement stipulates several restrictions that must be met by the Subsidiary, including providing fiduciary guarantees in the form of consumer financing receivables and a total debt to equity ratio not exceeding 10:1. Moreover, as long as the principal of the bonds has not been repaid, the Subsidiary is not permitted, among other things, to enter into a business merger unless it is carried out in the same line of business and sell or transfer more than 50% of the Subsidiary's assets except for the daily business activities of the Subsidiary.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021 based on Pefindo's rating, the Continuous Bonds IV Phase II and I was rated idAA+ (double A plus). On 8 January 2022, Series A of the Continuous Bonds IV Phase I has matured.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED** (continued)

Bonds (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

On 6 June 2017, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) issued and registered Continuous Bonds III Mandiri Tunas Finance Phase II 2017 ("Continuous Bonds III Phase II") to the Indonesia Stock Exchange with total nominal value of Rp850,000 which consist of 2 (two) series:

		Fixed interest rate	
Bonds	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Series A	610,000	8.50%	6 June 2020
Series B	240,000	8.85%	6 June 2022

The trustee of the issuance of the Continuous Bonds III Phase II is PT Bank Mega Tbk. On 6 June 2020, Series A of the Continuous Bonds III Phase II has matured.

On 13 August 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) issued and registered Continuous Bonds V Mandiri Tunas Finance Phase I Year 2020 ("Continuous Bonds V Phase I") to the Indonesia Stock Exchange with total nominal value of Rp858.000 which comprises of 2 (two) series:

		Fixed interest rate	
Bonds	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Series A	472,000	8.00%	13 August 2023
Series B	386,000	8.60%	13 August 2025

The trustee for Continuous Bonds V Phase I issuance is PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.

The trustee agreement stipulates several restrictions that must be met by the Subsidiary, including providing fiduciary guarantees in the form of consumer financing receivables and a total debt to equity ratio not exceeding 10:1. Moreover, as long as the principal of the bonds has not been repaid, the Subsidiary is not permitted, among other things, to enter into a business merger unless it is carried out in the same line of business and sell or transfer more than 50% of the Subsidiary's assets except for the daily business activities of the Subsidiaries.

The Continuous Bonds V Phase I according to Pefindo as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is idAA+ (double A plus).

On 20 May 2021, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) issued and registered the Mandiri Tunas Finance the Continuous Bonds V Phase II Year 2021 ("Continuous Bonds V Phase II") to the Indonesia Stock Exchange with a nominal value of Rp1,400,850 consisting of 2 (two) series.

		Fixed interest rate	
Bonds	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Series A	915,150	7.00%	20 May 2024
Series B	485,700	7.65%	20 May 2026

The trustee of the issuance of the Continuous Bonds V Phase II is PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Bonds (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

In the trustee agreement, the Subsidiaries stipulate several restrictions that must be met, including providing fiduciary guarantees in the form of consumer financing receivables and the ratio of total loan to equity does not exceed a ratio of 10:1. In addition, as long as the principal of the bonds has not been repaid, the Subsidiaries are not allowed to, among others, conduct business combinations unless carried out in the same line of business and sell or transfer more than 50% of the Subsidiary's assets except for the daily business activities of the Subsidiaries.

On 23 February 2022, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) issued Sustainable Bonds V Phase III Year 2022 ("Continuous Bonds V Phase III") with a nominal value of Rp1,228,055 which consists of 2 (two) series:

		Fixed interest rate	
Bonds	Nominal value	per annum	Maturity date
Series A	851,440	5.90%	23 February 2025
Series B	376,615	6.75%	23 February 2027

The Continuous Bonds V Phase III according to Pefindo as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is idAA+ (double A plus).

As of 31 December 2022, all securities issued by PT Mandiri Tunas Finance are secured by consumer financing receivables amounted to Rp1,334,588 (31 December 2021: Rp2,374,488) (Note 13f) and net investment in finance leases amounted to Rp1,175,138 (31 December 2021: Rp924,823) (Note 14f).

Subordinated notes sharia mudharabah

On 22 December 2016, the Subsidiary, Bank Syariah Indonesia (formerly issued by PT Bank Syariah Mandiri) has issued subordinated sukuk *mudharabah* BSM Year 2016 ("sukuk *mudharabah*") with total nominal value of Rp375,000. Sukuk *mudharabah* are long term securities debt tenor 7 years with the following terms and conditions as follow:

- Profit sharing is calculated by multiplying the revenue-sharing portion of the *mudharabah* sukuk holders and revenue which can be shared and based on the available last-quarter unaudited financial statements and approved by BSM's Directors no later than 10 (ten) working days prior to the payment date of profit sharing.
- The profit sharing was generated from the revenue of BSM's portfolio in Rupiah (blended) amounted to 7 (seven) times of sukuk *mudharabah* Funds denominated in rupiah which held by the issuer, which generated from one (1) quarter as stated in BSM's unaudited financial statements.
- The *Nisbah* of the sukuk *mudharabah* holders' is 27.07% per annum of the profit sharing which is paid on quarterly basis.

Sukuk *mudharabah* is not guaranteed by special collateral nor guaranteed by third parties. Including not guaranteed by the Republic of Indonesia and is not included in the Bank guarantee program implemented by Bank Indonesia or other guarantee institution in accordance to the prevailing law and regulation article 17 paragraph (1) letter f of FSA's Regulation (POJK) No. 21/POJK.03/2014 dated 18 November 2014 concerning the Minimum Capital Requirement for Sharia Banks. Sukuk *mudharabah* are subordinated Subsidiary's liability.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 30. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Bonds (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

Subordinated notes sharia mudharabah (continued)

During the validity period of sukuk *mudharabah* and before the redemption of all of principal and profit sharing, BSM is obliged to: (i) maintain the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) at minimum 12% (twelve percent); (ii) ensure sukuk mudharabah holders at maximum 50 (fifty) investors; (iii) submit to the trustee as follows: the financial statements (audited) at maximum the 4th month after the date of financial statements, quarterly financial statements (unaudited) the 1st month after the date of financial statements at the latest, the financial statements used to calculate the profit sharing and BSM's soundness rating report and self-assessment of Good Corporate Governance implementation to the FSA.

BSM without written approval from the monitoring agent will not do the following: (i) reduce the issued and paid-in capital; (ii) undergo a change in its main business; (iii) undergo a merger, consolidation, reorganization, except such changes are in accordance with regulations from the Government of Indonesia or Bank Indonesia; (iv) conduct a merger, consolidation, acquisition with another entity that will result in the dissolution of BSM.

Acting as the trustee of the mudharabah sukuk is PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the rating for the *mudharabah* sukuk according to Pefindo is idAA-(sy) (double A minus sharia).

On 17 November 2016, the Subsidiary, PT Bank Syariah Indonesia (formerly issued by PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah), issued Subordinated Sukuk *Mudharabah* I Year 2016 amounting to Rp1,000,000 and it was issued at 100.00% of its nominal value using the revenue sharing method on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The ratio of sukuk holders is 80.2%, which is calculated from gross cash revenue, which is indicated at 11.85%. Profit sharing is paid every 3 (three) months and will mature on 16 November 2023. This Subordinated Sukuk *Mudharabah* I is rated A+(idn) by Fitch at the time of issuance.

The proceeds from the issuance of the Subordinated Sukuk *Mudharabah* I will be fully utilized to strengthen the capital structure in order to support business development activities in the form of financing distribution. This Subordinated *Mudharabah* Sukuk I is not guaranteed by special collateral, including not guaranteed by the Republic of Indonesia or other third parties and is not included in the bank guarantee program implemented by the Deposit Insurance Corporation or other guarantee institutions.

Acting as the trustee for the Subordinated *Mudharabah* Sukuk I is PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. and the Subsidiaries have paid the interest of debt securities issued in accordance to scheduled interest payment during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. and the Subsidiaries have fulfilled the requirements as set out in the agreement of debt securities issued.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 31. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a. Transactions of commitments are as follows:

67,983,979 58,225,671 7,373,846 2,940,072 136,523,568	61,992,172 58,310,230 4,835,217 2,211,569
58,225,671 7,373,846 2,940,072	58,310,230 4,835,217 2,211,569
7,373,846 2,940,072	4,835,217 2,211,569
2,940,072	2,211,569
<del></del>	
136,523,568	107 240 400
	127,349,188
43,022,528	40,399,367
25,679,721	34,973,923
20,943,435	14,469,772
8,890,240	15,486,342
98,535,924	105,329,404
235,059,492	232,678,592
	43,022,528 25,679,721 20,943,435 8,890,240 98,535,924

^{*)} Including unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities

Movements in carrying amount of commitments and contigencies classified as amortised cost upon stage for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

			2022		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance Transfer to:	223,551,457	7,107,360	295,167	1,724,608	232,678,592
- 12 months expected credit losses	252.401	(175,246)	(77,155)	_	_
- Lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired	(3,192,940)	3,196,982	(4,042)	-	-
- Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired	(44,584)	(49,111)	93,695	-	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	220,566,334	10,079,985	307,665	1,724,608	232,678,592
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New commitments and contigencies originated	(2,647,919)	(181,363)	3,743	-	(2,825,539)
or purchased	191,821,257	5,180,223	98,752	1,881,382	198,981,614
Commitments and contigencies derecognised	(187,127,307)	(5,828,209)	(104,688)	(714,971)	(193,775,175)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	2,046,031	(829,349)	(2,193)	1,166,411	2,380,900
Ending balance*)	222,612,365	9.250.636	305,472	2,891,019	235,059,492

Not implement SFAS 71

Including the unused credit facilities for credit cards amounted to Rp36,533,367

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 31. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

a. Movements in carrying amount of commitments and contigencies classified as amortised cost upon stage for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 (continued):

			2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	192,036,999	8,775,912	283,985	2,056,855	203,153,751
Transfer to: - 12 months expected credit losses - Lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired - Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired	89,786 (9,572,086) (19,316)	(57,802) 9,573,648 (107,601)	(31,984) (1,562) 126,917	- - -	- - -
Total beginning balance after transfer	182,535,383	18,184,157	377,356	2,056,855	203,153,751
Remeasurement of net carrying amount New commitments and contigencies originated	(2,384,836)	(6,889,250)	6,257	-	(9,267,829)
or purchased	176,042,065	8,232,294	53,165	849,220	185,176,744
Commitments and contigencies derecognised	(132,641,155)	(12,419,841)	(141,611)	(1,181,467)	(146,384,074)
Total increase/(decrease) during the year	41,016,074	(11,076,797)	(82,189)	(332,247)	29,524,841
Ending balance**)	223,551,457	7,107,360	295,167	1,724,608	232,678,592

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

#### b. By Bank Indonesia's collectibility:

	2022	2021
Current	228,260,580	225,231,799
Special mention	6,554,760	7,176,479
Substandard	4,209	50,522
Doubtful	48,627	5,242
Loss	191,316	214,550
Total	235,059,492	232,678,592
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(2,073,429)	(2,295,241)
Commitments and contingencies - net	232,986,063	230,383,351

c. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on commitments and contingencies:

	2022	2021
Beginning balance Reversal during the year	2,295,241 (255,268)	3,475,979 (1,162,993)
Others*)	33,456	(17,745)
Ending balance	2,073,429	2,295,241

^{*)} Including the effect of foreign currencies translation.

Including the unused credit facilities for credit cards amounted to Rp32,830,431

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 31. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

c. Movements of allowance for impairment losses on commitments and contingencies (continued):

			2022		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	776,560	1,309,629	191,858	17,194	2,295,241
Transfer to:					
- 12 months expected credit losses	15,255	(12,705)	(2,550)	-	-
<ul> <li>Lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired</li> </ul>	(207,427)	207,607	(180)	-	-
- Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired	(1,173)	(2,701)	3,874	-	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	583,215	1,501,830	193,002	17,194	2,295,241
Remeasurement of net carrying amount	(215,556)	118,946	31,747	11,284	(53,579)
New financial assets originated or purchased	230,392	914,173	63,862	-	1,208,427
Financial assets derecognised	(138,886)	(1,211,438)	(59,792)	-	(1,410,116)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year	(124,050)	(178,319)	35,817	11,284	(255,268)
Others	29,862	3,198	-	396	33,456
Ending balance	489,027	1,326,709	228,819	28,874	2,073,429
") Not implement SFAS 71					
			2021		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Sharia*)	Total
Beginning balance	733,783	2,543,225	178,647	20,324	3,475,979
Transfer to:					
- 12 months expected credit losses	7,185	(2,440)	(4,745)	_	-
- Lifetime expected credit losses - unimpaired	(53,048)	53,388	(340)	-	-
- Lifetime expected credit losses - impaired	(2,158)	(48,984)	51,142	-	-
Total beginning balance after transfer	685,762	2,545,189	224,704	20,324	3,475,979
Remeasurement of net carrying amount	(170,566)	644,281	(3,720)	(3,173)	466,822
New financial assets originated or purchased	431,441	2,837,645	28,144	-	3,297,230
Financial assets derecognised	(160,787)	(4,708,988)	(57,270)	-	(4,927,045)
Total allowance/(reversal) during the year	100,088	(1,227,062)	(32,846)	(3,173)	(1,162,993)
Others	(9,290)	(8,498)	-	43	(17,745)
Ending balance	776,560	1,309,629	191,858	17,194	2,295,241

^{*)} Not implement SFAS 71

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses on commitments and contingencies is adequate.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 31. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

- d. Information in respect of classification of "unimpaired" and "impaired" is disclosed in Note 63A.
- e. Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks pledged as collateral for bank guarantee and irrevocable letter of credit as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were amounted to Rp11,363,018 and Rp7,801,723, respectively (Notes 21c and 24c).

#### 32. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Fixed asset, software, operational, and		
ATM procurement	2,352,674	2,235,519
Interest expense	1,565,557	1,305,165
Promotions	1,077,634	1,000,913
Third party labor service and outsourcing expenses	643,082	1,116,851
Professional service costs	214,190	290,830
Regulator fee	68,196	31,770
Training, uniform, recreation	61,656	52,863
Business development	11,561	125,000
Others	499,244	367,578
Total	6,493,794	6,526,489

Included in the fixed asset, software, operational, and ATM procurement are payables to vendors related to operational and maintenance activities for buildings, equipments, software, ATM machines and Group Information Technology System.

Others consists of accrued expenses related to fees to be paid to FSA and Group's operational activities, such as data communication costs and costs of electricity, water and gas.

#### 33. TAXATION

#### a. Prepaid taxes

	2022	2021
Bank Mandiri	979,174	1,888,518
Subsidiaries	185,751	185,207
Total	1,164,925	2,073,725

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 33. TAXATION (continued)

#### b. Taxes payable

2022	2021
796,520 459,524	1,028,122 579,535
1,256,044	1,607,657
2022	2021
673,746 149,892 250,899 166,783	334,430 137,418 200,845 191,047
1,241,320 1,093,158	863,740 391,319
2,334,478	1,255,059
3,590,522	2,862,716
2022	2021
	7,436,303 1,809,312
	9,245,615
(243,655) (228,321)	(1,125,311) (312,980)
(471,976)	(1,438,291)
11,425,358	7,807,324
	796,520 459,524 1,256,044 2022 673,746 149,892 250,899 166,783 1,241,320 1,093,158 2,334,478 3,590,522 2022 9,329,662 2,567,672 11,897,334 (243,655) (228,321) (471,976)

As explained in Note 2ad, income tax for Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries are calculated for each company as a separate legal entity.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 33. TAXATION (continued)

#### d. Tax expense - current

The reconciliation between income before tax as shown in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and income tax calculation and current tax expense for Bank Mandiri and the estimated current tax expense for Subsidiaries are as follows:

_	2022	2021
Consolidated income before tax		
expense and non-controlling interests Less:	56,377,726	38,358,421
Income before tax expense of Subsidiaries - after elimination Impact of changes in recording investment	(13,077,504)	(9,255,281)
from equity method to cost method	3,478,211	2,618,003
Income before tax expense and non-controlling interest - Bank Mandiri only	46,778,433	31,721,143
Add/(deduct) permanent differences:  Non-deductible expenses/(non-taxable income)  Others  Add/(deduct) temporary differences:	25,992 (940)	1,968,288 39,516
Allowance for impairment losses on loans and write-offs Allowance for impairment losses on financial	1,208,815	4,298,300
assets other than loans  Provision for post-employment benefit expense, provisions for bonuses, leave and holiday	(3,400)	(221,630)
(THR) entitlements Allowance for estimated losses arising from	1,138,748	2,675,184
legal cases Provision for estimated losses on commitments	(13,743)	(7,553)
contingencies Provision for foreclosed collateral losses Depreciation of fixed assets Unrealised losses/gains on decrease/increase in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - fair value through	(233,446) 219,824 (17,648)	(1,307,266) (694) (55,448)
profit or loss Allowance for possible losses of abandoned Properties	851	29,295 (698)
Estimated taxable income	49,103,486	39,138,437
Estimated tax expense - current		
Bank Mandiri Subsidiaries	9,329,662 2,567,672	7,436,303 1,809,312
Total	11,897,334	9,245,615

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 33. TAXATION (continued)

#### d. Tax expense - current (continued)

Tax on Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries (Group)'s profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits on the consolidated entities are follows:

	2022	2021
Consolidated income before tax expense and non-controlling interest  Tax calculated at applicable tax rates	56,377,726 11,764,953	38,358,421 8,063,178
Income tax effect of:		
Bank Mandiri Income not subject to tax and final tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(350,892) 355,652	(163,444) 537,419
Estimated taxable income Subsidiaries	4,760 (344,355)	373,975 (629,829)
Total tax effect	(339,595)	(255,854)
Income tax expense	11,425,358	7,807,324

According to the taxation laws of Indonesia, Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries submit the Annual Corporate Income Tax Returns to the tax office on the basis of self assessment. The Directorate General of Tax may assess or amend taxes within 5 (five) years from the tax due date.

Starting from 2009, Bank Mandiri has recognised written-off loans as deduction of gross profit by fullfiling the three requirements stipulated in UU No. 36 Year 2008 dated 23 September 2008 related Income Tax and Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 105/PMK.03/2009 dated 10 June 2009 related uncollectible receivables that could be deducted from gross income, which was amended by Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 57/PMK.03/2010 dated 9 March 2010 and Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 207/PMK.010/2015 dated 20 November 2015.

Law Number 2 of 2020 dated 18 May 2020 concerning State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or in the Context of Dealing with Threats that Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability, Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 dated 10 June 2020 concerning Income Tax Facility in the Context of Handling Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) and Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020 dated 18 June 2020 concerning Reducing Income Tax Rates for Domestic Corporate Taxpayers in the Form of Public Companies ("Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020") stipulates regarding adjustments to Income Tax rates for domestic corporate taxpayers and permanent establishments. This regulation regulates the reduction of income tax rates for domestic corporate taxpayers and permanent establishments from the original 25% (twenty five percent) to 22% (twenty two percent) which applies in the 2020 Fiscal Year and 2021 Fiscal Year and amounts to 20 % (twenty percent) which will take effect in the 2022 Tax Year.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 dated 29 October 2021 concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations ("Law Number 7 of 2021") stipulates that the income tax rate for domestic corporate taxpayers and permanent establishments is 22% (twenty two percent) with effect from the 2022 tax year onwards. Thus, the previous tax rate setting of 20% (twenty percent) becomes invalid after this Law is enacted.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 33. TAXATION (continued)

#### d. Tax expense - current (continued)

Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 1983 concerning Income Tax as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 of 2021 and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 55 of 2022 dated December 20, 2022 concerning Adjustment of Regulations in the Income Tax Sector (which replaces Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020), domestic taxpayers in the form of publicly listed companies with the total number of paid-up shares traded on the stock exchange in Indonesia at least 40% (forty percent) and fulfilling certain requirements, may obtain a rate of 3% (three percent) lower than the highest existing income tax rate.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 123/PMK.03/2020 dated 1 September 2020 concerning Forms and Procedures for Submitting Reports and Lists of Taxpayers in the Context of Fulfilling Requirements for Reducing Income Tax Rates for Domestic Taxpayers in the Form of Public Companies, Taxpayers must submit monthly reports on share ownership of issuers or public companies and recapitulations that have been reported from the Securities Administration Bureau and reports of shareholdings that have special relations as part of the Annual Income Tax Return for each Fiscal Year.

Based on Statement Letter No.DE/I/2023-0184 dated January 4, 2023 concerning Monthly Report on Share Ownership of Issuers or Public Companies and Reported Recapitulation (POJK Attachment Form No.10/POJK 04/2020) from PT Datindo Entrycom (Administrative Bureau Securities or BAE), which was submitted to Bank Mandiri, where the BAE stated that Bank Mandiri had complied with the provisions of Article 3 of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 30 of 2020 dated 18 June 2020 concerning Reducing Income Tax Rates for Domestic Corporate Taxpayers in the Form of Public Companies.

The Bank believes that the Bank will fulfill the requirements to obtain the income tax rate reduction facility for the year ending December 31, 2022 in accordance with the tax provisions mentioned above, so that Bank Mandiri's corporate income tax for the year ending December 31, 2022 is calculated using the tax rate 19%.

#### e. Deferred tax assets - net

Deferred tax arises from temporary differences between book value based on commercial and tax are as follows:

		2022		
		Credited/		
	Beginning balance	(charged) to profit or loss	Charged to equity	Ending balance
Bank Mandiri				
Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for impairment losses	6,070,489	292,784	-	6,363,273
Provisions for post-employment benefit expense, provision				
for bonuses, leave and holiday (THR) entitlements	1,530,956	216,363	(54,549)	1,692,770
Loans write-off until 2008	256,458	(256,458)	· -	-
Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets				
other than loans	697,563	(646)	-	696,917
Unrealised gain from increased fair value of marketable securities				
and government bonds - measured at fair value				
through other comprehensive income	-	-	931,086	931,086
Allowance for estimated losses arising from legal cases	23,538	(2,611)	-	20,927
Estmated losses on commitments and contingencies	80,630	(44,355)	-	36,275
Allowance for possible losses on abandoned properties	16,338	-	-	16,338
Allowance for possible losses on repossessed asset	9,757	43,639	-	53,396
Accumulated losses arising from differences in net realizable				
value of repossessed assets	1,871	(1,871)	-	-
Deferred tax assets	8,687,600	246,845	876,537	9,810,982

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 33. TAXATION (continued)

#### e. Deferred tax assets - net (continued)

Deferred tax arises from temporary differences between book value based on commercial and tax are as follows (continued):

	<b>2022</b> (continued)			
	Beginning balance	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Charged to equity	Ending balance
Deferred tax liabilities: Unrealised gain/(loss) from increase/(decrease) in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - fair value	(7,000)	400		(7,007)
through other comprehensive income Unrealised gain from increase in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - fair value	(7,989)	162	-	(7,827)
through profit or loss Net book value of fixed assets	(109,713) (122,642)	(3,352)	109,713	(125,994)
Deferred tax assets - Bank Mandiri only	8,447,256	243,655	986,250	9,677,161
Deferred tax assets - Subsidiaries	1,907,538	228,321	232,459	2,368,318
Total consolidated deferred tax assets - net	10,354,794	471,976	1,218,709	12,045,479
		2021		
	Beginning balance	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Charged to equity	Ending balance
Bank Mandiri Deferred tax assets:				
Allowance for impairment losses Provisions for post-employment benefit expense, provision	4,899,113	1,171,376	-	6,070,489
for bonuses, leave and holiday (THR) entitlements Loans write-off until 2008 Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets	1,074,312 534,854	508,285 (278,396)	(51,641)	1,530,956 256,458
other than loans Estmated losses on commitments and contingencies	718,466 329.011	(20,903) (248,381)	-	697,563 80.630
Allowance for estimated losses arising from legal cases	24,973	(1,435)	-	23,538
Allowance for possible losses on abandoned properties	16,471	(133)	-	16,338
Allowance for possible losses on repossessed asset Accumulated losses arising from differences in net realizable	9,890	(133)	-	9,757
value of repossessed assets	1,871			1,871
Deferred tax assets	7,608,961	1,130,280	(51,641)	8,687,600
Deferred tax liabilities: Unrealised gain/(loss) from increase/(decrease) in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - fair value through profit or loss	(13,555)	5,566	-	(7,989)
Unrealised gain from increase in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - fair value				
through other comprehensive income Net book value of fixed assets	(785,632) (112,107)	(10,535)	675,919 - 	(109,713) (122,642)
Deferred tax assets - Bank Mandiri only	6,697,667	1,125,311	624,278	8,447,256
Deferred tax assets - Subsidiaries	1,398,202	312,980	196,356	1,907,538
Total consolidated deferred tax assets - net	8,095,869	1,438,291	820,634	10,354,794
				_

Deferred tax assets are calculated using applicable tax rate or substantially enacted tax rate at consolidated statement of financial position dates.

Management believes that it is possible that future taxable income will be available to be utilised against the temporary difference, which results in deferred tax assets.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 33. TAXATION (continued)

#### f. Tax assessment letter

#### Fiscal year 2015

According to the tax audit result by Tax office, on 26 November 2019, Bank received Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter (SKPKB) of Corporate Income Tax for fiscal year 2015 amounted to Rp918,160 (including penalties) which accepted by Bank only amounted to Rp201,197 and recorded as current tax expense - prior year in the current year consolidated statement of profit or loss. On 5 December 2019, the Bank has paid all of the underpayment and will submit an objection letter on the SKPKB of Corporate Tax Expense amounted to Rp716,962 to the Tax Office on 20 February 2020.

On 26 November 2019, Bank also obtained Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter (SKPKB) for income tax article 21, 23, and 4(2) amounted to Rp28,255 (including penalties) and Value Added Tax (VAT) and Surat Tagihan Pajak (STP) amounted to Rp247,544 (including penalties) for the 2015 fiscal year. On 5 December 2019, the Bank has paid the entire SKPKB. Bank will not file an objection to SKPKB PPh Article 21, PPh Article 23 and PPh Article 4 paragraph (2) amounting to Rp28,255 and has submitted an objection letter to the SKPKB VAT amounted to to Rp247,544 to the Tax Office on 20 February 2020.

The total payment for the SKPKB that was not approved above amounting to Rp964,507 where the Bank has filed an objection, is recorded as prepaid tax on 31 December 2021 and 2020.

On 26 January 2021, the Bank has received the decision on the objection to Corporate Income Tax for the 2015 fiscal year, which reduces the amount of tax in the objection letter from Rp716,962 to Rp544,853. The Bank also received the decision on the VAT objection for the 2015 fiscal year, which reduced the amount of tax in the objection letter from Rp247,544 to Rp221,199. The Bank does not agree with the objection decision and has submitted an appeal to the Tax Court on 16 April 2021. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the appeal process at the Tax Court is still ongoing.

#### Fiscal year 2016

Based on the result of the tax audit by the Tax Office on 17 November 2020. The Bank has received an Underpayment Tax Assessment (SKPKB) on Corporate Income tax for the 2016 fiscal year amounted to Rp1,293,817 (including fines), which was accepted by the Bank for only Rp175,592 and recorded as current tax expense - prior year in the 2020 consolidated statement of profit or loss. On 27 November 2020, Bank has paid all SKPKB Corporate Income Tax and will submit an objection letter to the SKPKB for disagreed amounted to Rp1,118,225 to the Tax Office.

On 17 November 2020, Bank also received SKPKB on Income Tax Article 21 amounted to Rp31,492 and Value Added Tax (VAT) also the tax collection letter (STP) amounted to Rp128,766 (including penalties) for the 2016 fiscal year. On 27 November 2020, Bank has paid all the SKPKB, and will not submit an objection to SKPKB Article 21 amounted to Rp31,492 and SKPKB VAT amounted to Rp128,766. All underpayments are charged to the 2020 consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The total payment for the SKPKB that was not approved above amounted to Rp1,118,225 where the Bank filed an objection, which was recorded as prepaid tax on 31 December 2021. The Bank has submitted an objection letter to the SKPKB for Corporate Income Tax which was not approved amounted to Rp1,118,225 to Tax Office on 10 February 2021.

On 7 February 2022, the Bank received the decision on objection to Corporate Income Tax for fiscal year 2016, which reduced the amount of tax in the objection letter from Rp1,118,225 to Rp213,760. On 21 March 2022, the Bank received a tax refund for the objection to Corporate Income Tax in the amount of Rp909,489 and recorded it as a deduction from prepaid tax payments. The Bank does not agree with the results of the objection decision and has submitted an appeal to the Tax Court on 28 April 2022. As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the appeal process at the Tax Court is still ongoing.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 34. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
Provision for post-employment benefit (Note 52) Provisions for bonuses, incentive, leave and	3,251,241	3,299,809
holiday (THR) entitlements	9,356,518	7,905,737
Total	12,607,759	11,205,546

Provision for post-employment benefit such as pension fund and other long term remuneration are in accordance with the Bank and Subsidiaries' policy which are calculated using actuarial calculation.

#### 35. OTHER LIABILITIES

Rupiah Liability to policyholders Liability related to ATM and credit card transactions Liability to third parties Payable to customers Pension fund and pension plan liabilities Deferred income (directly attributable) Lease liabilities Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	6,003,177 2,800,422 2,390,734 1,878,809 1,014,286 885,978 841,129 677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153 121,394	5,833,773 1,599,961 1,660,560 676,538 725,290 873,673 988,819 483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812 104,202
Liability to policyholders Liability related to ATM and credit card transactions Liability to third parties Payable to customers Pension fund and pension plan liabilities Deferred income (directly attributable) Lease liabilities Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	2,800,422 2,390,734 1,878,809 1,014,286 885,978 841,129 677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	1,599,961 1,660,560 676,538 725,290 873,673 988,819 483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
transactions Liability to third parties Payable to customers Pension fund and pension plan liabilities Deferred income (directly attributable) Lease liabilities Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	2,390,734 1,878,809 1,014,286 885,978 841,129 677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	1,660,560 676,538 725,290 873,673 988,819 483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
Payable to customers Pension fund and pension plan liabilities Deferred income (directly attributable) Lease liabilities Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	1,878,809 1,014,286 885,978 841,129 677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	676,538 725,290 873,673 988,819 483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
Pension fund and pension plan liabilities Deferred income (directly attributable) Lease liabilities Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	1,014,286 885,978 841,129 677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	725,290 873,673 988,819 483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
Deferred income (directly attributable) Lease liabilities Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	885,978 841,129 677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	873,673 988,819 483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
Lease liabilities Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	841,129 677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	988,819 483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
Guarantee deposits Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	677,241 626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	483,611 592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
Insurance transaction liabilities Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	626,020 590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	592,129 742,778 398,693 743,812
Deferred income (not directly attributable) Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	590,345 460,916 324,717 145,153	742,778 398,693 743,812
Liability to dealer Liabilities related to unit-link	460,916 324,717 145,153	398,693 743,812
Liabilities related to unit-link	324,717 145,153	743,812
	145,153	
Zakat liabilities		.0.,202
Payables from purchase of marketable securities		-
Spot liabilities	23,279	5,506
Liabilities related to treasury transactions	12,065	43,055
Liabilities related to trade finance transactions	3,019	1,236
Provision for losses that arise from legal cases	2,928	9,167
Others	2,671,696	5,948,888
Total 2	21,473,308	21,431,691
Foreign currencies		
Customers transfer transactions	2,581,170	2,275,219
Liabilities related to treasury transactions	1,003,189	244
Liabilities related to trade finance transactions	690,186	435,015
Deferred income (not directly attributable) Guarantee deposits	480,301 288,296	277,385 209,577
Liability to third parties	160,335	253,236
Lease liabilities	26,905	57,461
Insurance transaction liabilities	15,183	8
Liabilities related to unit-link	8,528	-
Spot liabilities	122	694
Öthers	609,230	336,072
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	5,863,445	3,844,911
	27,336,753	25,276,602

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 35. OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

Liabilities to policyholders consist of liabilities of the Subsidiaries (PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services and PT Asuransi Jiwa Inhealth Indonesia) as follows:

2022	2021
4,627,860	4,467,638
508,597	467,523
543,326	596,666
323,394	301,946
6,003,177	5,833,773
	4,627,860 508,597 543,326 323,394

Liability for future policy benefits is the amount of funds that must be provided by the insurer to pay benefits and claims in the future to the party as stated in the policy. Changes in liability for future policy benefits are recognized in profit or loss for the year. Liability for future policy benefits has been calculated using the Gross Premium Reserve method and the daily method. The assumptions used to calculate future liability reserves for policyholders with Gross Premium Reserves are based on the best estimate assumptions for 2022 which include assumptions on mortality, morbidity, lapse, costs, and inflation rates.

Unearned premiums are the portion of premiums that have not been recognized as income because the coverage period is still running at the end of the year. Reserves for unearned premiums are calculated using the daily amortization method with consideration for the policy coverage period as calculated by the actuary.

Estimated claim liability is estimated liability for insurance claims that have occurred, namely claims that have not been submitted by the provider, as well as claims that have been received but the replacement value has not been determined.

Claims payable is an account of insurance claims that have been received and approved.

Customer transaction payables mostly consist of payables arising from securities trading transactions of Subsidiaries.

Liability related to ATM and credit card transactions consist of liabilities from ATM transactions within ATM Bersama network, ATM Link and ATM Prima and liabilities to Visa and Master Card and JCB for credit card transactions.

Liabilities related to unit-link represents unit-link liabilities to third parties and liabilities to unit-link fund holders of Subsidiary (PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services).

Customers transfer transactions represent transfer funds in various currencies that need to be settled from or to customers accounts.

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

Directly attributed deferred income consists of income from provisions/commissions of loans which directly attributable to unamortised loan granted.

Payable from purchase of marketable securities represent payable arising from securities's purchase transaction which have been paid on 3 January 2023 for 31 December 2022.

Non directly attributed deferred income consists of provisions/commissions that are not directly attributable to the unamortised loan granted.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 35. OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

The disclosure of lease liabilities as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Underlying assets	Beginning balance on 1 January 2022	Additions of lease liabilities	Interest expense on lease liabilities	Payments of lease liabilities	Balance on 31 December 2022
Vehicles	434,809	226,273	25,054	(299,212)	386,924
Building - Official residence	9,400	8,549	215	(10,493)	7,671
Building - Office building Furniture and fixture, office	584,469	61,025	36,834	(235,218)	447,110
equipment and computer	17,601	12,775	1,922	(5,969)	26,329
Total	1,046,279	308,622	64,025	(550,892)	868,034

The disclosure of lease liabilities as of 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Underlying assets	Beginning balance on 1 January 2021	Additions of lease liabilities	Interest expense on lease liabilities	Payments of lease liabilities	Balance on 31 December 2021
Vehicles	314,075	362,178	26,408	(267,852)	434,809
Building - Official residence	8,800	10,037	288	(9,725)	9,400
Building - Office building Furniture and fixture, office	357,312	442,903	35,823	(251,569)	584,469
equipment and computer	16,310	6,458	708	(5,875)	17,601
Total	696,497	821,576	63,227	(535,021)	1,046,279

Other liabilities related to leases by period:

	2022	2021
Short term	83,729	198,299
Long term	784,305	847,980
Total	868,034	1,046,279

Analysis of the maturities of other liabilities related to leases as follows:

	2022	2021
1 year	83,729	201,710
2 years	301,806	282,801
3 years	258,503	253,390
4 years	32,738	27,353
5 years	191,258	281,025
Total	868,034	1,046,279

Others mainly consist of interoffice accounts and liabilities related to trade transactions, deposit and transaction remains to be settled.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS

	2022	2021
Rupiah Related Party		
<ul><li>(f) Others (Note 57)</li><li>Third parties</li><li>(a) Ministry of Public Work and</li></ul>	2,210,704	194,097
Housing (Kemenpupera)	1,138,633	868,286
(f) Others	18,270,535	10,947,034
Total	19,409,168	11,815,320
	21,619,872	12,009,417
Foreign currencies Third parties		
(b) Direct off-shore loans	11,248,782	15,760,804
(d) Trade financing facilities	25,801,170	19,092,933
(c) Bilateral loans	-	570,100
(e) Repo to Maturity	2,969,542	3,787,639
(f) Others	1,200,752	178,047
Total (Note 63B.(iv))	41,220,246	39,389,523
	62,840,118	51,398,940

#### (a) Ministry of Public Work and Housing (Kemenpupera)

This account represents Liquidity Facility of Housing Financing (*Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan*) ("FLPP") with financing sharing of 70.00% funds from *Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat* and 30.00% funds from Bank Mandiri in accordance with mutual agreement with *Kementerian Perumahan Rakyat* No. 07/SKB/M/2012 and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. DIR.MOU/003/2012 on 15 February 2012 about amendment of mutual agreement between *Kementerian Perumahan Rakyat* No. 13/SKB/DP/2011 and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. DIR.MOU/015/2011 about distribution of Liquidity Facility of Housing Financing (FLPP) for the provision of housing through Home Ownership Financing. The Mutual Agreement was followed up by Operational Mutual Agreement between *Badan Layanan Umum Pusat Pembiayaan Perumahan Kementerian Perumahan Rakyat* Republic of Indonesia year 2012, that has been renewed in 2017 with Operational Mutual Agreement No.HK.02.03-Sg.DL/67/2017 and No. DIR.PKS/119/2017 on 21 December 2017 about funding FLPP Funds for home ownership for Low-Income Communities (MBR) and there is a change in composition of the financing to become 90% funds from Kemenpupera and 10% funds from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

In 2017 there was a change of funding sharing composition to become 75% from PPDPP Kemenpupera and 25% from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. based on Operational Mutual Agreement No. 51/PKS/Sg/2018 and DIR.PKS/45/2018 about distribution of Liquidity Facility of House Financing (FLPP) funds through home credit for Low-income Community on 14 August 2018, updated with the Operational Cooperation Agreement No. 118/PKS/Sg/2018 and No. DIR.PKS/60/2018 date 21 December 2018 concerning the Distribution of FLPP Funds for home ownership for Low-Income Communities (MBR).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(a) Ministry of Public Work and Housing (Kemenpupera) (continued)

In 2019 the Operational Cooperation Agreement between PPDPP Kemenpupera and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. through operational agreement No. 59/PKS/Sg/2019 and DIR.PKS/55/2019 about FLPP through Loan/House Financing/Sharia House Financing for Low-Income Communities has been renewed on 19 December 2019.

In 2020 dated 1 April 2020 there was a change in the FLPP distribution quota based on the Addendum to the Operational Cooperation Agreement with No. 02/ADD.PKS.Sg/2020 & Dir.PKS/07/2020 about Distribution of Liquidity Facility Funds for Financing Welfare Houses/Sharia Prosperous Houses for Low-Income Communities. Subsequently, a joint agreement was renewed between the Ministry of Public Affairs and Public Housing No. 29/MoU/Dp/2020 with PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. DIR.MOU/19/2020 dated 17 December 2020 concerning Distribution of Subsidized Housing Loans for Low-Income Communities. This joint agreement was followed up by a Cooperation Agreement between the Housing Finance Fund Management Center of the Ministry of Public Work and Housing of the Republic of Indonesia No. 39/PK.Pg.2020 with PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No.DIR.PKS/48/2020 dated 18 December 2020 concerning Distribution of Housing Financing Liquidity Facility Funds Through Credit/Financing for Welfare Home Ownership for Low-Income Communities.

In 2021 there was a transfer of FLPP Fund management which was previously managed by the Housing Financing Fund Management Center (PPDPP) to be transferred to the Public Housing Savings Management Agency (BPTapera) in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement between PPDPP, BPTapera and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. 06/PRJ/Pg/2021, No. 10/PKS/BP TPR/I/12/2021 and DIR.PKS/40/2021 dated 24 December 2021 followed up with a Cooperation Agreement between BPTapera and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. 4/PKS/BP TPR/I/1/2022 and No. DIR.PKS/02/2022 dated 6 January 2022 concerning Distribution of FLPP Funds through Prosperous Home Ownership Credit for Low-Income Communities.

Outstanding balance as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were Rp1,138,633 and Rp868,286, respectively. These facilities are subject to a certain rate by the Government. The period of loan and repayment schedule are maximum of 240 months (20 years). Refunds (principal and interest instalment) to Kemenpupera are carried out no later that 10th of each month.

# (b) Direct off-shore loans

The details of direct off-shore loans are as follows:

	2022	2021
Foreign currencies		
Third Parties		
China Development Bank, China		
- Tranche A	4,353,644	5,311,731
- Tranche B	1,813,804	2,214,605
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	3,113,500	2,850,500
MUFG Bank, Ltd., Singapura	1,556,750	2,850,500
Taipei Fubon, Singapore	388,987	355,713
Agence Française de Développement, France Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation,	22,097	40,377
Singapore	-	1,425,094
DZ Bank AG, Singapore	<u> </u>	712,284
	11,248,782	12,910,304

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(b) Direct off-shore loans (continued)

#### China Development Bank, China

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4	u	_	_

		2	022			
					Nominal	amount
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Tranche A (USD Currency)	China Development Bank, China	15 September 2025	120	LIBOR (6 months + certain margin		4,358,900
Less: Unamortised issu	uance costs				(337,624)	(5,256)
					279,662,376	4,353,644
Tranche B (USD Currency)	China Development Bank, China	15 September 2025	120	LIBOR (6 months) + certain margin	116,523,149	1,813,974
Less: Unamortised issu	uance costs				(10,933)	(170)
					116,512,216	1,813,804
		2	021			
					Nominal	amount
				Interest	Faraian	

					Nominal amount	
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Tranche A (USD Currency)	China Development Bank, China	15 September 2025	120	LIBOR (6 months) + certain margin	373,333,333	5,320,934
Less: Unamortised issu	uance costs				(645,690)	(9,203)
				- -	372,687,643	5,311,731
Tranche B (USD Currency)	China Development Bank, China	15 September 2025	120	LIBOR (6 months) + certain margin	155,403,149	2,214,883
Less: Unamortised issu	uance costs				(19,511)	(278)
				<del>-</del>	155,383,638	2,214,605
				=		

On 16 September 2015, Bank Mandiri signed a long-term loan facility without collateral agreement with China Development Bank (CDB).

The loan consists of 2 (two) facilities, which Tranche A Facility is a direct loan from CDB denominated in USD with a total facility of USD700,000,000 (full amount) which will mature in 10 (ten) years since the agreement date with an interest rate of LIBOR 6 (six) months plus a certain margin and Tranche B is a direct loans denominated in CNY with a total facility of CNY1,908,420,000 (full amount) maturing in 10 (ten) years since the agreement date with SHIBOR interest rate of 6 (six) months plus a certain margin.

On 16 March 2021, Tranche B was converted into a loan in USD with a total amount of USD194,288,681 (full amount) with an interest rate of 6 (six) months LIBOR plus a certain margin. There is no change in the maturity of the facility for this conversion.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(b) Direct off-shore loans (continued)

### **United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore**

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				Nominal	amount
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans	United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	17 January 2023	SOFR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,556,750
Direct off-shore loans	United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	17 January 2023	SOFR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,556,750
				200,000,000	3,113,500

#### 2021

				Nominal	amount
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans	United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	29 April 2022	SOFR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,425,250
Direct off-shore loans	United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	2 July 2022	SOFR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,425,250
				200,000,000	2,850,500

Bank Mandiri obtained loan facility without collateral from United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore amounted to USD100,000,000 (full amount), respectively, with the interest rate of SOFR 3 (three) months plus certain margin. The loan facilities have a tenor less than 1 (one year) and will be due on 17 January 2023.

### MUFG Bank, Ltd., Singapore

2022	
2022	

				Nominal	amount
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans	MUFG Bank LTD., Singapore	17 December 2024	LIBOR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,556,750
				100,000,000	1,556,750
		2021			
				Nominal	amount
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans	MUFG Bank LTD., Singapore	6 December 2022	SOFR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,425,250
Direct off-shore loans	MUFG Bank LTD., Singapore	17 December 2024	SOFR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,425,250
				100,000,000	2,850,500

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(b) Direct off-shore loans (continued)

#### MUFG Bank, Ltd., Singapore (continued)

Bank Mandiri obtained loan facility without collateral from MUFG Bank, Ltd., Singapore amounted to USD100,000,000 (full amount), respectively, with the interest rate of SOFR 3 (three) months plus certain margin. The loan facilities have a tenor less than 1 (one year) and will be due on 6 December 2022 and 17 December 2024.

# Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd - Singapore Branch

2022						
					Nominal	amount
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans  Less: Unamortised issues	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd	14 July 2023	36	LIBOR (3 months) + certain margin	25,000,000 (12,902)	389,188 (201)
				_	24,987,098	388,987
			2021			
					Nominal a	amount

				Nominal amount	
Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd	14 July 2023	36	LIBOR (3 months) + certain margin	25,000,000	356,313
uance costs				(42,068)	(600)
			-	24,957,932	355,713
	Taipei Fubon Commercial	Arranger date Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd	Arranger date (months) Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd 36  (months) 36	Arranger Maturity date Tenor (months) rate per annum  Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd 14 July 2023 36 LIBOR (3 months) + certain margin	Arranger Maturity date Tenor (months) Interest rate per annum Foreign currency (full amount)  Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd 14 July 2023 36 LIBOR (3 months) + certain margin 25,000,000 uance costs (42,068)

On 14 July 2020, Bank Mandiri obtained a loan facility from Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co. Ltd - Singapore Branch amounting to USD25,000,000 (full amount) with interest at LIBOR 3 (three) months plus a certain margin. This loan facility has a tenor of 3 (three) years and will mature on 14 July 2023.

Bank Mandiri has made a drawdown of USD25,000,000 (full amount) on 30 July 2020.

#### Agence Française de Développement, France

		2	2022			
					Nominal amount	
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans  Less: Unamortised issu	Agence Française de Développement, France uance costs	30 September 2023	114	LIBOR (6 months) + certain margin	1,428,571 (9,124)	22,239 (142)
					1,419,447	22,097

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(b) Direct off-shore loans (continued)

#### Agence Française de Développement, France (continued)

#### 2021

					Nominal amount	
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans	Agence Française de Développement, France	30 September 2023	114	LIBOR (6 months) + certain margin	2,857,143	40,722
Less: Unamortised issi	uance costs				(24,196)	(345)
					2,832,947	40,377

On 8 November 2013, Bank Mandiri signed a new second loan facility agreement or second line of credit with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) amounted to USD100,000,000 (full amount) to assist the financing for projects related to climate change and energy efficiency. This long term facility has a tenor of 5 to 10 years (including grace period) with an interest rate at 6-months LIBOR plus a certain margin. As part of the loan agreement, Bank Mandiri and AFD will finance a training program aimed at building the capacity of the Bank Independent especially on the topics of climate change and energy efficiency.

On 25 March 2014, the Bank drawdown the loan amounted to USD10,000,000 (full amount), which will mature on 30 September 2023. The drawdown of the above facilities are intended to fulfill the fund requirement to finance the environmental friendly projects in Bank Mandiri.

#### Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore

#### 2021

					Nominal amoun	
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore	11 March 2022	36	LIBOR (3 months) + certain margin	100,000,000	1,425,250
Less: Unamortised issi	uance costs				(10,914)	(156)
					99,989,086	1,425,094

On 5 March 2019, Bank Mandiri obtained loan facility from Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore (SMBC) amounted to USD150,000,000 (full amount) with the interest rate of LIBOR 3 (three) months plus certain margin.

This loan facility have a tenor of 3 (three) years maturing on 11 March 2022. Bank Mandiri made withdrawal from these loan facilities amounted to USD150,000,000 (full amount) on 12 March 2019.

On 10 June 2019, SMBC as a facility agent have sent a form of transfer certificate which stated SMBC have transferred loan of Bank Mandiri to DZ Bank AG, Singapore branch. This transferred loan is effective per 12 June 2019. This facility has been settled on 11 March 2022.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(b) Direct off-shore loans (continued)

## DZ Bank AG, Singapore

|--|

					Nominal amount	
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	Foreign currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Direct off-shore loans	DZ Bank AG, Singapore	11 March 2022	33	LIBOR (3 months) + certain margin	50,000,000	712,625
Less: Unamortised issi	uance costs				(23,929)	(341)
					49,976,071	712,284

Effective per 12 June 2019, Bank Mandiri has outstanding of loan facility from DZ Bank AG, Singapore Branch amounted to USD50,000,000 which transferred from some portion of its facility from Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore (SMBC). This facility has been settled on 11 March 2022.

#### (c) Bilateral loans

The details of bilateral loans are as follows:

	2022	2021
Foreign currencies Citibank, N.A Indonesia Branch	<u>-</u>	570.100
	-	570,100

### Citibank N.A. Indonesia Branch

2021

					Nominal amount	
Туре	Arranger	Maturity date	Tenor (months)	Interest rate per annum	USD (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent
Bilateral loan	Citibank, N.A. Indonesia Branch	3 January 2022	36	LIBOR (3 months + certain margin		570,100

On 2 January 2019, Bank Mandiri obtained loan facility from Citibank, N.A. Indonesia Branch amounted to USD40,000,000 (full amount) with interest rate of LIBOR 3 (three) months plus a certain margin.

This loan facility has a tenor of 3 (three) years and will mature on 3 January 2022. Bank Mandiri had withdrawn on the loan facility amounted to USD40,000,000 (full amount) on 3 January 2019. This facility has been settled on 3 January 2022.

This loan was secured by (Note 8c):

Nominal	amount

	2022	2021
ROI 28*) ROI 27*)	-	28,000,000 25,000,000

^{*)} In USD (full amount)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

#### (d) Trade financing facilities (Bankers' acceptance)

Trade financing facilities represent short-term borrowings with tenors ranging between 30 days to 365 days and with interest rate of LIBOR or SOFR plus a certain margin. The balance as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

2022	2021
4,514,575	3,278,074
	5,220,393
	-
	-
2,310,217	-
1,951,698	2,726,906
1,587,885	783,888
1,562,821	2,889,588
1,684,310	755,383
1,089,725	194,975
957,401	2,123,480
622,700	-
358,053	-
	1,120,246
25,801,170	19,029,933
	4,514,575 4,221,906 2,604,754 2,335,125 2,310,217 1,951,698 1,587,885 1,562,821 1,684,310 1,089,725 957,401 622,700 358,053

### (e) Repo to Maturity

### **Foreign Currency**

On 14 April 2020, Bank Mandiri entered into borrowing transaction of USD74,999,965 (full amount) through the cross currency repo to maturity scheme with JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. - Jakarta Branch. Furthermore, on 21 July 2020, a novation was carried out for the borowing from JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A - Jakarta Branch to JP Morgan Securities Asia Pte Ltd (JPMSA). Bank Mandiri transferred Rupiah-denominated government bonds FR0061 and recognized a cash value claim from FR0061 to JPMSA. This borrowing facility has a tenor of 2 (two) years which will mature according to the maturity date of FR0061, which is 13 May 2022. On the maturity date, JPMSA submits the cash value (IDR) to Bank Mandiri according to the face value of the underlying plus the last coupon of the underlying, and Bank Mandiri will send a cash value (USD) to JPMSA equal to the loan amount plus the last interest payment on the borrowing. The borrowing has been repaid at the maturity date.

On 11 May 2020, Bank Mandiri entered into borrowing transaction of USD99,774,646 through the cross currency repo to maturity scheme with Standard Chartered Bank - Jakarta Branch (SCB). In this repo to maturity transactions, Bank Mandiri transferred government bonds FR063 to SCB. Upon the transfer of government bonds FR063, Bank Mandiri recognised receivables at the amount of cash value of FR063 to SCB. This borrowing facility has a tenor of 3 (three) years which will mature at the same date of to maturity of FR063 at 12 May 2023. On the maturity date, SCB submit cash value (IDR) to Bank Mandiri at the amount of underlying face value plus the last underlying coupon, and Bank Mandiri will send the cash value (USD) to SCB at the borrowing amount plus the last borrowing interest payment.

On 30 May 2018, Bank Mandiri entered into borrowing transaction amounted to USD24,926,000, USD31,270,000 and USD34,782,000 through repo to maturity scheme with Nomura Singapore Limited (NSL). In this repo to maturity transactions, Bank Mandiri transferred government bonds ROI 23NN, ROI 24 and ROI 25 to NSL. Upon the transfer of government bonds ROI 23NN, ROI 24 and ROI 25, Bank Mandiri recognised receivables at the amount of cash value of ROI 23NN, ROI 24, and ROI 25 to NSL. This borrowing facilities have 5 (five), 6 (six) and 7 (seven) years tenor and will be mature in at the same date of the maturity date of ROI23 NN, ROI 24 and ROI 25 on 10 January 2023, 12 January 2024, and 14 January 2025. On the maturity date, the settlement of the transaction will be at net basis between borrowing and receivables of Bank Mandiri and NSL.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

### (e) Repo to Maturity (continued)

### Foreign Currency (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Repo to maturity of foreign currencies amounted to Rp2,969,542 and Rp3,787,639, respectively.

This loan facilities from NSL have guaranteed by placement amounted to USD2,270,190 (full amount), (2021: USD70,000 (full amount)) (Notes 6h).

### (f) Others

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties		
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.	1,239,578 971,126	194,097
Pi Balik Tabuligan Negara (Persero) Tbk.		104.007
	2,210,704	194,097
Third parties	F 700 400	0 000 755
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk.	5,732,180 3,048,510	2,292,755 2,107,089
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk.	2,241,928	1,761,612
PT Bank DKI	858,862	372,935
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah	,	,
Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk.	750,000	33,325
PT Bank Permata Tbk.	683,222	295,691
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk Onshore Syndication PT Bank Oke Indonesia Tbk.	609,710 599,577	1,436,201
PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk.	585,408	-
PT Bank UOB Indonesia	569,683	-
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.	568,732	420,472
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk.	391,260	116,596
PT Bank Mega Tbk.	378,577	540,471
PT Bank Jtrust Tbk. PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk.	258,375 241,323	29,901 507,380
PT Bank BCA Syariah	234,745	245,201
PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia	207,400	360,800
PT Bank BPD Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	99,730	13,847
PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah	96,844	-
PT Maybank Syariah	90,542	-
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk <i>Unit Usaha Syariah</i>	23,927	36,389
PT Bank CTBC Indonesia	25,921	200,000
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk.	-	150,000
PT Bank Resona Perdania	-	26,369
	18,270,535	10,947,034
Total	20,481,239	11,141,131
Foreign ourrencies		
Foreign currencies PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.	778,375	_
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	373,611	-
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited	48,766	119,146
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	<u> </u>	58,902
Total	1,200,752	178,047
_	21,681,991	11,319,179
<del>-</del>		

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

### PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.

On 9 October 2018, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained a working capital loan facility from PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. ("BNI") with a maximum loan limit of Rp250,000, with an interest rate of 8.75% - 9.50%. The facility is a revolving working capital loan. The period of withdrawal of loan facilities is up to 9 October 2019 and has been extended in 4 October 2019, therefore the maturity date will be 25 May 2025.

On 18 April 2022, the Subsidiary obtained an additional limit for a non-revolving working capital loan facility from BNI with a maximum credit limit of Rp1,250,000 with an interest rate of 6.50% - 6.80% which has an undrawn period until 18 April 2023 and the tenor of the facility maximum up to 4 years.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from BNI amounted to Rp1,239,578 and Rp194,097, respectively.

#### PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

On 16 June 2021, the Subsidiary (PT Bank Mandiri Taspen) obtained a credit facility from PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. ("BTN"), in the form of a Term Loan (committed) – non-revolving facility with a maximum amount of Rp500,000,000. This facility is used to finance the Bank's working capital. This facility has a term of up to 12 months with an interest rate of 5.03% per annum. On 19 May 2022, the term of this facility has been extended to 29 June 2025.

On 19 April 2022, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained a Money Market Line Multi Currency Rupiah and US Dollar loan facility from BTN with an equivalent maximum credit limit of Rp200,000 which is the interest rate follows the prevailing market interest rate. This facility has a grace period for withdrawal until 31 October 2022 with a maximum withdrawal tenor of 3 months.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no bank assets used as collateral for fund borrowings.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Subsidiary has complied with the terms and conditions set out in the loan agreement.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, fund borrowings from BTN amounted to Rp971,126 and RpNil, respectively.

#### PT Bank Central Asia Tbk.

On 8 March 2016 and the latest on 26 February 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. ("BCA") signed loan agreement that BCA provides several non-revolving term loan facilities with total limit up to Rp2,500,000 and subject to various fixed interest rates ranging from 8.75% - 10.25%. This facility will mature ranging from February 2020 to March 2024.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

#### PT Bank Central Asia Tbk. (continued)

On 18 December 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and BCA signed a syndicated loan agreement with a limit of Rp1,000,000 and Rp1,500,000 as a non-revolving facilities and bear 7.16% and 6.90% of interest rate, respectively. First and second drawdown made on 21 July 2020 and 14 October 2020. This facility will mature on 21 July 2023 and 14 October 2023.

In January 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Bank Mandiri Taspen) obtained a credit facility from BCA, in the form of a Term Loan 1 (committed) facility – non-revolving with a maximum amounted to Rp500,000,000. This facility is used to finance the Bank's working capital.

On 15 December 2021, the term of the Term Loan 1 (committed) – non-revolving facility was extended again to 20 January 2025. In March 2021, the Bank obtained a credit facility from BCA, in the form of a Term Loan 3 (committed) – non-revolving facility with maximum amounted to Rp250,000,000. This facility is used to finance the Subsidiary's working capital. This facility has a term of 12 months until 31 March 2022 with an interest rate of 3 months JIBOR + 125bps. On 15 December 2021, the term of the Term Loan 3 (committed) – non-revolving facility has been extended to 31 March 2025.

In December 2021, the Subsidiary (PT Bank Mandiri Taspen) obtained a credit facility from BCA, in the form of a Term Loan 4 (committed) – non-revolving facility with a maximum amount amounted to Rp250,000,000. This facility has a term of 36 months from the date of the first drawdown with an interest rate of 5.25% per annum. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Subsidiary has complied with the terms and conditions set out in the loan agreement.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from BCA amounted to Rp5,732,180 and Rp2,292,755, respectively.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, fund borrowings from BCA - Onshore Syndication amounted to Rp609,710 and Rp1,436.201, respectively.

### PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk.

On 12 November 2012 and the latest amendment on 10 July 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. ("Panin") signed a loan agreement which Panin provide several non-revolving term loan facilities with a total limit of Rp4,200,000 and subject to a fixed interest rate. These facilities have various maturity dates ranging from January 2020 until September 2025. This facility bears an interest rate of 6.67% - 9.00% upon drawdown. This facility has matured on 21 August 2022.

On 26 May 2017, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. (Panin) signed a loan agreement which Panin provides non-revolving working capital facilities with total limit of Rp400,000 and revolving money market line facility with a limit of Rp100,000. These facilities subject to interest rate of 9.00% - 9.75% for the drawdown on the working capital facility and market interest rates of the drawdown for the money market line facility. The working capital credit facility has matured on 31 December 2021 and the money market line facility matures on 26 May 2018. The money market line facility which has matured on 26 May 2018 has been extended to the term of the facility on 25 June 2018, so that the credit facility has matured on 26 May 2019. This facility has been repaid at maturity.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

### PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk. (continued)

On 21 March 2018, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained an extra non-revolving working capital loan facility amounted to Rp1,000,000, this facility is subject to interest rate of 8.50%.

On 15 April 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained additional of non-revolving working capital loan facility amounted to Rp500,000 and subject to interest rate at the time of withdrawal at 9.00% - 9.75%, and also additional money market line facility, so the total amount become Rp200,000 and revolving current account facility amounted to Rp50,000. Money market line facility and current account facility subject to interest rate ranging of 9.00% - 10.00% at the time of withdrawal. Both facility have matured on 15 April 2020 and have been temporarily extended, so that the two facilities have matured on 26 August 2020. Facility that matured on 26 August 2020, have been extended until 26 May 2021 and have been extended again until 26 August 2021.

On 4 December 2020, the subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained an extra non-revolving working capital loan facility amounted to Rp500.000, this facility is subject to interest rate of 8.25% at the time withdrawal, the facility is due on December 2024.

On 25 August 2021, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) received an additional non-revolving Working Capital Credit facility of Rp500,000, as well as additional Money Market Line Facility which become Rp250,000. The Working Capital Credit facility bears an interest rate of 7.25% at the time of withdrawal with undrawn portion until February 2022. Meanwhile, the Money Market Line credit facility bears a benchmark interest rate, with the withdrawal allowance due in 26 May 2022.

On 23 May 2022, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) received an additional non-revolving Working Capital Credit facility of Rp500,000. The Working Capital Credit facility bears an interest rate of 6.50% at the time of withdrawal with undrawn portion until 23 February 2023. As for the Money Market Line Credit facility which matures on 26 May 2022, the Company has extended the facility until 26 May 2023 with a plafond of 100,000 and is subject to a reference interest rate.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Panin was amounted to Rp3,048,510 and Rp2,107,089, respectively.

### PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk.

On 26 September 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) received an additional revolving working capital loan facility from PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk. ("Danamon") so that the total working capital loan facility is Rp150,000 with an interest rate of 4.85% at the time of drawdown and matures on 22 January 2021, additional non-revolving term loan facilities of Rp500,000 and Rp300,000 with an interest rate of 7.60% on drawdown and will mature on 2 April 2023 and 23 June 2023.

On 20 November 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) received an additional non-revolving term loan facility from PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk. (Danamon) amounted to Rp500,000 with an interest rate of 6.80% on withdrawal and will mature on 23 December 2023.

On 30 December 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and Bank Danamon signed a loan agreement that Danamon provides non-revolving term loan facility and revolving working capital facility with each maximum limit up to Rp350,000 and Rp100,000 and bear 9.00% of interest rate of term loan facility and 8.00% of interest rate of working capital facility.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

#### PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk. (continued)

The term for withdrawing the Term Loan facility is 12 months after the facility is signed and the facility is non-revolving. As for the Working Capital facility, the drawdown period is 12 months after the facility is signed and the facility is revolving. The term for withdrawing the working capital loan facility has been extended several times and the last extension was made on 30 August 2022 and the term of this facility was extended to 31 December 2022. Meanwhile, the Term Loan I facility will mature on 12 October 2024.

On 5 November 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained a Sharia Term Loan II facility from Danamon with a maximum credit limit of Rp50,000 each with an interest rate of 8.75%. This facility will mature on 16 November 2024.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Danamon Indonesia was amounted to Rp2,241,928 and Rp1,761,612, respectively.

#### PT Bank DKI

On 17 September 2013 and the latest updated on 3 May 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank DKI ("Bank DKI") signed a loan agreement and Bank DKI provides several non-revolving term loan with total facility amounted to Rp700,000 and subject to a various fixed rate of interest and ranging between 8.50% - 9.15%. These facilities have various maturity dates which ranging between January 2020 until August 2022.

On 8 June 2018, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and Bank DKI signed a revolving loan agreement of money market line amounted to of Rp100,000 which bears to market interest rate at the time of withdrawal, and non-revolving executing working capital amounted to Rp300,000 and bears interest rate of 8.75%. The money market line facility has matured on 8 June 2019 and paid on matury, while executing working capital loan has matured on 8 December 2021.

On 15 June 2022, the Subsidiary obtained a credit facility from Bank DKI, in the form of a Term Loan (committed) — non-revolving facility with a maximum amounted to Rp500,000,000. This facility is used to finance the Subsidiary's working capital. This facility has a term of 24 months with an interest rate of 3 months JIBOR + margin of 0.95% per annum.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Bank DKI was amounted to Rp858,862 and Rp372,935, respectively.

### PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk.

On 22 April 2014 and the latest updated on 14 February 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk. ("BJB") signed a loan agreement which BJB provides several non-revolving term loan facilities with total limit amounted to Rp1,000,000 and subject to a various fixed rate of interest and ranging between 8.75% - 9.50%. This facility has a various maturity in March 2022.

On 23 September 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Bank Mandiri Taspen) obtained a credit facility from BJB, in the form of a Term Loan (committed) – non-revolving facility with a maximum amounted to Rp500,000 with an interest rate of 5.05% - 5.25%. This facility is used to finance the Bank's working capital.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

### PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk. (continued)

On 10 February 2022, the term of the Term Loan (committed) – non-revolving facility was extended again until 23 March 2025 and received an additional limit of Rp250,000.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from BJB was amounted to Rp750,000 and Rp33,325, respectively.

#### PT Bank Permata Tbk.

On 13 December 2018, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank Permata Tbk. ("Bank Permata") signed a loan agreement that Bank Permata provides non-revolving working capital facility with maximum limit up to Rp300,000 and bears 9.00% of interest rate on withdrawal and extend money market line credit facility. Those facility matured on 15 November 2019.

The Money Market Line Credit facility that matures on 15 November 2019 has been extended so that the maturity date of the facility becomes 15 November 2020 and has been extended again until 15 November 2021.

On 25 November 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and Bank Permata signed an additional credit agreement whereby Bank Permata provides a non-revolving Working Capital Credit facility with a maximum credit limit of Rp250,000 and interest rate of 8.75 %. The facility will mature on 14 February 2022.

On 16 June 2022, Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and Bank Permata provided a working capital credit facility with a maximum credit limit of Rp400,000 which is non-revolving with an interest rate of 6.15%. This facility matures on 16 June 2022.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Bank Permata was amounted to Rp683,222 and Rp295,691, respectively.

#### PT Bank Oke Indonesia

On 23 March 2022, Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank Oke Indonesia ("OK Bank") signed a non-revolving working capital loan facility agreement with a maximum credit limit of Rp200,000 which bears an interest rate of 7% p.a. The term for withdrawing the credit facility is up to 23 September 2022 with a maximum loan tenor of 48 months from the drawdown date.

On 15 June 2022, Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank Oke Indonesia ("OK Bank") signed a non-revolving working capital loan facility agreement with a maximum credit limit of Rp500,000 which bears an interest rate of 6.15% p.a. The term for withdrawing the credit facility is up to 16 June 2022.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the loan from PT Bank Oke Indonesia was amounted to Rp599,577 and RpNil, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

#### PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia Tbk.

On 22 February 2022, Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank China Construction Bank Indonesia, Tbk. ("CCBI") signed a non-revolving working capital loan facility agreement with a maximum credit limit of Rp250,000 which bears an interest rate of 6.5% p.a. The term for withdrawing the credit facility is up to 22 August 2022 with a maximum loan tenor of 48 months from the drawdown date.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the loan from CCBI was amounted to Rp585,408 and RpNil, respectively.

#### PT Bank UOB Indonesia

On 23 November 2021, a subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank UOB Indonesia ("Bank UOB") signed a credit agreement whereby Bank UOB provides a term loan facility sublimit credit revolving with a limit value of Rp600,000 which is uncommitted with an interest rate fixed at 6.14% at the time of withdrawal. This facility has matured on 21 November 2022.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Bank UOB was amounted to Rp569,683 and RpNil, respectively.

#### PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

On 10 May 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained Money Market Line loan facility and Term Loan I facility from PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. ("Maybank") with total maximum limit up to Rp100,000 and bears interest rate on drawdown date, and Money Market Line facility amounted to Rp600,000 and bears 9.50% of fixed interest rate. The Money Market Line facility matures on 10 May 2020, and 54 months after signing the credit for the Term Loan I facility. On 28 September 2022, the Subsidiary has repaid the Term Loan I facility from Maybank.

On 6 September 2021, the Subsidiary obtained an extension of the revolving Money Market Loan facility until 10 May 2022, this facility was not extended.

The company also obtained an additional Term Loan II facility in the amount of Rp200,000 with an interest rate of 7.75% and a withdrawal period of up to 6 March 2022 and a tenor of 48 months.

On 2 June 2022, the Subsidiary obtained a credit facility from Bank Maybank, in the form of a Term Loan (committed) – non-revolving facility with a maximum amount of Rp250,000,000. This facility is used to finance the Bank's working capital. This facility has a term of 24 months with an interest rate of 3 months JIBOR + 100bps. This facility is hybrid in nature which can be used as a conventional or sharia working capital loan.

On 27 July 2022, the Subsidiary again obtained an additional Term Loan III Facility in the amount of Rp350,000 with an interest rate of 7.00% and a drawdown period until 27 January 2023 and a tenor of 48 months. The Term Loan III facility ceiling is hybrid in nature which can be used as a conventional or sharia working capital loan.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Maybank was amounted to Rp568,732 and Rp420,472, respectively.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Maybank Syariah was amounted to Rp90,542 and RpNil, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

#### PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk.

On 19 February 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk. ("Bank CIMB Niaga") signed a loan agreement that Bank CIMB Niaga provides non-revolving term loan facility with total limit up to Rp300,000 with 8.25% of interest rate at drawdown. This facility will mature in February 2023.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, loans from Bank CIMB Niaga was amounted to Rp391,260 and Rp116,596, respectively.

#### PT Bank Mega Tbk.

On 25 February 2021, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank Mega Tbk. ("Mega") signed a credit agreement whereby Mega provided a non-revolving working capital credit facility with a maximum credit of Rp1,000,000 and bears an interest rate of 8.75%. The facility will mature on 25 February 2025.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, loans from PT Bank Mega was amounted to Rp378,577 and Rp540,471, respectively.

### PT Bank Jtrust Tbk.

On 1 December 2021, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank Jtrust Indonesia Tbk. ("Jtrust") signed a non-revolving working capital loan agreement with a maximum credit limit of Rp100,000 with an interest rate of 7.75% with a maximum loan tenor of 48 months from the date of withdrawal and the credit facility withdrawal period was until 1 December 2022.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the loans from PT Bank Jtrust was amounted to Rp258,375 and Rp29,901, respectively.

#### PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk.

On 4 October 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk. ("QNB") signed a loan agreement which Bank QNB provides fixed loan facility amounted to Rp500.000 which is non-revolving and bears a fixed market interest rate of 7.8% at the withdrawal date. This facility will mature on 12 March 2023.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from QNB was amounted to equivalent Rp241,323 and Rp507,380, respectively.

## PT Bank BCA Syariah

On 18 November 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained an additional working capital credit loan facility so the total credit limit amounted Rp200,000 with an interest rate of 9.00% that received from PT Bank BCA Syariah. The facility will mature in May 2024.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from PT Bank BCA Syariah was amounted to Rp234,745 and Rp245,201, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

#### PT Bank KEB Hana Indonesia

On 19 March 2015 and the latest updated on 3 September 2018, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank KEB Indonesia Hana ("Bank Hana") signed a loan agreement where Bank Hana provides several non-revolving term loan facilities with a total facility up to Rp400,000 and bears 9.50% of fixed interest rate. These facilities have matured on 19 February 2022.

On 21 August 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and Bank Hana signed a loan agreement that Bank Hana provides an additional non-revolving working capital facility with maximum credit limit up to Rp100,000 and bears 9.50% of interest rate. This facility will mature in January 2023.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Bank Hana was amounted to Rp207,400 and Rp360,800, respectively.

#### PT Bank BPD Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

On 18 May 2017, Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank BPD DIY ("Bank BPD DIY") signed a credit agreement whereby Bank BPD DIY provides a Working Capital Credit facility with a maximum credit of Rp. 50,000, which is non- revolving and subject to interest rate of 9.00% upon withdrawal. The term for withdrawing the facility is 42 months from the effective date the contract was signed.

On 30 April 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and Bank BPD DIY signed a loan agreement that Bank BPD DIY provides additional non-revolving working capital loan facility with maximum limit up to Rp100,000 and bears 9.50% of interest rate at drawdown. The term for withdrawing the facility is 42 months from the effective date the contract was signed. On 28 April 2022, every Working Capital Credit Facility has been paid.

Then on 15 December 2022, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and Bank BPD DIY signed a credit agreement whereby Bank BPD DIY provides an additional Working Capital Credit facility with a maximum credit of Rp. 100,000, which is non-revolving and bears an interest rate of 6.80% upon withdrawal. The withdrawal period for the facility is 36 months from the effective date the contract was signed.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Bank BPD DIY was amounted to Rp99,730 and Rp13,847, respectively.

#### PT Bank Panin Dubai Syariah

On 27 October 2022, Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained a non-revolving working capital loan facility from PT Panin Dubai Syariah Bank ("PDSB") with a maximum credit limit of Rp450,000, which bears an interest rate according to the bank's treasury recommendations. The term for drawdown the credit facility is up to 27 October 2023 with a maximum loan tenor of 4 years from the drawdown date. This facility will mature on 27 October 2027.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, loans from PDSB was amounted to Rp96,844 and RpNil, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Rupiah (continued)

### PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk. - Unit Usaha Syariah

On 5 November 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained a Sharia term loan facility from PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk. - *Unit Usaha Syariah* ("Danamon Syariah") with a maximum credit limit of Rp50,000 each with an interest rate of 8.75%. The facility will mature in November 2024.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the loans from Danamon Syariah was amounted to Rp23,927 and Rp36.389, respectively.

#### PT Bank CTBC Indonesia

On 7 December 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) obtained a revolving Money Market Line loan facility from PT Bank CTBC Indonesia (formerly Chinatrust) in the amount of Rp200,000 with an interest rate of 4.75% at the time of drawdown. This facility has matured on 15 January 2022.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, loans from PT Bank CTBC Indonesia was amounted to RpNil and Rp200,000, respectively.

# PT Bank Victoria International Tbk.

On 20 June 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Sekuritas) and PT Bank Victoria International Tbk. ("Bank Victoria") signed a credit agreement. Victoria provides an uncommitted credit facility of Rp100,000. This agreement has been extended until 26 June 2021 and the credit facility becomes Rp200,000. The interest rate on the applicable facility is adjusted to the interest rate at the time the credit facility is drawdown. This loan facility has matured.

On 23 June 2021, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) obtained a Money Market Line loan facility from Bank Victoria with a maximum credit limit of Rp150,000 with an interest rate following the prevailing market interest rate. The facility has matured on 23 June 2022.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the loans from Bank Victoria was amounted to RpNil and Rp150,000, respectively.

#### PT Bank Resona Perdania

On 3 September 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Utama Finance) and PT Bank Resona Perdania (Bank Resona) signed a loan agreement that Bank Resona provides working capital facility with total facility amounted to Rp100,000 and bears 8.83% of interest rate. This facility will mature on 26 August 2023.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Bank Resona was amounted to RpNil and Rp26,369, respectively.

Foreign currencies

#### PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

On 29 August 2022, a Subsidiary (Bank Syariah Indonesia) has a mudharabah iB financing line facility of USD100,000,000 (full amount) from PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. The Bank has withdrawn USD50,000,000 (full amount) on 30 August 2022. Mudharabah financing will be due on 30 August 2023.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

(f) Others (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

#### PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from PT Maybank Indonesia was amounted to equivalent Rp778,375 (original currency USD50.000.000 (full amount)) and RpNil, respectively.

#### MUFG Bank, Ltd.

On 13 April 2022, Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and MUFG Bank, Ltd. ("MUFG") signed a loan agreement whereby MUFG provides an uncommitted long-term loan/money market line facility with a total limit of Rp409,459 which is revolving and bears a fixed interest rate of 6% upon drawdown. This facility matures on 11 April 2025.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, loans from MUFG was amounted to Rp373,611 and RpNil, respectively.

#### PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

On 29 June 2018, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Tunas Finance) and PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia ("Mizuho") signed a loan agreement that Mizuho provides non-revolving term loan facility with total limit up to Rp697,750 which withdrawn on 7 February 2019 and subject to interest rate of 8.60%. Those facility will mature on 7 February 2022.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from Mizuho was amounted to RpNil and Rp58,902, respectively.

### The Development Bank of Singapore Limited

On 6 March 2019, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Sekuritas) and DBS Bank Ltd. ("DBS") signed a working capital loan facility agreement amounted to USD5,000,000 (full amount) and bears fixed interest rate of 3.24% and 3.14% at withdrawals. This facility has withdrawn on December 2019 and have no maturity date which the facility will mature when the Subsidiary or DBS decided to terminate the agreement.

On 20 March 2020, the Subsidiary (PT Mandiri Sekuritas) and DBS signed an additional working capital credit facility amounted to USD7,500,000 (full amount) with fixed interest rate of 3.24% at the credit drawdown period.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, outstanding borrowings from DBS amounted to Rp48,766 and Rp119,146, respectively.

Fund borrowings from PT Mandiri Tunas Finance and PT Mandiri Utama Finance are secured by consumer financing receivables amounting to Rp12,415,396 as of 31 December 2022 (2021: Rp9,153,951) (Note 13g) and net investment in finance leases amounted to Rp815,041 as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: Rp824,459) (Note 14g).

The loan facilities from several banks and syndicated banks require Subsidiaries to provide written notices in terms of dividend distribution, changes in capital and shareholders, changes in the composition of the board of directors and commissioners, changes in the main business, investments and obtaining new loans from other banks.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 36. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

#### (f) Others (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

# The Development Bank of Singapore Limited (continued)

In the loan agreement, the Subsidiaries are also required to meet financial requirements such as the ratio of total interest payable to equity not exceeding a ratio of 10:1 and other reporting obligations.

Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries have made interest payments on fund borrowings according to the interest payment schedule for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

During the period ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries have complied with the terms and conditions set forth in the fund borrowings agreement.

#### 37. SUBORDINATED LOANS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES

By type and currency:

_	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Medium Term Notes Subordinated I Bank Mandiri		
Related parties (Note 57)	87,000	94,750
Third parties	413,000	405,250
Total	500,000	500,000
Foreign currencies		
Two-Step Loans (TSL)		
Third parties		
Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
(Note 63B.(iv))	133,564	137,606
Total	633,564	637,606
Less: unamortised issuance cost	(231)	(463)
Net	633,333	637,143
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#### Medium Term Notes Subordination I Bank Mandiri

In order to strengthen the capital structure and long-term funding structure, as well as to support the credit expansion, on 31 July 2018, Bank Mandiri issued Subordinated Medium Term Notes I Bank Mandiri 2018 ("Subordinated MTN I") amounted to Rp500,000. On 31 December 2022, the unamortised issuance cost of Subordinated MTN I amounted to Rp231.

Subordinated MTN I has 5 (five) years in terms and will mature on 31 July 2023, in which issued scriptless with a fixed rate of 8.50% per annum. The Trustee of the issuance of Subordinated MTN I is PT Bank Permata Tbk.

Interest of Subordinated MTN I is paid on quarterly basis, starting from 31 October 2018 whilst the last interest payment, in which also the maturity date and the repayment of the principal of Subordinated MTN I, is on 31 July 2023, which is also the principal repayment date Subordinated MTN I. The principal of MTN I will be fully repaid on the maturity date.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 37. SUBORDINATED LOANS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

#### Medium Term Notes Subordination I Bank Mandiri (continued)

Subordinated MTN I can be treated as supplementary capital components (Tier 2) according to the approval from FSA through letter No. S-109/PB.31/2018 dated 20 September 2018.

Prior to full repayment of the amount outstanding of the MTN, Bank Mandiri is obliged to: (i) maintain at all times soundness of financial condition in accordance to FSA regulation; (ii) maintain a minimum level of soundness composite rating of 3 (three) which is categorised as "fair", according to internal assessment based on FSA regulation and/or Bank Indonesia; (iii) obtain and comply with all requirements and exercise all necessary things to keep the authority, license and approval (from government or other authorities) comply with requirement in accordance to Republic of Indonesia's law.

Bank Mandiri without written permission from the Trustee shall not: (i) reduce registered capital, issued capital and paid-up capital, except required by the government, authorised by the Authorities or Bank Indonesia; (ii) change the core business; (iii) perform merger, dissolvement and/or taken over by other entity which lead to dissolution of Bank Mandiri.

Subordinated MTN I is not guaranteed by a special collateral, except guarantee which refer to Article 1131 and 1132 of Indonesian Civil Law (*UU Hukum Perdata*) which covers all the Bank's either moving objects and objects that are not moving, present or future.

There was no breach of the Trustee restrictions agreement on Subordinated MTN I during the year ended on 31 December 2022 and 2021.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, rating of MTN Subordinated I based on Pefindo was idAA (double A).

#### Two-step loans - Asian Development Bank

This account represents a credit facility from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, which are relent to participating banks to finance several projects in Indonesia. The detail of this facility is as follows:

Credit Facility	Purpose	Repa	yment Period
ADB Loan 1327 - INO (SF)	Funding Micro Credit Projects (PKM).		2005 - 15 July 2029 Ilment on 15 January
The details of credit facilities	from ADB are as follows:		
		2022	2021
ADB Loan 1327 - INO (SF)		133,564	137,606

The Minister of Finance through its letter No. S-596/MK.6/2004 dated 12 July 2004, has approved the transfer of management of Micro Credit Project (PKM) of ADB loans No. 1327 - INO (SF) from Bank Indonesia to Bank Mandiri. With that approval, an amendment was made on the channelling loan agreement No. SLA-805/DP3/1995 dated 27 April 1995, which was revised by amendment No. AMA-287/SLA-805/DP3/2003 dated 22 April 2003, between the Republic of Indonesia and Bank Indonesia to the Republic of Indonesia and PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk., with amendment No. AMA-298/SLA-805/DP3/2004 dated 16 July 2004.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 37. SUBORDINATED LOANS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

### Two-step loans - Asian Development Bank (continued)

The ADB loan for Micro Credit Projects was granted in SDR (Special Drawing Rights) currency in amount of SDR15,872,600.44 (full amount) which required Bank Mandiri to repay in SDR currency to the Government in 50 (fifty) prorate semi-annual installments every 15 January and 15 July with the first installment paid on 15 January 2005 and will end on 15 July 2029. The ADB loans are subject to a service charge of 1.50% per annum which is charged on every 15 January and 15 July every year starting from its drawdown.

#### 38. TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS

Temporary syirkah funds consists of:

- a. Deposits from Customers
  - 1) Demand Deposits
    - a. Based on type:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties (Note 57)  Demand deposits - restricted investment  Demand deposits – unrestricted investment	1	1
mudharabah	12,456,380	4,100,326
	12,456,381	4,100,327
Third parties Demand deposits - restricted and unrestricted investment mudharabah Demand deposits mudharabah musytarakah	8,117,963 626	8,840,949 1,030
<u> </u>	8,118,589	8,841,979
Total	20,574,970	12,942,306
Foreign currency Related parties (Note 57) Demand deposits - restricted and		
unrestricted investment mudharabah	1,245,851	287
Third parties  Demand deposits - restricted and  unrestricted investment mudharabah	1,245,851	287
umestricted investment muditaraban	902,267	338,726
	902,267	338,726
Total	2,148,118	339,013
Total	22,723,088	13,281,319
	<del>-</del> -	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 38. TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS (continued)

Temporary syirkah funds consists of (continued):

- a. Deposits from Customers (continued)
  - 1) Demand Deposits (continued)

The demand deposits - restricted investment represent deposit from third parties which will receive returns from Subsidiary's restricted investment based on the agreed share (*nisbah*) of the Subsidiary's revenue.

 Range of profit sharing ratios for demand deposits - unrestricted mudharabah investment per year:

	2022	2021
Rupiah	1.95% - 3.40%	1.85% - 4.64%
Foreign currency	0.05% - 0.19%	0.00% - 0.29%

- 2) Saving Deposits
  - a. Based on type:

-	2022	2021
Related parties (Note 57) Saving deposits - restricted investment Mudharabah saving deposits - unrestricted investment	731	95,220
BSI saving deposits	84,035	73,382
Investa Cendekia saving deposits	425	330
Mudharabah Institusi saving deposits	390	122,497
Mabrur saving deposits	292	675
Berencana BŠI saving deposits	197	192
	86,070	292,296
Third parties		
Saving deposits - restricted investment  Mudharabah saving deposits - unrestricted investment	2,061,141	871,011
BSI saving deposits	57,783,564	51,269,198
Mabrur saving deposits	9,374,466	8,921,714
Mudharabah Institusi saving deposits	1,148,770	1,484,714
Retirement saving deposits	1,064,785	974,694
Investa Cendekia saving deposits	568,028	574,926
Berencana BSI saving deposits	182,713	149,636
Qurban saving deposits	169	177
_	72,183,636	64,246,070
Total	72,269,706	64,538,366
=		

The saving deposits - restricted investment represent deposit from third parties which will receive returns from Subsidiary's revenue, for the usage of channeled funds with criteria determined by the fund owner's according to the previously agreed share (nisbah).

The *Mudharabah* saving deposits - unrestricted investment represent third parties' deposits which will receive return from Subsidiary's investment based on the agreed share (*nisbah*) of the Subsidiary's revenue.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 38. TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS (continued)

Temporary syirkah funds consists of (continued):

- a. Deposits from Customers (continued)
  - 2) Saving Deposits (continued)
    - b. Ranging of the annual profit sharing ratio (nisbah) for Mudharabah saving deposits unrestricted investment:

diffootioed invocations.		
	2022	2021
Rupiah	0.68% - 0.91%	1.03% - 1.11%
Foreign Currency	0.23% - 0.24%	0.00% - 0.39%
3) Mudharabah Time Deposit - unrestricted investment	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Related parties (Note 57)	17,735,345	6,820,968
Third parties	80,087,363	87,436,234

97,822,708

122,331

2,330,830

2,453,161

100,275,869

94,257,202

21,709

3,798,810

3,820,519

98,077,721

# b. Deposits from Other Banks

Foreign currency

Third parties

Related parties (Note 57)

Total

Total

**Total** 

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Third parties		
Mudharabah demand deposits -		
unrestricted investment	31,880	37,308
Mudharabah saving deposits -		
unrestricted investment	627,646	564,124
Mudharabah time deposits -		
unrestricted investment	274,412	408,771
	933,938	1,010,203
Total	933,938	1,010,203

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 38. TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS (continued)

Temporary syirkah funds consists of (continued):

- c. Other significant information related to the time deposits for deposits from customers and deposits from other banks:
  - 1) By contract period:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
1 month	64,518,121	53,388,394
3 months	19,666,582	22,305,615
6 months	4,250,650	6,811,178
12 months	9,661,767	12,160,786
Total	98,097,120	94,665,973
Foreign currency		
1 month	1,904,064	3,245,092
3 months	256,852	246,225
6 months	97,899	119,010
12 months	194,346	210,192
Total	2,453,161	3,820,519
Total	100,550,281	98,486,492

2) By remaining period until maturity date:

	2022	2021
Rupiah		
Less than 1 month	72,572,418	58,336,322
1 - 3 months	15,147,698	23,251,086
3 - 6 months	4,837,970	6,088,543
6 - 12 months	5,539,034	6,990,022
Total	98,097,120	94,665,973
Foreign currency		
Less than 1 month	1,960,597	3,307,495
1 - 3 months	300,290	286,078
3 - 6 months	81,059	100,872
6 - 12 months	111,215	126,074
	2,453,161	3,820,519
Total	100,550,281	98,486,492

Mudharabah time deposits represent third parties' deposits which received a profit sharing return from the Subsidiary's income over utilisation of its fund based on an agreed profit sharing ratio (nisbah) arranged in mudharabah muthlaqah agreement.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 38. TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS (continued)

Temporary syirkah funds consists of (continued):

- c. Other significant information related to the time deposits for deposits from customers and deposits from other banks (continued):
  - 3) Ranging of the annual profit sharing ratio (nisbah) for Mudharabah Time Deposits:

	2022	2021
Rupiah	2.51% - 3.23%	3.05% - 4.63%
Foreign currency	0.22% - 0.27%	0.25% - 0.74%

4) Mudharabah time deposits with mudharabah muthlaqah agreement that is pledged as collateral for receivables and financing amounted to Rp944,097 and Rp919,584 as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

### 39. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN NET ASSETS OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

This account represents non-controlling interests in net assets of consolidated Subsidiaries are as follows:

2022	2021
16,256,603	12,269,334
2,442,097	1,923,469
1,585,781	1,482,868
1,495,576	1,173,150
460,299	304,713
325,364	270,433
596	378
353	325
22,566,669	17,424,670
	16,256,603 2,442,097 1,585,781 1,495,576 460,299 325,364 596 353

#### **40. SHARE CAPITAL**

### a. Authorised, issued and fully paid capital

The Bank's authorised, issued and fully paid capital as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively, are as follows:

		202	22	
	Number of shares	Nominal value per Share (full amount)	Share value (full amount)	Percentage of ownership
Authorised Capital		050	050	0.000/
Dwiwarna Series A Share	1	250	250	0.00%
Series B Common Shares	63,999,999,999	250	15,999,999,999,750	100.00%
Total Authorised Capital	64,000,000,000		16,000,000,000,000	100.00%

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 40. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

# a. Authorised, issued and fully paid capital (continued)

The Bank's authorised, issued and fully paid capital as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively, are as follows (continued):

		<b>2022</b> (co	ntinued)	
	Number of shares	Nominal value per Share (full amount)	Share value (full amount)	Percentage of ownership
Issued and fully paid capital				
Dwiwarna Series A Share Republic of Indonesia	1	250	250	0.00%
Series B Common Shares Republic of Indonesia Indonesia Investment Authority	24,266,666,666 3,733,333,333	250 250	6,066,666,666,500 933,333,333,250	52.00% 8.00%
Board of Commissioners: Rionald Silaban	553.200	250	138,300,000	
Arief Budimanta	396,300	250	99,075,000	0.00% 0.00%
Faried Utomo Nawal Nely	396,300 396,300	250 250	99,075,000 99,075,000	0.00% 0.00%
Muhammad Yusuf Aleh Board of Directors:	174,900	250	43,725,000	0.00%
Darmawan Junaidi	2,206,100	250	551,525,000	0.01%
Alexandra Askandar Ahmad Siddik Badruddin	2,700,000 3,401,600	250 250	675,000,000 850,400,000	0.01% 0.01%
Agus Dwi Handaya	2,060,700	250	515,175,000	0.01%
Panji Irawan Riduan	2,025,700 1,982,000	250 250	506,425,000 495,500,000	0.01% 0.00%
Aquarius Rudianto	1,112,300	250	278,075,000	0.00%
Toni Eko Boy Subari Susana Indah K. Indriati	602,400 912,300	250 250	150,600,000 228,075,000	0.00% 0.00%
Rohan Hafas	543,900	250	135,975,000	0.00%
Sigit Prastowo Timothy Utama	1,393,400 622,100	250 250	348,350,000 155,525,000	0.00% 0.00%
Public (less than 5%)	18,645,187,166	250	4,661,296,791,500	39.95%
	46,666,666,666		11,666,666,666,500	100.00%
		202	11	
	Number of shares	Nominal value per Share (full amount)	Share value (full amount)	Percentage of ownership
Authorised Capital Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares	shares 1	per Share	(full amount)	of
Dwiwarna Series A Share	shares	per Share (full amount)	(full amount)	of ownership
Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares Total Authorised Capital Issued and Fully Paid Capital	shares 1 63,999,999,999	per Share (full amount)	(full amount) 250 15,999,999,999,750	of ownership 0.00% 100.00%
Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares Total Authorised Capital Issued and Fully Paid Capital Dwiwarna Series A Share	shares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000	per Share (full amount) 250 250	(full amount)  250 15,999,999,999,750  16,000,000,000,000	of ownership  0.00% 100.00%
Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital  Dwiwarna Series A Share  Republic of Indonesia  Series B Common Shares	shares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000	per Share (full amount) 250 250	250 15,999,999,999,750 <b>16,000,000,000,000</b>	of ownership  0.00% 100.00%  100.00%
Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital  Dwiwarna Series A Share  Republic of Indonesia  Series B Common Shares  Republic of Indonesia Indonesia Investment Authority	shares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000	per Share (full amount) 250 250	(full amount)  250 15,999,999,999,750  16,000,000,000,000	of ownership  0.00% 100.00%
Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital Dwiwarna Series A Share Republic of Indonesia Series B Common Shares Republic of Indonesia Indonesia Investment Authority Board of Commissioners: Rionald Silaban	\$hares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000  1 24,266,666,666 3,733,333,333 333,800	per Share (full amount)  250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	250 15,999,999,999,750 16,000,000,000,000 250 6,066,666,666,500 933,333,333,250 83,450,000	0,00% 100.00% 100.00% 0.00% 52.00% 8.00%
Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital  Dwiwarna Series A Share  Republic of Indonesia  Series B Common Shares  Republic of Indonesia  Indonesia Investment Authority Board of Commissioners:	\$hares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000  1 24,266,666,666 3,733,333,333	per Share (full amount)  250 250 250 250 250 250	250 15,999,999,999,750 16,000,000,000,000 250 6,066,666,666,500 933,333,333,250	of ownership  0.00% 100.00%  100.00%  0.00%  52.00% 8.00%
Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital Dwiwarna Series A Share Republic of Indonesia Series B Common Shares Republic of Indonesia Indonesia Investment Authority Board of Commissioners: Rionald Silaban Arief Budimanta Faried Utomo Nawal Nely	\$hares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000  1 24,266,666,666 3,733,333,333 333,800 176,900	per Share (full amount)  250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 25	250 15,999,999,999,750 16,000,000,000,000 250 6,066,666,666,500 933,333,333,250 83,450,000 44,225,000	of ownership  0.00% 100.00%  100.00%  0.00% 52.00% 8.00% 0.00% 0.00%
Dwiwarna Séries A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital  Dwiwarna Series A Share  Republic of Indonesia  Series B Common Shares  Republic of Indonesia  Indonesia Investment Authority  Board of Commissioners:  Rionald Silaban  Arief Budimanta  Faried Utomo	\$hares  1 63,999,999,999  64,000,000,000  1 24,266,666,666 3,733,333,333 333,800 176,900 176,900 176,900	per Share (full amount)  250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 25	250 15,999,999,999,750 16,000,000,000,000 250 6,066,666,666,500 933,333,333,250 83,450,000 44,225,000 44,225,000 44,225,000	0,00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 0.00% 52.00% 8.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
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Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital  Dwiwarna Series A Share Republic of Indonesia Series B Common Shares Republic of Indonesia Indonesia Investment Authority Board of Commissioners: Rionald Silaban Arief Budimanta Faried Utomo Nawal Nely Board of Directors: Darmawan Junaidi Alexandra Askandar Ahmad Siddik Badruddin Agus Dwi Handaya Panji Irawan Riduan Aquarius Rudianto Toni Eko Boy Subari	\$hares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000  1 24,266,666,666 3,733,333,333 333,800 176,900 176,900 176,900 1,564,300 2,121,700 2,900,800 1,635,200 1,565,200 1,401,500 651,800 141,900	per Share (full amount)  250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 25	250 15,999,999,999,750 16,000,000,000,000 250 6,066,666,666,500 933,333,333,250 83,450,000 44,225,000 44,225,000 44,225,000 391,075,000 530,425,000 725,200,000 408,800,000 391,300,000 350,375,000 162,950,000 35,475,000	0f 0wnership 0.00% 100.00% 100.00% 0.00% 52.00% 8.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.01% 0.01% 0.01% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%
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Dwiwarna Series A Share Series B Common Shares  Total Authorised Capital  Issued and Fully Paid Capital  Dwiwarna Series A Share Republic of Indonesia Series B Common Shares Republic of Indonesia Indonesia Investment Authority Board of Commissioners: Rionald Silaban Arief Budimanta Faried Utomo Nawal Nely Board of Directors: Darmawan Junaidi Alexandra Askandar Ahmad Siddik Badruddin Agus Dwi Handaya Panji Irawan Riduan Aquarius Rudianto Toni Eko Boy Subari Susana Indah K. Indriati Rohan Hafas Sigit Prastowo	\$hares  1 63,999,999,999 64,000,000,000  1 24,266,666,666 3,733,333,333 333,800 176,900 176,900 176,900 1,564,300 2,121,700 2,900,800 1,635,200 1,401,500 651,800 141,900 291,800 83,400 83,400 18,617,961,166	per Share (full amount)  250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 25	(full amount)  250 15,999,999,999,750  16,000,000,000,000  250 6,066,666,666,500 933,333,333,250  83,450,000 44,225,000 44,225,000 44,225,000 725,200,000 408,800,000 391,300,000 350,375,000 162,950,000 72,950,000 72,950,000 20,850,000 20,850,000 4,654,490,291,500	of ownership  0.00% 100.00%  100.00%  0.00% 52.00% 8.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.01% 0.01% 0.01% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 40. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

### a. Authorised, issued and fully paid capital (continued)

As of 31 December 2018, there was a change of ownership of the stock owned by the Board of Commissioners of Bank Mandiri, where the ownership of shares in the prior year was nil. The share ownership was related to the implementation of FSA regulation No. 45/POJK.03/2015, about the Application of Corporate Governance in Granting of Remuneration for Commercial Banks, where member of Directors and Non Independent Board of Commissioners are entitled to variable remuneration in form of the Bank's shares for financial performance of 2017.

Shares owned by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 respectively, amounted to 21,479,500 shares and 13,305,500 shares, or 0.05% and 0.03% of the total number of authorised shares.

The determination of issued and fully paid capital amounted to Rp4,000,000 by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia at the date of establishment of Bank Mandiri was carried out as follows:

- 1. Cash payment through Bank Indonesia amounted to Rp1,600,004.
- 2. Placements in shares recorded as investments in shares of the Merged Banks amounted to Rp599,999 each or totaling Rp2,399,996, through the transfer of shares of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in each of the Merged Banks to Bank Mandiri, as resolved during the respective Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meetings of the Merged Banks. Based on the inbreng agreement approved by Notarial Deed No. 9 of Notary Sutjipto, S.H., dated 2 October 1998, Bank Mandiri and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia agreed to transfer those shares as payment for new shares to be issued by Bank Mandiri.

Based on the amendments to the Articles of Association of Bank Mandiri which stated in the Notarial Deed No. 98 of Notary Sutjipto, S.H. dated 24 July 1999, the shareholders resolved to increase the paid-in capital (share capital) of Bank Mandiri from Rp4,000,000 to Rp4,251,000 to be entirely paid by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. The increase of Rp251,000 was a conversion from additional paid-in capital to share capital as a result of an excess from recapitalisation bonds issued under the First Recapitalisation Program as per Government Regulation No. 52 year 1999.

Based on the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS - LB) decision dated 29 May 2003, which was documented in Notarial Deed No. 142 of Notary Sutjipto, S.H., dated 29 May 2003, the shareholders approved these following matters:

- (i) Execution of Initial Public Offering.
- (ii) Changes in capital structure of Bank Mandiri.
- (iii) Changes in articles of association of Bank Mandiri.

In relation to the shareholders decision to change the capital structure, Bank Mandiri increased its issued and fully paid capital to Rp10,000,000 and split the share price (stock split) from Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share to Rp500 (full amount) per share. Accordingly, the number of authorised shares increased from 16,000,000 shares to 32,000,000,000 shares, and the number of issued and fully paid shares increased from 10,000,000 shares with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) to 20,000,000,000 shares with a nominal value of Rp500 (full amount) which consists of 1 Dwiwarna Series A share and 19,999,999,999 Series B common shares which owned by the Republic of Indonesia.

In relation to the change in capital structure of Bank Mandiri, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS - LB) also approved the allocation on part of recapitalisation fund amounted to Rp168,801,315 as share premium.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **40. SHARE CAPITAL** (continued)

#### a. Authorised, issued and fully paid capital (continued)

The changes of capital structure that mentioned above became effective started from 23 May 2003, with the conditional requirement that the Bank should conduct a quasi-reorganisation before the end of 2003 as required in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Dwiwarna Series A share represents a share owned by the Republic of Indonesia, which is not transferrable. It provides the Republic of Indonesia with the privileges where General Meeting of Shareholders can make decision only if the Dwiwarna Series A shareholder attend and approve certain agendas.

The agenda of General Meeting of Shareholders where the shareholder of Dwiwarna Series A are mandatory to attend and approve are:

- 1. Increases in capital.
- 2. Appointment and termination of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners.
- 3. Amendment of the Articles of Association.
- 4. Mergers, acquisitions and takeovers.
- 5. Dissolution and liquidation.

The changes in the capital structure were based on the Minutes of Meeting regarding the Amendment of the Articles of Association (*Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Perubahan Anggaran Dasar*) of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) as notarised by Sutjipto, S.H. No. 2 dated 1 June 2003. The amendment was approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through Decision Letter No. C-12783.HT.01.04.TH.2003 dated 6 June 2003 and announced in Appendix No. 6590 of State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 63 dated 8 August 2003.

The increase in issued and fully paid capital of Bank Mandiri from Rp4,251,000 to Rp10,000,000 was made through the following:

- 1. Partial return of fully paid capital of Rp251,000 to the Government as a part of the return of excess recapitalisation fund of Rp1,412,000 which was retained by Bank Mandiri, and an increase in paid-in capital amounted to Rp1,000,000 from the capitalisation of reserves, based on Government Regulation No. 26 year 2003 dated 29 May 2003, regarding the Conversion of the Investment of the Republic of Indonesia into the Paid-in Capital of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero), and Decree of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), as the Bank's shareholders', No. KEP-154/M-MBU/2002 dated 29 October 2002.
- 2. Increase in fully paid capital of Rp5,000,000 from the additional paid-in capital based on the Decree of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia ("KMK RI") No. 227/202.02/2003 dated 23 May 2003 regarding "The Final Amount and Implementation of the Government's Rights Arising from the Additional Share of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) in Relation to the Commercial Banking Recapitalisation Program".

#### Management stock option plan

Based on the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS - LB) held on 29 May 2003, which was notarised by Notary Sutjipto, S.H., in Notarial Deed No. 142 dated 29 May 2003, the Bank's shareholders also agreed on employee and directors stock ownership plan through an Employee Stock Allocation ("ESA") Program and a Management Stock Option Plan ("MSOP"). The ESA program consists of a Share Plan Bonus and a Share Purchase at Discount program. MSOP is designated for Directors and Senior Management at certain levels and based on certain criteria. All costs and discounts related to the ESA program are recognised by the Bank through allocation of reserves. The management and execution of the ESA and MSOP programs are performed by the Board of Directors, while the supervision is performed by the Board of Commissioners.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 40. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

#### a. Authorised, issued and fully paid capital (continued)

Management stock option plan (continued)

On 14 July 2003, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia divested 4,000,000,000 shares representing 20.00% of its ownership in Bank Mandiri through an Initial Public Offering (IPO).

As a follow up action on the Government of Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 27/2003 dated 2 June 2003, which approved the divestment of the Government ownership in Bank Mandiri of up to 30.00%, and based on a decision of *Tim Kebijakan Privatisasi Badan Usaha Milik Negara* No. Kep-05/TKP/01/2004 dated 19 January 2004, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia divested an additional 10.00% of ownership interest in Bank Mandiri or 2,000,000,000 shares of Series B common shares on 11 March 2004 through private placement.

On 14 July 2003, the date of the IPO, through MSOP Stage 1, the Bank issued 378,583,785 share options for the management with an exercise price of Rp742.50 (full amount) per share and a nominal value of Rp500 (full amount) per share. The share options are recorded in the Shareholders' Equity account - Share Options at fair value amounted to Rp69.71 (full amount) per share options. MSOP Stage 1 has been exercised in total 375,365,957 shares, thereby increasing the total issued and fully paid capital by Rp187.683, share premium by Rp117,193.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 16 May 2005 approved MSOP Stage 2 amounted to 312,000,000 share options. The exercise price for each share is Rp1,190.50 (full amount) to be exercised in the first year and Rp2,493 (full amount) to be exercised in the second year and the following year. The nominal value per share is Rp500 (full amount). The Bank recorded MSOP Stage 2 in the shareholders' equity account - Share Options with fair value amounted to Rp642.28 (full amount) per share options. MSOP Stage 2 has been exercised in total of 311,713,697 shares thereby increasing the total issued and fully paid capital by Rp155,857 and share premium by Rp425,233.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 22 May 2006 approved MSOP Stage 3 amounted to 309,416,215 share options.

The exercise price for each share in the MSOP Stage 3 is Rp1,495.08 (full amount) with nominal value of Rp500 (full amount) per share. The Bank recorded MSOP Stage 3 as part of the shareholders' equity account at fair value amounted to Rp593.89 (full amount) per share option. The total option that has been exercised in MSOP Stage 3 was 309,415,088 shares thereby increasing the total issued and fully paid capital by Rp154,707 and share premium by Rp491,651.

On 27 December 2010, Bank Mandiri submitted a first registration to Financial Services Authority (FSA) (formerly Capital Market Supervisory Board and Financial Institution (Bapepam and LK)) in relation to the Limited Public Offering (LPO) to the Bank's shareholders in respect to the issuance of Pre-emptive Rights ("HMETD") of 2,336,838,591 series B shares. The Limited Public Offering has been approved by the Board of Commissioners through its letter dated 29 April 2010. The Bank has submitted the notification letter regarding the Limited Public Offering to Bank Indonesia through its letter dated 17 September 2010. The Limited Public Offering has been enacted through the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 75 of 2010 dated 20 November 2010.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **40. SHARE CAPITAL** (continued)

#### a. Authorised, issued and fully paid capital (continued)

Management stock option plan (continued)

LPO has been approved by Bapepam-LK through its letter No. S-807/BL/2011 dated 27 January 2011, and the LPO has become effective after obtaining approval in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 28 January 2011.

The Pre-emptive Rights of 2,336,838,591 shares were traded during the period of 14-21 February 2011 with an exercise price of Rp5,000 (full amount) per share which resulted in an additional of issued and paid-up capital amounted to Rp1,168,420.

Based on the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (RUPS - LB) held on 21 August 2017, shareholders of Bank Mandiri approved to split Bank Mandiri's stock from Rp500 (full amount) per share to Rp250 (full amount) per share which made Bank Mandiri's equity amounted to 46,666,666 shares consist of 1 Dwiwarna series A share and 46,666,666,665 series B common shares. There are no changes for Bank Mandiri's authorised, issued and fully paid capital which caused by the stock split. The stock split effective started from 13 September 2017.

#### b. Additional paid-in capital/share premium

The additional paid-in capital/shares premium as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp17,643,264 from the Limited Public Offering (LPO), the Recapitalization Program (Note 1c) and the sale of Bank Mandiri's shareholdings in UGM and BDP as well as the merger Bank Syariah Mandiri (BSM), Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah (BRIS) and Bank Negara Indonesia Syariah (BNIS) became Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). The shares premium amounted to Rp17,535,764 including premium from the LPO (Note 40a) amounting to Rp10,515,774 before deducting the costs related to the LPO amounting to Rp274,078. The additional premium for shares in 2013 amounting to Rp113,817 in the consolidated financial statements (Rp273,932 in the financial statements of the Parent Entity) came from the transfer of ownership of Bank Mandiri's shares in UGM and BDP to entities under common control, i.e. the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the investment in the consolidated financial statements. The additional shares premium of Rp327,072 from the merger of BSM, BRIS and BNIS into BSI.

The difference between selling price and book value of shares recorded as share premium in Parent Entity and consolidated financial statements are amounted to Rp273,932 and Rp113,817, respectively.

Based on the results of a due diligence review conducted on behalf of the Government dated 31 December 1999 and Management Contract (IMPA) dated 8 April 2000, it was decided that there was an excess on recapitalisation amounted to Rp4,069,000. The Bank has refunded Rp2,657,000 of Government Recapitalisation Bonds to the Government on 7 July 2000 pursuant to the Management Contract. The remaining balance of Rp1,412,000 was refunded to the Government on 25 April 2003 based on approval from the shareholders during its meeting on 29 October 2002 and the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Decision Letter No. KEP-154/M-MBU/2002 dated 29 October 2002.

The refund for above excess of recapitalisation amounted to Rp1,412,000 includes a portion of issued and fully paid capital of Rp251,000.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 40. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

### b. Additional paid-in capital/share premium (continued)

On 23 May 2003, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia issued Decree (KMK-RI) No. 227/KMK.02/2003 dated 23 May 2003, which was amended by KMK-RI No. 420/KMK.02/2003 dated 30 September 2003, which provides further guidance on Government Regulations No. 52 year 1999 and No. 97 year 1999 regarding the final additional Government participation in Bank Mandiri's capital.

The following are the matters decided under the KMK-RI:

- a. The final Bank Mandiri recapitalisation amount is Rp173,801,315;
- b. The recapitalisation fund of Rp5,000,000 is converted into 5,000,000 new shares issued by Bank Mandiri with a nominal value of Rp1,000,000 (full amount) per share;
- c. The remaining recapitalisation fund amount of Rp168,801,315 is recorded as share premium within the capital structure of Bank Mandiri.

Through quasi-reorganisation, the Bank's accumulated losses as of 30 April 2003 amounted to Rp162,874,901 were eliminated against additional paid-in capital/share premium.

#### c. Distribution of net income

Based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 10 March 2022 and 15 March 2021, the shareholders approved the distribution of the 2021 and 2020 net income as follows:

	2021	2020
Dividends	16,816,893	10,271,552
Retained earnings Unappropriated	11,211,262	6,847,701
	28,028,155	17,119,253
Dividend per share (full amount)	360.64	220.27

Dividends from 2021 net income amounted to Rp16,816,893 were paid on 6 April 2022 and dividends from 2020 net income amounted to Rp10,271,552 were paid on 12 April 2021. Payment of dividends were recorded in the consolidated statement of changes in equity at the year the payment was made.

### d. Treasury stock

The Bank buyback its shares which was triggered by a slowdown and economic pressure both regionally and nationally, among others, was caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. Furthermore, the condition of stock trading on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from the beginning of 2020 to 9 March 2020 experienced significant pressure as indicated by a decrease in the Composite Stock Price Index (IHSG) of 18.46%. Furthermore, in order to provide an economic stimulus and reduce the impact of a significantly fluctuating market, Financial Service Authority (FSA) issued SEOJK No. 3/SEOJK.04/2020, to ease Issuers or Public Companies to carry out corporate action to buy back shares without violating applicable laws and regulations. This is one of the considerations for the Bank to carry out the buy back process.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 40. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

### d. Treasury stock (continued)

For the share buyback, the Bank also refers to FSA Regulation No. 2/POJK.04/2013 regarding the Buyback Shares Issued by Issuers or Public Companies in Market Conditions that Fluctuate Significantly ("POJK No. 2/POJK.04/2013"). FSA Circular Letter No. 3/SEOJK.04/2020 regarding Other Conditions as Market Conditions with Significant Fluctuation in the Implementation of Share Buybacks Issued by Issuers or Public Companies ("SEOJK No. 3/SEOJK.04/2020").

The buyback of the shares were carried out in stages for a period of 3 (three) months starting from 20 March 2020 to 19 June 2020, where the buyback transactions were carried out through the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Until the period of share buyback, the Bank has bought back 35,400,000 (full amount) shares with a total acquisition value of Rp150,895 which are recorded as treasury shares, which are a deduction of equity.

In accordance with the Bank's Disclosure of Information on 17 June 2022, as of 31 December 2022 the Bank no longer owns treasury shares. Based on the decision of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 10 March 2022, among others, it has been approved the transfer of shares resulting from the buyback in 2020 which are kept as treasury shares of the Company in the amount of 35,400,000 (thirty five million four hundred thousand) shares, on 15 June 2022 the Company has completed the entire process of transferring the shares resulting from the buyback to the Company's employees through the ESOP program in the amount of 35,400,000 (thirty five million four hundred thousand) shares to 3,036 employees.

# e. Transfer of part of the Series B shares owned by the Republic of Indonesia to the Indonesia Investment Authority

Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 111 of 2021 concerning the Addition of the State Equity Participation of the Republic of Indonesia into the Capital of the Investment Management Institution, it has been stipulated that the addition of the state's equity participation to the Investment Management Institution (in this case the Indonesia Investment Authority). The additional shares participation comes from the transfer of part of the Series B shares owned by the Republic of Indonesia to the Company.

Furthermore, according to the Notary Deed No. 32 dated 23 December 2021 regarding the Agreement on the Transfer of Rights to the Shares of the Republic of Indonesia in PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. to and with the purpose of addition of the State Equity Participation of the Republic of Indonesia into the Capital of the Investment Management Institution, made by Fathiah Helmi SH, the transfer of part of the Series B shares belonging to the Republic of Indonesia in the Company to the Indonesia Investment Authority has been effective after the signing of the Deed on 23 December 2021.

The transfer of part of the Series B shares owned by the Republic of Indonesia in the Company to the Indonesia Investment Authority in the amount of 3,733,333,333 shares or 8%, so that the Series B shares owned by the Republic of Indonesia in the Company became 24,266,666,666 shares or 52%.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 41. INTEREST INCOME AND SHARIA INCOME

Interest income and sharia income are as follow:

	2022	2021
Interest income		
Loans	69,381,204	62,112,327
Government bonds	16,356,052	11,758,623
Consumer financing income	4,962,803	3,918,965
Marketable securities	3,184,751	3,823,529
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	1,445,773	960,413
Others receivables - trade transactions	552,983	357,844
Margin	32,373	37,559
Others	27,936	64,685
	95,943,875	83,033,945
Sharia income		
Net Murabahah and Istishna	11,446,687	10,184,237
Musyarakah profit sharing	4,727,321	4,237,160
Mudharabah profit sharing	142,040	218,525
Net Ijarah	122,195	75,219
	16,438,243	14,715,141
	112,382,118	97,749,086

Included in interest income from loans is interest income recognised on the non-impaired portion of the impaired loans for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp294,592 and Rp240,177 and fees and commissions income directly attributable to lending activities amortised using effective interest rate method for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp2,921,410 and Rp1,884,645, respectively.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021 included in interest income and sharia income was income from transaction with related parties on government bonds and treasury bills amounted to Rp16,356,052 and Rp11,758,623, respectively (Note 57).

#### 42. INTEREST EXPENSE AND SHARIA EXPENSE

Interest expense and sharia expense are incurred on the following:

	2022	2021
Interest expense		
Time deposits	7,133,032	8,216,845
Demand deposits	5,517,701	4,917,786
Debt securities issued	3,300,992	2,452,537
Fund borrowings	2,494,105	2,031,983
Saving deposits	1,983,441	2,806,246
Subordinated loans and marketable securities	1,788	2,127
Others	15,536	13,983
	20,446,595	20,441,507

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 42. INTEREST EXPENSE AND SHARIA EXPENSE (continued)

_	2022	2021
Sharia expense Mudharabah time deposits Mudharabah saving deposits Musytarakah - mudharabah musytarakah	2,874,965 564,411 387,406	3,457,121 620,876 115,088
Certificate of interbank <i>mudharabah</i> investment Restricted investments Fund borrowing received and subordinated sharia notes	132,936 59,848 12,603	1,098 50,902 -
	4,032,169	4,245,085
=		24,000,332

Included in interest expense and sharia expense are interest expense from related parties transactions related to interest expense of fund borrowing for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp31,672 and Rp25,636, respectively (Note 57).

### 43. FEES AND COMMISIONS

	2022	2021
Loans	3,954,380	3,180,237
E-channel transactions	3,821,188	3,475,974
Deposit transactions	2,830,370	2,537,826
Credit cards	2,625,907	1,975,128
Marketable securities	2,305,867	1,809,377
Trade transactions	1,464,015	1,347,620
Remittances, clearings and collections	1,104,758	468,650
Custodian and trustee	248,109	206,908
Bancassurance	171,623	220,934
Restructuring compensation income (Ta'wid)	31,530	36,891
Others	244,401	149,148
	18,802,148	15,408,693

### 44. INCOME FROM FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS CLASSIFICATION - NET

_	2022	2021
Gain from derivatives transactions - net	2,734,125	2,918,235
Interest income	811,673	575,964
Unrealised gain/(loss) from decrease in fair value - net	86,069	(73,610)
Gain from sales - net	(137,458)	517,294
Total	3,494,409	3,937,883

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

# 45. OTHER OPERATING INCOME - OTHERS

	2022	2021
Recoveries from written-off loans and sharia receivables/financing principal Other administration and commission income Penalty income Dividend income from mutual fund and investment Benefits from investments Recovery from written-off interest from loans Stamp duty income Safety deposit box EDC rent income	7,830,026 1,949,891 696,574 654,297 221,830 221,623 60,243 39,901 34,003	5,526,413 2,236,765 494,207 316,715 103,374 198,265 28,901 39,791 38,060
Others  Total	275,758	9,681,444

# **46. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES**

	2022	2021
(Allowance)/reversal for provision of impairment losses on: Current accounts with other banks (Note 5d) Placements with other banks (Note 6e) Marketable securities (Note 7g) Other receivables - trade transactions (Note 9d) Loans (Note 12A.e, 12B.j) Consumer financing receivables (Note 13d) Net investment finance leases (Note 14d) Acceptance receivables (Note 15d) Investments in shares (Note16c)	5,165 (1,948) 26,899 (27,813) (15,451,121) (708,402) (32,438) 146,934 (53,658)	51,094 825 45,336 225,659 (19,792,827) (832,853) (51,248) (73,877) (461)
Total	(16,096,382)	(20,428,352)

# 47. ALLOWANCE FOR OTHER PROVISIONS AND OPERATIONAL RISK LOSSES

	2022	2021
(Allowance)/reversal provision or expenses for: Losses from operational risk - external fraud	(44,671)	(19,121)
Losses from operational risk - management	,	, ,
execution, delivering and processing	(41,610)	(3,484)
Losses from operational risk - internal fraud Losses from operational risk - business activity	(15,411)	(8,006)
disruption and system failure Losses from operational risk - clients, products &	(3,172)	(353)
business practices	(821)	(35)
Fines/penalty '	(502)	(2 <del>84</del> )
Losses from operational risk - damage to physical assets	(109)	-
Estimated losses arising from fraud cases	-	(898)
Estimated losses arising from legal cases	11,353	7,453
Other assets (Note 20)	(187,130)	(253,214)
Total	(282,073)	(277,942)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 48. UNREALISED GAINS FROM INCREASE IN FAIR VALUE OF POLICYHOLDERS INVESTMENT IN UNIT-LINK CONTRACTS

	2022	2021
Changes in fair value of policyholders' investment Decrease in unit-link contracts liability Others	1,236,623 (1,236,623)	741,345 (741,345) 2,824
Total	<u>-</u>	2,824

#### 49. GAIN ON SALE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES AND GOVERNMENT BONDS

	2022	2021	
Government bonds	643,693	2,236,539	
Marketable securities	255,886	1,005,861	
Total	899,579	3,242,400	

### 50. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Salaries, wages, pension and tax allowances	14,954,642	13,806,946
Bonuses and others	4,019,157	4,802,905
Religious holidays allowance, leave and		
other related expenses	2,097,592	2,041,614
Employee benefits in kind	2,001,636	1,700,042
Provision for tantiem	611,600	356,710
Training and education	540,062	340,484
Allowance/(reversal) of provision for post-employment	•	,
benefits	417,057	(371,589)
Total	24,641,746	22,677,112

Total gross salaries and allowances, bonus and tantiem, long-term employment benefits of the Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee, Sharia Supervisory Board and Senior Executive Vice President and Senior Vice President are amounted to Rp1,837,516 and Rp1,376,923 (Note 57) for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively, as follows:

	2022				
	Salaries and allowance	Bonus and tantiem	Long-term employment benefits	Total	
The Board of Commissioners	81,674	179,241	5,959	266,874	
Directors	236,859	465,350	24,670	726,879	
Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee	7,523	432	22	7,977	
Sharia Supervisory Board Senior Executive Vice Presidents and	2,906	3,170	-	6,076	
Senior Vice President	466,432	340,129	23,149	829,710	
Total	795,394	988,322	53,800	1,837,516	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **50. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES**(continued)

2021

	Salaries and allowance	Bonus and tantiem	Long-term employment benefits	Total
The Board of Commissioners	73,446	110,808	5,170	189,424
Directors	214,788	313,384	22,726	550,898
Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee	6,819	- 440	39	6,858
Sharia Supervisory Board Senior Executive Vice Presidents and Senior Vice President	2,472 425,379	442 174,918	26,531	2,915 626,828
Total	722,904	599,552	54,467	1,376,923

#### 51. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022	2021
Professional fees	5,144,072	4,497,831
Goods/services provided by third parties	2,967,607	2,764,897
Promotion	2,077,000	1,437,972
Depreciation of right of use assets (Note 18a)	1,852,876	1,401,951
Repairs and maintenance	1,776,904	1,863,203
Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 18a)	1,565,310	1,362,444
Communication	1,454,794	1,303,521
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 19)	1,095,451	805,226
Rent	897,454	931,795
Office supplies	883,617	869,798
Transportations	602,830	412,802
Electricity, water and gas	527,378	605,459
Tax other than income tax	234,587	186,193
Traveling	172,226	68,436
Zakat	141,405	101,684
Insurance	100,714	162,141
Interest on lease liability (Note 18a)	64,025	63,227
Government program	54,108	94,057
Social and Environmental Responsibility	52,902	51,904
Security	52,054	53,566
Recruitment	15,571	9,960
Others	369,667	471,632
Neto	22,102,552	19,519,699

For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, promotions expenses include the reward/prize expenses of third party funds amounted to Rp55,423 and Rp62,527, respectively.

Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) is an ongoing commitment to contribute to economic development and the company's concern for the community. Based on the Minister of BUMN Regulation Number PER-05/MBU/04/2021 concerning the Social and Environmental Responsibility Program for State-Owned Enterprises and the Minister of BUMN Regulation No. PER-06/MBU/09/2022 concerning Amendments to the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation No. PER-05/MBU/04/2021 Regarding the Social and Environmental Responsibility Program for State-Owned Enterprises, the TJSL Program is performed by applying the principles of integration, direction, measurable impact and accountability. In practice, the distribution of TJSL is performed using the company's expense budget (on balance sheet) and the balance of funds originating from the provision for a portion of the profit allocated until the end of 2015 (off balance sheet). Realization of the on balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 was Rp52,902 and Rp51,904, respectively, while from the off balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were Rp84,728 and Rp79,960, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY**

Under the Bank's policy, other than salaries, employees are entitled to allowances and benefits, such as religious holiday allowance, medical reimbursements, bereavement money and benefits, leave allowance, functional allowance for certain levels, pension plan for permanent employees, incentives based on employee's and the Bank's performance and post-employment benefits in accordance with prevailing Employment Law and Bank Mandiri Collective Labor Agreement.

#### Pension plan

Bank Mandiri has 5 (five) Pension Funds in the form of Employer Pension Funds (DPPK) consisting of 1 (one) Pension Fund that organizes a Defined Contribution Pension Program (PPIP) and 4 (four) Pension Funds that organizes a Defined Benefit Pension Program (PPMP) as follows:

a. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund (Defined Contribution Pensiun Program)

Dana Pensiun Pemberi Kerja Program Pensiun luran Pasti (DPPK-PPIP) or Bank Mandiri Pension Fund (Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri (DPBM)) which was established on 1 August 1999 based on Board of Directors's resolution No. 004/KEP.DIR/1999 dated 26 April 1999 regarding Pension Plan of Bank Mandiri's pension fund. Regulation established by Bank Mandiri pension fund were approved by the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia through its Decision Letter No. KEP/300/KM.017/1999 dated 14 July 1999 and was published in the Additional of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 62 dated 3 August 1999.

The regulations for Pension Funds from Bank Mandiri Pension Funds have been last adjusted based on the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. KEP.DIR/4/2022 dated 9 February 2022. The adjustment was made in the framework of implementing Periodic Pension Benefit Payments by the Bank Mandiri Pension Fund and has received approval from the Financial Services Authority based on the Decree of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-246/NB.11/2022 dated 25 April 2022 and announced in the Additional of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 45 dated 7 June 2022.

The pension contribution is recorded for each members, which jointly borne by the employer and the members:

- 1. The member is obliged to contribute 5% (five per hundred) of basic pension income.
- 2. The employer is obliged to contribute 10% (ten per hundred) of basic pension income.

The Bank Mandiri's pension funds invest their financial resources including deposits on call at Bank Mandiri. Balance on deposit on call as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp9,200 and Rp10,200, respectively. The interest rate of the deposits are the same with interest rate for third party time deposits.

For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank has paid pension contribution of Rp538,691 and Rp507,805, respectively.

b. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund (Defined Benefit Pension Program)

Four employer's pension funds provide defined benefits program (DPPK-PPMP), which from the merger of 4 (four) legacy banks, namely:

- 1. Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri One (Bank Bumi Dava).
- 2. Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri Two (Bank Dagang Negara),
- 3. Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri Three (Bank Exim) and
- 4. Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri Four (Bank Pembangunan Indonesia),

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)

#### Pension plan (continued)

#### b. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund (Defined Benefit Pension Program) (continued)

The members of the pension funds are employees from legacy bank with working period of three years or more at the merger date which were active employees, ex employees (resigned but did not transfer his/her right to other pension fund) and retired members.

The regulations for Pension Funds from Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One (DPBM One), Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two (DPBM Two), Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Three (DPBM Three) and Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four (DPBM Four) have been changed several times, in order to comply with the applicable laws and regulations, as follows:

#### 1. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One

For the purpose of the merger of PT Bank Bumi Daya (Persero) into PT Bank Mandiri (Persero), a Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) No. 021A/KEP.DIR/1999 dated 31 July 1999 was stipulated, which was approved by the Minister based on Decree No. KEP-394/KM.17/1999 dated 15 November 1999, under the name Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One.

The regulations for Pension Funds from Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One have been last adjusted based on the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. KEP.DPB1/001/2022 dated 29 March 2022. Adjustments were made in order to provide increased Pension Benefits to Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One, Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two and Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four and provide other benefits in the form of additional benefits to each Pension Fund.

This change in Pension Fund Regulations from Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One has been approved by the Financial Services Authority based on Decision of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-22/NB.1/2022 dated 8 April 2022.

#### 2. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two

For the purpose of the merger of PT Bank Dagang Negara (Persero) into PT Bank Mandiri (Persero), a Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) No. 021B/KEP.DIR/1999 dated 31 July 1999 was stipulated, which was approved by the Minister based on Decree No. KEP-395/KM.17/1999 dated 15 November 1999, under the name Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two.

The regulations for Pension Funds from the Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two have been last adjusted based on the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. KEP.DPB2/001/2022 dated 29 March 2022. Adjustments were made in order to provide increased Pension Benefits to Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One, Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two and Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four and provide Other Benefits in the form of Additional Benefits to each Pension Fund.

These changes to the Pension Fund Regulations from the Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two have been approved by the Financial Services Authority based on the Decree of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-23/NB.1/2022 dated 8 April 2022.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)

Pension plan (continued)

b. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund (Defined Benefit Pension Program) (continued)

#### 3. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Three

For the purpose of the merger of PT Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia (Persero) into PT Bank Mandiri (Persero), a Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) No. 021C/KEP.DIR/1999 dated 31 July 1999 was stipulated, which was approved by the Minister based on the Decree No. KEP-396/KM.17/1999 dated 15 November 1999, under the name Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Three.

The regulations for Pension Funds from the Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Three have been last adjusted based on the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. KEP.DPB3/001/2022 dated 29 March 2022. Adjustments were made in order to provide increased Pension Benefits to Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One, Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two and Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four and provide Other Benefits in the form of Additional Benefits to each Pension Fund.

This change to the Pension Fund Regulations from the Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Three has been approved by the Financial Services Authority based on the Decision of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-24/NB.1/2022 dated 8 April 2022.

### 4. Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four

For the purpose of the merger of PT Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (Persero) into PT Bank Mandiri (Persero), a Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) No. 021D/KEP.DIR/1999 dated 31 July 1999 was stipulated, which was approved by the Minister based on Decree No. KEP-397/KM.17/1999 dated 15 November 1999, under the name Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four.

The regulations for Pension Funds from the Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four have been last adjusted based on the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. No. KEP.DPB4/001/2022 dated 29 March 2022. Adjustments were made in order to provide increased Pension Benefits to Bank Mandiri Pension Fund One, Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Two and Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four and provide other benefits in the form of additional benefits to each Pension Fund.

This amendment to the Pension Fund Regulations from the Bank Mandiri Pension Fund Four has been approved by the Financial Services Authority based on the Decree of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. KEP-25/NB.1/2022 dated 8 April 2022.

The actuarial calculation on pension benefits liability for Bank only as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were based on estimated actuarial calculation for the year ended 31 December 2022 as stated in report of Enny Diah Awal Actuary Consultant Firm dated 3 January 2023 with method of "Projected Unit Credit".

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)**

## Pension plan (continued)

The assumptions used for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME
Discount rate	7.30% (2021: 6.80% per annum)	7.30% (2021: 6.80% per annum)	7.30% (2021: 6.80% per annum)	7.30% (2021: 6.80% per annum)
Expected rate of return on pension plan assets	9.50% per annum	9.50% per annum	9.50% per annum	9.50% per annum
Working period used	As of 31 July 1999	As of 31 July 1999	As of 31 July 1999	As of 31 July 1999
Pensionable salary (PhDP) used	Basic Salary x Index registered on 31 July 1999, which adjusted on 31 December 2002	Basic Salary + Other Benefits registered on 31 July 1999, which adjusted on 31 December 2002	(Basic Salary + Family Allowance) x Expensive allowance for branches registered on 31 July 1999, which adjusted on 31 December 2002	Basic Salary registered on 31 July 1999, which adjusted on 31 December 2002
Expected rates of PhDP increase	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mortality rate table	80% UN 2010 Male	80% UN 2010 Male	80% UN 2010 Male	80% UN 2010 Male
Turnover rate	Age 23 - 29 = 10.00% Age 30 - Normal Retirement Age = 3.50% decreasing linearly up to 0.00%	Age 23 - 29 = 10. 00% Age 30 - Normal Retirement Age = 3.50% decreasing linearly up to 0.00%	Age 23 - 29 = 10.00% Age 30 - Normal Retirement Age = 3.50% decreasing linearly up to 0.00%	Age 23 - 29 = 10.00% Age 30 - Normal Retirement Age = 3.50% decreasing linearly up to 0.00%
Disability rate	10.00% of mortality rate	10.00% of mortality rate	10.00% of mortality rate	10.00% of mortality rate
Actuarial method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit
Normal retirement age	48 years old to 56 years depending on the grades	56 years old for all grades	56 years old for all grades	56 years old for all Grades
Expected rate of pension benefit increase	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.00% per year
Tax rates - average	3.00% of benefit	3.00% of benefit	3.00% of benefit	3.00% of benefit

The present value of the pension benefit obligations and net fair value of plan assets as of 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME
Present value of the pension benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets	(1,321,307)	(1,453,642)	(600,389)	(466,605)
	1,420,106	1,465,542	626,880	608,820
Funded Status	98,799	11,900	26,491	142,215
Asset ceiling*)	(98,799)	(11,900)	(26,491)	(142,215)
Pension Plan Program Assets recognised in consolidated statement of financial position ")		-		-

There are no unrecognised accumulated actuarial loss-net nor unrecognised past service cost and there are no present value of available future refunds or reductions of future contributions.

There are no plan assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the requirements under SFAS No. 24 regarding "Employee Benefits" are

not fulfilled.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)**

#### Pension plan (continued)

The present value of the pension benefit obligations and net fair value of plan assets as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME
Present value of the pension benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets	(1,391,911)	(1,555,396)	(648,544)	(483,878)
	1,530,656	1,592,830	653,055	654,604
Funded Status	138,745	37,434	4,511	170,726
Asset ceiling*)	(138,745)	(37,434)	(4,511)	(170,726)
Pension Plan Program Assets recognised in consolidated statement of financial position ")	_		_	-

There are no unrecognised accumulated actuarial loss-net nor unrecognised past service cost and there are no present value of available future refunds or reductions of

The composition of plan assets from Pension Fund for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

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	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME
Time deposit	8%	6%	2%	10%
Bonds	35%	41%	13%	22%
Direct placement	8%	20%	31%	3%
Land and building	26%	4%	33%	6%
Shares	2%	2%	0%	0%
Treasury bills	21%	26%	21%	59%
Others	0%	1%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

#### 2021

	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME
Time deposit	8%	10%	2%	26%
Bonds	36%	41%	19%	26%
Direct placement	8%	19%	30%	3%
Land and building	24%	4%	28%	5%
Shares	2%	2%	1%	1%
Treasury bills	21%	23%	17%	38%
Others	1%	1%	3%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

future contributions.

There are no plan assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the requirements under SFAS No. 24 regarding "Employee Benefits" are

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)

Pension plan (continued)

#### Labor Law and Bank Mandiri Collective Labor Agreement

Bank Mandiri has implemented an accounting policy for employment benefits SFAS No. 24 to recognise provision for employee service entitlements. Bank Mandiri recognizes provisions for employee long service benefits based on the Employment Law and and Bank Mandiri Collective Labor Agreements for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 respectively in the amounted of Rp3,184,090 and Rp3,237,028 (including compensation benefits of Rp8,240 for resigned employees which have not yet been paid and excluded from actuarial calculation) based on the estimated post employment benefit in the independent actuarial reports (Note 34).

Provision for employee service entitlements as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are estimated using the employees service entitlements calculation for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 as included in the independent actuarial report of Enny Diah Awal Actuary Consultant Firm dated 3 January 2023 and 3 January 2022, respectively. The assumptions used by the actuary are as follows:

- a. Discount rate is 7.30% per annum (2021: 7.40% per annum).
- b. Salary increase rate: 8.00%. (2021: 6.00% 8.00% per annum).
- c. Mortality rate table used is Indonesia Mortality 2019.
- d. Turnover rate: Age 23 29 = 10.00% Age 30 Normal Retirement Age = 3.50% decreasing linearly up to 0.00%.
- e. Actuarial method is projected unit credit method.
- f. Normal retirement age between 36 to 56 years according to the grades.
- g. Disability rate is 10.00% of death probability at each age.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined based on independent actuarial report as follows (Bank Mandiri only):

	2022	2021	
Provision for post employment benefits presented in statement of financial position	1,879,403	1,920,311	

The movement in present value of obligation over the year is as follows (Bank Mandiri only):

	2022	2021
Beginning balance of present value of obligation	1,920,311	2,811,930
Current service cost	200,823	276,943
Severance payment	33,660	22,191
Interest fee	139,120	207,040
Past service cost	1,603	(961,059)
Benefit paid	(130,766)	(175,433)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(285.348)	(261,301)
Ending balance of present value of obligation	1,879,403	1,920,311

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)**

Pension plan (continued)

### Labor Law and Bank Mandiri Collective Labor Agreement (continued)

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income based on independent actuarial report are as follows (Bank Mandiri only):

### **Profit or loss**

	2022	2021
Current service cost	234,483	299,134
Interest cost	139,120	207,040
Past service cost	1,603	(961,059)
Cost of pension benefits	375,206	(454,885)
Other Comprehensive Income		
	2022	2021
Financial assumptions (change in assumptions)	41,455	48,288
Experience adjustment (demographics and finances)	(326,803)	(309,589)
Actuarial gains recognized in		(22.4.22.1)
other comprehensive income	(285,348)	(261,301)
Reconciliations of provision for post employment benefits are	e as follows:	
	2022	2021
Bank Mandiri Beginning balance of provision for post		
employment benefits	1,920,311	2,811,930
Expenses during the year	375,206	(454,885)
Payments of benefits	(130,766)	(175,433)
Recognition of actuarial (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income	(285,348)	(261,301)
Provision for post employment benefits		
(Bank Mandiri only)	1,879,403	1,920,311
Subsidiaries Provision for post employment benefits	1,296,447	1,308,477
Total provision for post employment benefits (Note 34)	3,175,850°)	3,228,788 ^{*)}

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the amount does not include unpaid severance for resigned employees which have not yet been paid amounted to Rp8,240, which was excluded from actuarial calculation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)

Pension plan (continued)

### Labor Law and Bank Mandiri Collective Labor Agreement (continued)

The present value of funded benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets and the surplus on the program for the last five years, which are (Bank Mandiri only):

	31 December				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligations Fair value of plan assets	1,879,403	1,920,311	2,811,930	2,984,609	2,988,260
Deficit in the plan	1,879,403	1,920,311	2,811,930	2,984,609	2,988,260
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	114,748	309,589	228,319	330,750	389,056
Experience adjustments on asset program		-	-	-	-

#### **Pension Appreciation**

Bank Mandiri provides pension appreciation programs to employees who enter normal retirement age (age 56). This program is eligible for employees who have entered their ten years of service period. The present value for provision of pension appreciation program as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 based on an actuarial calculation amounted to Rp67,151 and Rp62,781, respectively (Notes 34).

The assumptions used for the period ending 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:
a. Discount rate: 7.30% (2021: 7.40%).
b. Gold price: Rp1,012,000 (2021: Rp932,000) (full amount).

- Increment rate of gold price: 8.00%.

  Mortality rate table used is Indonesia Mortality 2019.

  Disability rate is 10% of death probability at each age.

  Turnover rate: Age 23 29 = 10.00% Age 30 Normal Retirement Age = 3.50% decreasing linearly up to 0.00%.
- Normal retirement age is until age of 56 years.
- Actuarial method used is projected unit credit method.

The movement in present value of obligation over the year is as follows (Bank Mandiri only):

	2022	2021
Beginning balance of present value of obligation Expenses during the year Benefit paid Actuarial gain through other	62,781 11,261 (5,140)	67,691 11,078 (5,492)
comprehensive income	(1,751)	(10,496)
Ending balance of present value of obligation (Note 34)	67,151	62,781

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income based on independent actuarial report are as follows (Bank Mandiri only):

### **Profit or Loss**

	2022	2021	
Current service cost Interest cost	6,745 4,516	6,207 4,871	
Cost of pension appreciation	11,261	11,078	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)

### Other Comprehensive Income

	2022	2021
Financial assumptions (change in assumptions) Experience adjustment	(866) (885)	401 (10,897)
Actuarial gains recognised in other comprehensive Income	(1,751)	(10,496)

### Reconciliation of PVDBO (Bank Mandiri only):

^	^	•	
_	υ	Z	4

DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME	UUTK and PKB BMRI	Pension Appreciation
1 391 911	1 555 396	648 544	483 878	1 920 311	62,781
-	-	-	-	, ,	6.745
88.495	100.012	41.755	_	/	4,516
-	-	-	30,770	1,603	-
-	-	-	-	33,660	-
(181,026)	(169,254)	(68,983)	(62,751)	(130,766)	(5,140)
(35,997)	(44,465)	(20,065)	(12,007)	41,455	(866)
57,924	11,954	(862)	26,715	(326,803)	(885)
1,321,307	1,453,643	600,389	466,605	1,879,403	67,151
	1,391,911 - 88,495 - (181,026) (35,997) 57,924	1,391,911 1,555,396 88,495 100,012  (181,026) (169,254) (35,997) (44,465) 57,924 11,954	1,391,911 1,555,396 648,544 88,495 100,012 41,755 	1,391,911 1,555,396 648,544 483,878 30,770 30,770 30,770 30,770 30,770 30,770	DPBMS         DPBMD         DPBMT         DPBME         PKB BMRI           1,391,911         1,555,396         648,544         483,878         1,920,311           -         -         -         -         200,823           88,495         100,012         41,755         -         139,120           -         -         -         30,770         1,603           -         -         -         -         33,660           (181,026)         (169,254)         (68,983)         (62,751)         (130,766)           (35,997)         (44,465)         (20,065)         (12,007)         41,455           57,924         11,954         (862)         26,715         (326,803)

### 2021

	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME	UUTK and PKB BMRI	Pension Appreciation
Beginning balances of PVDBO Current service cost Interest cost of PVDBO Past service cost Severance pay Benefit payments from plan assets	1,383,842 89,128 - (184,248)	1,623,228 - 105,947 - (175,528)	695,561 - 45,566 - (70,365)	500,659 32,504 - (59,186)	2,811,930 276,943 207,040 (961,059) 22,191 (175,433)	67,691 6,207 4,871 - (5,492)
Actuarial (gain)/losses from PVDBO: (Gain)/losses on change of assumption in economic (Gain)/losses on experience adjustment Ending balances of PVDBO	8,835 94,354 <b>1,391,911</b>	10,574 (8,825) 1,555,396	4,429 (26,647) 648,544	3,734 6,167 <b>483,878</b>	48,288 (309,589) 1,920,311	402 (10,898) 62,781

### Reconciliation of plan assets (Bank Mandiri only):

#### 2022

	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME
Beginning fair value of plan assets Benefit payments from plan assets Interest income in plan assets Result of plan assets (exclude interest income)	1,530,656 (181,026) 97,929 (27,453)	1,592,830 (169,254) 102,558 (60,592)	653,055 (68,983) 42,062 746	654,604 (62,751) 42,379 (25,412)
Ending fair value plan assets	1,420,106	1,465,542	626,880	608,820

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)**

Reconciliation of plan assets (Bank Mandiri only) (continued):

2021				
DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME	
1,550,395 (184,249) 100,621 63,889	1,656,802 (175,529) 108,263 3,294	690,411 (70,365) 45,211 (12,202)	649,195 (59,186) 42,752 21,843	
1,530,656	1,592,830	653,055	654,604	
	1,550,395 (184,249) 100,621 63,889	DPBMS         DPBMD           1,550,395         1,656,802           (184,249)         (175,529)           100,621         108,263           63,889         3,294	1,550,395	

Movements in other comprehensive income:

Movements in other comprehensive income for the Bank Mandiri only for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follows:

				2022		
	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME	UUTK and PKB BMRI	Pension Appreciation
Accumulated of actuarial gains on beginning year Actuarial gain of the current year		-	-	-	1,535,782 285,348	2,841 1,751
Accumulated actuarial gains on ending year					1,821,130	4,592
				2021		
	DPBMS	DPBMD	DPBMT	DPBME	UUK and PKB BMRI	Pension Appreciation
Accumulated of actuarial gains/(losses) on beginning year Actuarial gain of the current year	-	-	-	-	1,274,482 261,300	(7,655) 10,496
Accumulated actuarial gains on ending year		-		-	1,535,782	2,841

Employee benefits liabilities maturing on 31 December 2022 and 2021 related to UUK No. 13/2003 are as follows:

2022	2021
158,350	243,463
189,223	277,729
246,688	308,369
331,017	365,128
380,023	450,149
8,074,873	6,883,709
9,380,174	8,528,547
	158,350 189,223 246,688 331,017 380,023 8,074,873

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 10.42 years and 10.81 years, and the defined contribution obligation is 15.57 years and 16.24 years as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Actuary's calculation of employee pension benefits for Bank only as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were based on estimated actuarial calculation for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, that listed in the report from the Enny Diah Awal Actuary Consultant Firm dated 3 January 2023 and 3 January 2022 using the Projected Unit Credit method.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 52. PENSION PLAN AND SEVERANCE PAY (continued)

Provision for employee service entitlements of Subsidiaries as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were calculated by an independent actuary as included in the independent actuarial report as follows:

Subsidiaries	Independent Actuary	2022	2021
PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk.	Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office (2021 : Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office)	9 January 2023	10 January 2022
PT Mandiri Sekuritas	Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office (2021 : Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office)	30 December 2022	31 December 2021
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen	Nandi and Sutama Actuarial Consultant Office (2021 : Nandi and Sutama Actuarial Consultant Office)	6 January 2023	5 January 2022
PT Mandiri Tunas Finance	Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office (2021 : Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office)	2 January 2023	3 January 2022
PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services	Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office (2021 : Steven & Mouritz Actuarial Consultant Office)	11 January 2023	10 January 2022
PT Asuransi Jiwa InHealth Indonesia	Nurichwan Actuarial Consulting Office (2021 : Nurichwan Actuarial Consulting Office)	2 January 2023	31 December 2021
PT Mandiri Utama Finance Indonesia	Bambang Sudrajad Actuarial Consultant Office (2021 : Bambang Sudrajad Actuarial Consultant Office)	31 December 2022	31 December 2021

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in actuarial assumptions are as follows (Bank Mandiri only) (unaudited):

	2022	2021
Changes of assumptions: 1% increase in discount rate	(1,714,955)	(1,712,675)
1% decrease in discount rate	2,112,449	2,246,548

#### 53. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES - OTHERS - NET

_	2022	2021
Insurance premiums on third party funds		
guarantee program	2,677,069	2,388,224
Fees and commissions expenses	1,191,845	1,134,128
Regulator fee	714,978	584,941
Fees related to credit card and ATM transaction	503,211	422,729
Insurance marketing personnel compensation	238,206	234,046
Bancassurance fee	150,310	150,614
Impairment loss on ijarah asset	111,239	45,226
Group insurance commisions	59,969	49,575
Membership fee	53,149	35,973
Fees from RTGS, remittance and clearing transactions	47,122	45,088
Early payment - treasury transaction	38,123	-
Murabahah margin deduction expense	22,056	15,431
Others	708,483	1,837,381
	6,515,760	6,943,356

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## 54. NON-OPERATING (EXPENSE)/INCOME - NET

	2022	2021
Gain/(loss) on sale of fixed assets	2,821	(114,086)
Others - net	206,816	32,304
Net	209,637	(81,782)

### 55. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The following accounts represent accounts which are recorded as off-balance sheet:

	2022	2021
COMMITMENTS		
Commitment payables: Unused loan facilities*)		
Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	(75,635,375) (121,899,606)	(84,010,917) (109,300,267)
	(197,534,981)	(193,311,184)
Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit (Note 31):		
Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	(13,991,579) (14,325,702)	(9,307,478) (9,997,511)
	(28,317,281)	(19,304,989)
Commitment payables - net	(225,852,262)	(212,616,173)
CONTINGENCIES Contingent receivables:		
Guarantees received from other banks	28,052,019	27,557,087
Interest receivable on non-performing assets Others	12,467,774 34,355	13,278,668 32,729
	40,554,148	40,868,484
Contingent payables: Guarantees issued in the form of: Bank guarantees (Note 31):		
Related parties (Note 57)	(36,092,991)	(23,633,414)
Third parties	(74,913,516)	(78,758,125)
	(111,006,507)	(102,391,539)
Standby letter of credit (Note 31)	<b>.</b>	
Related parties (Note 57) Third parties	(5,810,458) (6,019,854)	(12,239,512) (5,458,399)
	(11,830,312)	(17,697,911)
Others	(2,154,323)	(1,561,169)
Total	(124,991,142)	(121,650,619)
Contingent payables - net	(84,436,994)	(80,782,135)
	(310,289,256)	(293,398,308)

^{*)} Include unused committed and uncommitted loans facilities

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **56. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

The fair value of forward and cross currency swap transactions are presented as derivative receivables/payables in the consolidated statement of financial position (Note 11).

Details of the outstanding buy and sell foreign currency spot transactions (Bank Mandiri only) as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

			2022		
	Spot - Buy	/		Spot -	Sell
Original Currency	Original currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent		currency mount)	Rupiah equivalent
United States Dollar Others*)	214,415,000	3,337,906 266,667	2	19,939,000	3,423,900 249,199
		3,604,573			3,673,099
			2021		
	Spot - Buy	<u>/</u>		Spot -	Sell
Original Currency	Original currency (full amount)	Rupiah equivalent		currency mount)	Rupiah equivalent
United States Dollar Others*)	71,440,000	1,018,198 186,190	1	13,175,000	1,613,027 1,042,428
		1,204,388			2,655,455
United States Dollar	(full amount)	1,018,198 186,190	(full a	mount)	equiv

^{*)} Consist of various currencies

#### 57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties:

#### • Related party relationship as the controlling shareholder:

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry.

#### Related parties relationship by ownership and/or management:

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
1.	PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia	Associate Company
2.	PT Mandiri AXA General Insurance	Associate Company
3.	Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri	Bank Mandiri as a founder
4.	Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 1	Bank Mandiri as a founder
5.	Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 2	Bank Mandiri as a founder
6.	Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 3	Bank Mandiri as a founder
7.	Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 4	Bank Mandiri as a founder
		Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri (since
8.	PT Bumi Daya Plaza	19 December 2013)
	•	Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri (since
9.	PT Pengelola Investama Mandiri	19 December 2013)
	· ·	Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri (since
10.	PT Usaha Gedung Mandiri	19 December 2013)
11.	PT Estika Daya Mandiri	Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 1
40	PT Asuransi Staco Mandiri (formerly	•
12.	PT Asuransi Staco Jasapratama)	Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 2
13.	PT Mulia Sasmita Bhakti	Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 3
14.	PT Krida Upaya Tunggal	Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 4
15.	PT Wahana Optima Permai	Controlled by Dana Pensiun Bank Mandiri 4
16.	Koperasi Kesehatan Pegawai dan Pensiunan	•
	Bank Mandiri (Mandiri Healthcare)	Significantly influenced by Bank Mandiri

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

### • Related parties relationship by ownership and/or management (continued):

Nature of related party transaction consists of investment in shares, debt securities issued, fund borrowings and subordinated loans, loans, customer deposits, and bank guarantees.

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
1.	EPC Energy Singapore Pte. Ltd	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
2.	Indometal London Ltd	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
3.	KSO Hutama – Wika – Adipatria (Irigasi Kapuas)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
4.	Maurel et Prom	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
5.	MIND ID TRADING Pte Ltd	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
6.	PHE ONWJ LLC	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
7.	PHE OSES	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
8.	PT Abipraya Nusantara Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
9.	PT Adhi Commuter Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
9. 10.	PT Adhi Persada Beton	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
11.	PT Adhi Persada Gedung	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
12.	PT Adhi Persada Gedung PT Adhi Persada Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
13.	PT Administrasi Medika	
		Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
14.	PT Aero Globe Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
15.	PT Aero Systems Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
16.	PT Aero Wisata	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
17.	PT Aerofood Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
18.	PT Aerojasa Cargo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
19.	PT Aerotrans Service Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
20.	PT Agro Sinergi Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
21.	PT Akses Pelabuhan Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
22.	PT Alam Lestari Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
23.	PT Alor Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
24.	PT Alur Pelayaran Barat Surabaya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
25.	PT Ararkula Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
26.	PT Aru Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
27.	PT Angkasa Pura Aviasi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
28.	PT Angkasa Pura Hotel	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
29.	PT Angkasa Pura I	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
30.	PT Angkasa Pura II	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
31.	PT Angkasa Pura Kargo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
32.	PT Angkasa Pura Logistic	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
33.	PT Angkasa Pura Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
34.	PT Angkasa Pura Propertindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
35.	PT Angkasa Pura Retail	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
36.	PT Angkasa Pura Sarana Digital	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
37.	PT Angkasa Pura Solusi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
38.	PT Angkasa Pura Solusi Integra	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
39.	PT Angkasa Pura Support	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
40.	PT Antam Resourcindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
41.	PT Artha Daya Coalindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
42.	PT Askrindo Mitra Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
43.	PT Asuransi BRI Life	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
44.	PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
45.	PT Asuransi Jasindo Syariah	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
46.	PT Asuransi Jiwa IFG	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
47.	PT Asuransi Jiwa Taspen	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
48.	PT Asuransi Kredit Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
49.	PT Asuransi Tugu Pratama Indonesia Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
50.	PT Badak Arun Solusi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
51.	PT Bahana Artha Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
52.	PT Bahana Securities	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
53.	PT Bahana TCW Investment Management	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
54.	PT Bakti Timah Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
55.	PT Balai Lelang Artha Gasia (Beku Operasi)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
56.	PT Banggai Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
57.	PT Bangkit Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
58.	PT Bangun Persada Jambi Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
59.	PT Bank Raya Indonesia (formerly PT BRI	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
60	Agroniaga Tbk)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
60. 61.	PT Banyan Koalindo Lestari PT Batubara Bukit Kendi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
62.	PT Baturaja Multi Usaha	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
63.	PT Barung Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
64.	PT Belitung Intipermai	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
65.	PT Benggala Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
66.	PT Bepondi Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
67.	PT Berdikari Logistik Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
68.	PT Berdikari United Livestock	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
69.	PT Berkah Multi Cargo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
70.	PT Berlian Jasa Terminal Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
71.	PT BGR Logistik Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
72.	PT Bhirawa Steel	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
73.	PT Bima Sepaja Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
<u>74</u> .	PT BNI Asset Management	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
75.	PT BNI Life Insurance	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
76.	PT BNI Sekuritas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
77.	PT Borneo Alumina Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
78. 70	PT Borneo Edo International	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
79. 80.	PT Brantas Adya Surya Energi PT Brantas Cakrawala Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
80. 81.	PT Brantas Cakrawala Energi PT Brantas Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
82.	PT Brantas Energi Mandiri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
83.	PT Brantas Hidro Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
84.	PT Brantas Mahalona Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
85.	PT Brantas Nipajaya Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
86.	PT Brantas Prospek Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
87.	PT Brantas Prospek Enjineering	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
88.	PT Brass Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
89.	PT BRI Multifinance Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
90.	PT Bromo Steel Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
91.	PT Bukit Asam Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
92.	PT Bukit Asam Prima	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
93. 94.	PT Bukit Asam Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
94. 95.	PT Bukit Energi Investama PT Bukit Energi Service Terpadu	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
96.	PT Bukit Multi Investama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
97.	PT Bukit Multi Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
98.	PT Bukit Prima Bahari	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
99.	PT Bumi Sawindo Permai	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
100.	PT Cibaliung Sumber Daya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
101.	PT Cibitung Tanjung Priok Port Tollways	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
102.	PT Cinere Serpong Jaya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
103.	PT Citilink Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
104.	PT Citra Lautan Teduh	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
105.	PT Citra Tobindo Sukses Perkasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
106.	PT Cogindo Daya Bersama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
107.	PT Damanusa Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
108. 109.	PT Damar Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
110.	PT Danareksa Capital PT Danareksa Finance	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
111.	PT Dasaplast Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
112.	PT Dayamitra Telekomunikasi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
113.	PT Dharma Lautan Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
114.	PT Dok dan Perkapalan Air Kantung	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
115.	PT Dok dan Perkapalan Waiame	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
116.	PT Dwimitra Enggang Khatulistiwa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
117.	PT Electronic Data Interchange Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
118.	PT Elnusa Fabrikasi Konstruksi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
119.	PT Elnusa Geosains Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
120.	PT Elnusa Oilfield Services	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
121.	PT Elnusa Petrofin	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
122.	PT Elnusa Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
123.	PT Elnusa Trans Samudera	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
124.	PT Eltran Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
125.	PT Emas Antam Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
126.	PT Energi Agro Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
127.	PT Energi Biomasa Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
128.	PT Energi Pelabuhan Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
129.	PT Energy Management Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
130.	PT Equiport Inti Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
131.	PT Farmalab Indoutama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
132.	PT Feni Haltim	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
133.	PT Finnet Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
134.	PT Gadang Hidro Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
135.	PT Gag Nikel	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
136.	PT Gagas Energi Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
137.	PT Gapura Angkasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
138.	PT Garuda Maintenance Facility Aero Asia Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
139.	PT Gema Hutani Lestari	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
140.	PT GIEB Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
141.	PT GIH Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
142.	PT Gitanusa Sarana Niaga	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
143.	PT Graha Investama Bersama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
144.	PT Graha Sarana Duta	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
145.	PT Graha Yasa Selaras	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
146.		
147.	PT Grahaniaga Tata Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
148.	PT Griyaton Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
149.	PT Gunung Gajah Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
	PT Gunung Kendaik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
150.	PT Halayera Bower	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
151.	PT Haleyora Power	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
152. 153.	PT Haleyora Powerindo PT Hasta Kreasi Mandiri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
154.	PT HK Infrastruktur	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
		Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
155. 156.	PT HK Realtindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
157.	PT Hotel Indonesia Group PT Hotel Indonesia Natour	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
158.	PT Hotel Indonesia Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
159.		Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
160.	PT Hutama Marga Waskita	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
	PT Igasar	
161. 162.	PT Indo Ridlatama Power PT Indofarma Global Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
163.	PT Indolarina Global Medika PT Indofarma Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
164.	PT Indolatina 15k PT Indonesia Chemical Alumina	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
165.	PT Indonesia Coal Resources	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
166.	PT Indonesia Coantesources PT Indonesia Comnets Plus	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
167.	PT Indonesia Confinets Fids PT Indonesia Kendaraan Terminal Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
168.	PT Indonesia Papua Metal dan Mineral	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
169.	PT Indonesia Power	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
170.	PT Indonesian Air & Marine Supply	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
170.	PT Indonesian Air & Mainte Supply PT Indopelita Aircraft Service	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
171.	PT Indopenta Ancran Service PT Industri Karet Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
172.	PT Industri Karet Nusantara PT Industri Kemasan Semen Gresik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
173. 174.	PT Industri Nemasari Semen Gresik PT Industri Nabati Lestari	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
174. 175.	PT Industri Nabati Lestari PT Infomedia Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
176.	PT Infomedia Nusantara PT Infomedia Solusi Humanika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
176.	PT Infomedia Solusi Humanika PT Infrastruktur Telekomunikasi Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
177.	PT Inhutani I	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
179.	PT Inhutani V	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
180.	PT INKA Multi Solusi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
181.	PT Integrasi Logistik Cipta Solusi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
182.	PT Integrasi Logistik Cipta Soldsi PT International Mineral Capital	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
102.	i i intomational minoral Capital	Substituting of State Switch Efficienties

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
183.	PT Inti Bagas Perkasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
184.	PT IPC Terminal Petikemas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
185.	PT ITCI Kayan Hutani	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
186.	PT ITDC Nusantara Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
187.	PT ITDC Nusantara Utilitas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
188.	PT ITDC Nusantara Xplorin	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
189.	PT Jalantol Lingkarluar Jakarta	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
190.	PT Jalin Pembayaran Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
191.	PT Jambi Prima Coal	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
192.	PT Jaminan Kredit Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
193. 194.	PT Jasa Armada Indonesia Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
194. 195.	PT Jasa Peralatan Pelabuhan Indonesia PT Jasa Prima Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
196.	PT Jasa Raharja	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
197.	PT Jasamarga Bali Tol	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
198.	PT Jasamarga Balikpapan Samarinda	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
199.	PT Jasamarga Gempol Pasuruan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
200.	PT Jasamarga Japek Selatan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
201.	PT Jasamarga Jogja Bawen	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
202.	PT Jasamarga Kualanamu Tol	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
203.	PT Jasamarga Kunciran Cengkareng	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
204.	PT Jasamarga Manado Bitung	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
205.	PT Jasamarga Probolinggo Banyuwangi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
206.	PT Jasamarga Related Business	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
207.	PT Jasamarga Surabaya Mojokerto	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
208.	PT Jasamarga Tollroad Maintenance	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
209.	PT Jasamarga Tollroad Operator	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
210.	PT Jasamarga Transjawa Tol	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
211. 212.	PT Jasaraharja Putera PT Jawa Satu Power	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
212.	PT KA Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
214.	PT KA Eogistik PT KA Pariwisata	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
215.	PT KA Properti Manajemen	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
216.	PT Kalimantan Agro Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
217.	PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
218.	PT Kalimantan Medika Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
219.	PT Kaltim Daya Mandiri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
220.	PT Kaltim Industrial Estate	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
221.	PT Kaltim Jasa Sekuriti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
222.	PT Kaltim Kariangau Terminal	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
223.	PT Kawasan Industri Gresik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
224.	PT Kawasan Industri Kujang Cikampek	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
225.	PT KBN Graha Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
226.	PT Kertea Commuter Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
227. 228.	PT Kertas Padalarang PT Kharisma Pemasaran Bersama Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
220. 229.	PT Kilang Pertamina Balikpapan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
230.	PT Kilang Pertamina Balikpapan PT Kilang Pertamina International	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
231.	PT Kimia Farma Apotek	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
232.	PT Kimia Farma Diagnostik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
233.	PT Kimia Farma Sungwun Pharmacopia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
234.	PT Kimia Farma Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
235.	PT Kimia Farma Trading dan Distribution	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
236.	PT Kliring Perdagangan Berjangka Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
237.	PT Kodja Terramarin	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
238.	PT Komipo Pembangkitan Jawa Bali	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
239.	PT Krakatau Baja Konstruksi (formerly Krakatau	
	Wijatama)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
240.	PT Krakatau Bandar Samudra	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
241.	PT Krakatau Daya Listrik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
242.	PT Krakatau Engineering	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
243.	PT Krakatau Global Trading (formerly Krakatau National Resources)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
	ivational Nesources)	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
244.	PT Krakatau Information Technology	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
245.	PT Krakatau Jasa Industri (formerly Purna	,
	Sentana Baja)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
246.	PT Krakatau Jasa Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
247.	PT Krakatau Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
248.	PT Krakatau Niaga Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
249.	PT Krakatau Pipe Industries (formerly KHI Pipe	
050	Industries)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
250.	PT Krakatau Sarana Infrastruktur	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
251.	PT Krakatau Tirta Industri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
252. 253.	PT Lamong Energi Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
253. 254.	PT Lamong Nusantara Gas PT Laras Astra Kartika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
255.	PT LEN Railway Systems	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
256.	PT LEN Telekomunikasi Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
257.	PT Limbong Hidro Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
258.	PT Liran Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
259.	PT Mandau Cipta Tenaga Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
260.	PT Marga Sarana Jabar	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
261.	PT Marga Trans Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
262.	PT Mega Citra Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
263.	PT Melon Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
264.	PT Menara Maritim Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
265.	PT Meratus Jaya Iron & Steel	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
266.	PT Merese Mandalika Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
267.	PT Merpati Training Centre	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
268.	PT Metra Digital Investama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
269. 270.	PT Metra Digital Media PT Metranet	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
270. 271.	PT Metraplasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
272.	PT MGPA Nusantara Jaya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
273.	PT Miangas Bahtera Laju Abadi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
274.	PT Minahasa Brantas Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
275.	PT Mirtasari Hotel Development	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
276.	PT Mitra Cipta Polasarana	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
277.	PT Mitra Dagang Madani	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
278.	PT Mitra Kerinci	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
279.	PT Mitra Proteksi Madani	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
280.	PT Mitra Rajawali Banjaran	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
281.	PT Mitra Tekno Madani	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
282.	PT Mitra Tour & Travel	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
283. 284.	PT Mitrasraya Adhijasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
285.	PT Mitratani Dua Tujuh PT Multi Terminal Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
286.	PT Multimedia Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
287.	PT Nasional Hijau Lestari	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
288.	PT Nikel Halmahera Timur (NHT)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
289.	PT Nindya Beton	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
290.	PT Nindya Karya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
291.	PT Nusa Karya Arindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
292.	PT Nusa Pratama Property	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
293.	PT Nusantara Batulicin	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
294.	PT Nusantara Medika Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
295.	PT Nusantara Regas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
296.	PT Nusantara Sebelas Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
297.	PT Nusantara Sukses Investasi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
298.	PT Nusantara Terminal Services	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
299.	PT Nusantara Turbin dan Propulsi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
300. 301	PT Nutech Integrasi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
301. 302.	PT Optima Nusa Tujuh PT Paguntaka Cahaya Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
303.	PT PAL Marine Service	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
304.	PT Palawi Risorsis	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
JJ 4.	i didiff (dotolo	Sassidiary of State Styriod Enterprise

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
305.	PT PANN Pembiayaan Maritim	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
306.	PT Patra Drilling Contractor	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
307.	PT Patra Jasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
308.	PT Patra Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
309.	PT Patra Nusa Data	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
310.	PT Patra Trading	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
311.	PT Pefindo Biro Kredit	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
312.	PT Pegadaian	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
313.	PT Pegadaian Galeri Dua Empat	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
314.	PT Pekanbaru Permai Propertindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
315.	PT Pelabuhan Bukit Prima	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
316.	PT Pelabuhan Tanjung Priok	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
317.	PT Pelayanan Energi Batam	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
318. 310	PT Pelayanan Listrik Nasional Batam	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
319. 320.	PT Pelayaran Bahtera Adhiguna PT Pelindo Daya Sejahtera	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
321.	PT Pelindo Baya Gejantera PT Pelindo Energi Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
322.	PT Pelindo Husada Citra	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
323.	PT Pelindo Jasa Maritim	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
324.	PT Pelindo Marine Service	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
325.	PT Pelindo Multi Terminal	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
326.	PT Pelindo Properti Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
327.	PT Pelindo Terminal Petikemas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
328.	PT Pelita Air Service	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
329.	PT Pelita Indonesia Djaya Corporation	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
330.	PT Pemalang Batang Toll Road	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
331.	PT Pembangkitan Jawa Bali	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
332.	PT Pendawa Lestari Perkasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
333.	PT Pendidikan Maritim dan Logistik Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
334.	PT Pengembang Pelabuhan Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
335.	PT Pengerukan Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
336.	PT Perjaya Bravo Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
337.	PT Perkebunan Mitra Ogan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
338.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara I	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
339.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara II	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
340. 341.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV PT Perkebunan Nusantara IX	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
342.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara V	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
343.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara VI	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
344.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara VII	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
345.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara VIII	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
346.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara X	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
347.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara XI	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
348.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara XII	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
349.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIII	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
350.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIV	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
351.	PT Permata Graha Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
352.	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
353.	PT Pertagas Niaga	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
354.	PT Perta Arun Gas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
355.	PT Pertamina Bina Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
356.	PT Pertamina Drilling Services Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
357.	PT Pertamina EP	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
358.	PT Pertamina EP Cepu Alas Dara dan	On had the man of Otrata Occasion to the state of
250	Kemuning	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
359.	PT Pertamina Gas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
360. 361	PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
361.	PT Pertamina Hulu Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
362. 363	PT Pertamina Hulu Indonesia PT Pertamina Hulu Mahakam	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
363. 364.	PT Pertamina Hulu Rokan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
365.	PT Pertamina Hulu Sanga Sanga	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
366.	PT Pertamina Internasional Eksplorasi dan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
000.	Produksi	Cassidiary of Glate Carried Enterprise

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
367.	PT Pertamina International Shipping	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
368.	PT Pertamina International Timor SA	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
369.	PT Pertamina Lubricants	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
370.	PT Pertamina Malaysia EP	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
371.	PT Pertamina Marine Engineering	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
372.	PT Pertamina Marine Solution	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
373.	PT Pertamina Patra Niaga	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
374.	PT Pertamina Pedeve Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
375.	PT Pertamina Port and Logistic	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
376.	PT Pertamina Power Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
377.	PT Pertamina Retail	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
378.	PT Pertamina Training dan Consulting	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
379.	PT Pertamina Trans Kontinental	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
380.	PT Pertani Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
381.	PT Peruri Digital Security	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
382.	PT Peruri Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
383.	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
384.	PT Pesonna Indonesia Jaya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
385.	PT Pesonna Optima Jasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
386. 387.	PT Peteka Karya Tirta PT Petrokimia Gresik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
388.	PT Petrokimia Gresik PT Petrokimia Kayaku	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
389.	PT Petronesia Benimel	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
390.	PT Petrosida Gresik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
391.	PT PG Rajawali I	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
392.	PT PG Rajawali II	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
393.	PT PGAS Solution	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
394.	PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
395.	PT PGN LNG Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
396.	PT Phapros Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
397.	PT PHE Abar	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
398.	PT PHE Metana Kalimantan B	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
399.	PT PHE Metana Sumatera 5	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
400.	PT PHE West Madura Offshore	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
401.	PT PIM Prima Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
402.	PT Pindad Enjiniring Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
403.	PT Pindad Medika Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
404.	PT PINS Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
405.	PT PJB Investasi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
406.	PT PJB Service	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
407.	PT PLN Batubara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
408.	PT PLN Tarakan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
409.	PT PLNBB Niaga	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
410.	PT PNM Investment Management	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
411. 412.	PT Pos Logistik Indonesia PT Pos Properti Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
413.	PT PP Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
414.	PT PP Infrastruktur	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
415.	PT PP Presisi Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
416.	PT PP Properti Jababeka Residen	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
417.	PT PP Properti Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
418.	PT PP Semarang Demak	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
419.	PT PP Tirta Riau	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
420.	PT PP Urban Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
421.	PT PPA Finance	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
422.	PT PPA Kapital	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
423.	PT Pratama Mitra Sejati	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
424.	PT Prima Armada Raya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
425.	PT Prima Husada Cipta Medan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
426.	PT Prima Indonesia Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
427.	PT Prima Layanan Nasional Enjinering	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
428.	PT Prima Layanan Niaga Suku Cadang	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
429.	PT Prima Medica Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
430.	PT Prima Multi Terminal	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
431.	PT Prima Pengembangan Kawasan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
432.	PT Prima Power Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
433.	PT Prima Terminal Peti Kemas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
434.	PT Propernas Griya Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
435.	PT Pupuk Indonesia Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
436.	PT Pupuk Indonesia Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
437.	PT Pupuk Indonesia Niaga (formerly PT Mega	Cabolidary of State Strilled Enterprise
107.	Eltra)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
438.	PT Pupuk Indonesia Pangan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
439.	PT Pupuk Iskandar Muda	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
440.	PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
441.	PT Pupuk Kujang Cikampek	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
442.	PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja Palembang	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
443.	PT Purantara Mitra Angkasa Dua	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
444.	PT Puspetindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
445.	PT Pusri Agro Lestari	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
446.	PT Putra Indo Tenaga	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
447.	PT Railink	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
448.	PT Rajawali Citramass	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
449.	PT Rajawali Nusindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
450.	PT Rajawali Nasindo PT Rajawali Tanjungsari Enjiniring	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
450. 451.	PT Rantepao Hidro Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
451. 452.	PT Ratah Timber	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
453.	PT Reasuransi Nasional Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
454.	PT Reasuransi Syariah Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
455.	PT Recon Sarana Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
456.	PT Rekadaya Elektrika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
457.	PT Rekaindo Global Jasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
458.	PT Rekayasa Cakrawala Resources	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
459.	PT Rekayasa Engineering	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
460.	PT Rekayasa Industri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
461.	PT Rekind Daya Mamuju	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
462.	PT Reksasentosa Dinamika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
463.	PT Reska Multi Usaha	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
464.	PT Riset Perkebunan Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
465.	PT Rolas Nusantara Mandiri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
466.	PT Rolas Nusantara Medika	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
467.	PT Rolas Nusantara Tambang	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
468.	PT Rumah Sakit Pelabuhan	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
469.	PT Rumah Sakit Pelni	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
470.	PT Sabre Travel Network Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
471.	PT Sahung Brantas Energi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
472.	PT Saka Energi Bangkanai Barat	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
473.	PT Saka Energi Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
474.	PT Sarana Aceh Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
475.	PT Sarana Agro Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
476.	PT Sarana Bandar Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
477.	PT Sarana Bandar Nasional	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
478.	PT Sarana Bengkulu Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
479.	PT Sarana Jabar Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
480.	PT Sarana Jakarta Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
481.	PT Sarana Jambi Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
482.	PT Sarana Jateng Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
483.	PT Sarana Jatim Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
484.	PT Sarana Kalbar Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
485.	PT Sarana Kalsel Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
486.	PT Sarana Kaltim Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
487.	PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
488.	PT Sarana Papua Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
489.	PT Sarana Riau Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
490.	PT Sarana Sulsel Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
		-

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
491.	PT Sarana Sulut Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
492.	PT Sarana Surakarta Ventura	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
493.	PT Sari Valuta Asing	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
494.	PT Sarinah	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
495.	PT Satria Bahana Sarana	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
496.	PT Semen Gresik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
497.	PT Semen Indogreen Sentosa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
498.	PT Semen Indonesia Aceh	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
499.	PT Semen Indonesia Beton	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
500.	PT Semen Indonesia Distributor	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
501.	PT Semen Indonesia International	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
502.	PT Semen Indonesia Logistik	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
503.	PT Semen Kupang Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
504.	PT Semen Padang	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
505.	PT Semen Tonasa	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
506.	PT Senggigi Pratama Internasional	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
507.	PT Sepatim Batamtama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
508.	PT Sepoetih Daya Prima	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
509.	PT SIER	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
510.	PT SIER Puspa Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
511.	PT Sigma Cipta Caraka	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
512.	PT Sigma Cipta Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
513.	PT Sigma Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
514.	PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
515.	PT Sinergi Informatika Semen Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
516.	PT Sinergi Mitra Investama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
517.	PT Sinergi Perkebunan Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
518.	PT Sinkona Indonesia Lestari	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
519.	PT Sintas Kurama Perdana	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
520.	PT Solusi Bangun Andalas	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
521.	PT Solusi Bangun Beton	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
522.	PT Solusi Bangun Indonesia Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
523.	PT Solusi Energy Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
524.	PT Sri Pamela Medika Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
525.	PT Sucofindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
526.	PT Sucofindo Advisory Utama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
527.	PT Sucofindo Episi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
528.	PT Sumberdaya Arindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
529.	PT Surveyor Carbon Consulting Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
530.	PT Surveyor Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
531.	PT Surya Energi Indotama	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
532.	PT Tanjung Alam Jaya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
533.	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia International	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
534.	PT Telekomunikasi Selular	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
535.	PT Telemedia Dinamika Sarana	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
536.	PT Telkom Akses	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
537.	PT Telkom Data Ekosistem (TDE) (formerly	O haiding a Colota O was differenceis
500	PT Sigma Tata Sadaya)	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
538.	PT Telkom Landmark Tower	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
539.	PT Telkom Satelit Indonesia	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
540.	PT Telkomsel Ekosistem Digital	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
541.	PT Terminal Petikemas Surabaya	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
542.	PT Terminal Teluk Lamong	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
543.	PT Tiar Daya Hidro	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
544.	PT Timah Agro Manunggal	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
545.	PT Timah Industri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
546.	PT Timah Investasi Mineral	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
547.	PT Timah Karya Persada Properti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
548.	PT Timah Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
549.	PT Tirta Tangsel Mandiri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
550.	PT Tracon Industri	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
551.	PT Trans Jabar Tol	Substituting of State Owned Enterprise

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

	, ,	,
No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
552.	PT Tugu Pratama Interindo	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
553.	PT TWC BP dan RB	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
554. 555.	PT United Tractors Semen Gresik PT Varia Usaha Bahari	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
556.	PT Varia Usaha Beton	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise  Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
557.	PT Varia Usaha Dharma Segara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
558.	PT Varia Usaha Lintas Segara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
559.	PT Waskita Beton Precast Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
560.	PT Waskita Bumi Wira	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
561.	PT Waskita Fim Perkasa Realti	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
562.	PT Waskita Karya Infrastruktur	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
563. 564.	PT Waskita Karya Realty	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
565.	PT Waskita Sangir Energi PT Waskita Sriwijaya Tol	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
566.	PT Waskita Toll Road	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
567.	PT Waskita Wado Energy	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
568.	PT Wege Solusi Proklamasi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
569.	PT Widar Mandripa Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
570.	PT Wijaya Karya Aspal	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
571.	PT Wijaya Karya Bangunan Gedung Tbk	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
572. 573.	PT Wijaya Karya Beton Tbk PT Wijaya Karya Bitumen	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
574.	PT Wijaya Karya Industri dan Konstruksi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
575.	PT Wijaya Karya Pracetak Gedung	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
576.	PT Wijaya Karya Realty	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
577.	PT Wijaya Karya Rekayasa Konstruksi	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
578.	PT Wijaya Karya Serang Panimbang	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
579.	PT WIKA Industri Manufaktur	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
580. 581.	PT WIKA Komponen Beton	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
582.	PT WIKA Krakatau Beton PT Wisma Seratus Sejahtera	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
583.	PT Yasa Industri Nusantara	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
584.	Saka Indonesia Pangkah BV	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
585.	Timah International Investment Pte Ltd	Subsidiary of State Owned Enterprise
586.	PT Fintek Karya Nusantara	Associate Company
587.	Perum BULOG	State Owned Enterprise
588. 589.	Perum Damri Perum Jasa Tirta I	State Owned Enterprise State Owned Enterprise
590.	Perum Jasa Tirta II	State Owned Enterprise State Owned Enterprise
591.	Perum Lembaga Kantor Berita Nasional Antara	State Owned Enterprise
592.	Perum LPPNPĬ	State Owned Enterprise
593.	Perum Pengangkutan Penumpang Djakarta	State Owned Enterprise
594.	Perum Percetakan Negara Republik Indonesia	State Owned Enterprise
595. 596.	Perum Percetakan Uang Republik Indonesia Perum Perhutani	State Owned Enterprise
596. 597.	Perum Perumnas	State Owned Enterprise State Owned Enterprise
598.	PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
599.	PT Amarta Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
600.	PT Aneka Tambang Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
601.	PT ASABRI (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
602.	PT ASDP Indonesia Ferry (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
603. 604.	PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
604. 605.	PT Aviasi Pariwisata Indonesia (Persero) PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia	State Owned Enterprise
000.	(Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
606.	PT Balai Pustaka	State Owned Enterprise
607.	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
608.	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
609.	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
610. 611.	PT Barata Indonesia (Persero) PT Berdikari	State Owned Enterprise
611. 612.	PT Berdikan PT Bina Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise State Owned Enterprise
613.	PT Bina Karya (Persero) PT BioFarma (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise State Owned Enterprise
614.	PT Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise State Owned Enterprise
615.	PT Boma Bisma Indra (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
616.	PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
617.	PT Dahana	State Owned Enterprise
618.	PT Danareksa (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
619.	PT Dirgantara Indonesia	State Owned Enterprise

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

No.	Related parties	Nature of relationship
620.	PT Djakarta Lloyd (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
621.	PT Dok dan Perkapalan Kodja Bahari (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
622.	PT Dok dan Perkapalan Surabaya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
623.	PT Garam ,	State Owned Enterprise
624.	PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
625.	PT Hutama Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
626.	PT Iglas (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
627.	PT Indah Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
628.	PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
629.	PT Indra Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
630.	PT Industri Kapal Indonésia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
631.	PT Industri Kereta Api (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
632.	PT Industri Nuklir Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
633.	PT Industri Sandang Nusantara (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
634.	PT Industri Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
635.	PT Istaka Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
636.	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
637.	PT Kawasan Berikat Nusantara	State Owned Enterprise
638.	PT Kawasan Industri Makassar	State Owned Enterprise
639.	PT Kawasan Industri Medan	State Owned Enterprise
640.	PT Kawasan Industri Wijayakusuma	State Owned Enterprise
641.	PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
642.	PT Kertas Kraft Aceh (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
643.	PT Kertas Leces (Persero) (in bankruptcy)	State Owned Enterprise
644.	PT Kliring Berjangka Indonesia	State Owned Enterprise
645.	PT Krakatau Steel (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
646.	PT LEN Industri (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
647.	PT Merpati Nusantara Airlines (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
648.	PT PAL Indonesia	State Owned Enterprise
649.	PT PANN (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
650.	PT PDI Pulau Batam (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
651.	PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
652.	PT Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
653.	PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
654.	PT Pengembangan Pariwisata Indonesia	State Swilled Enterprise
00	(Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
655.	PT Perikanan indonesia	State Owned Enterprise
656.	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
657.	PT Pertamina (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
658.	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
659.	PT Perusahaan Pengelola Aset	State Owned Enterprise
660.	PT Perusahaan Perdagangan Indonesia	State Owned Enterprise
661.	PT Pindad	State Owned Enterprise
662.	PT Pos Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
663.	PT Primissima (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
664.	PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
665.	PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
666.	PT Reasuransi Indonesia Utama (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
667.	PT Sang Hyang Seri	State Owned Enterprise
668.	PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur	State Owned Enterprise
669.	PT Semen Baturaja (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
670.	PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
671.	PT Semen Kupang (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
672.	PT Taspen (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
673.	PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
674.	PT Varuna Tirta Prakasya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
675.	PT Virama Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
676.	PT Waskita Karya (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
677.	PT Wijaya Karya (Persero) Tbk	State Owned Enterprise
678.	PT Yodya Karya (Persero)	State Owned Enterprise
679.	BPJS Kesehatan	Social Security Institution
680.	BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	Social Security Institution
681.	Perusahaan Penerbit SBSN Indonesia	Social Security Institution
682.	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Financial Institution
683.	PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia	Financial Institution
684.	PT Indonesia Infrastruktur Finance	Financial Institution

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

In the normal course of business, Bank Mandiri entered into certain significant transactions with the following related parties (continued):

#### • Related parties relationship with Government related entities (continued):

Nature of transactions with government related entities are current accounts with other bank, placements with other banks, marketable securities, government bonds, other receivables - trade transaction, securities purchased under agreements to resell, derivative receivables, loans, consumer financing receivables, acceptance receivables, share investment, derivative payables, deposit from customers, deposits from other bank, acceptance payables, debt securities issued, fund borrowings, subordinated loans and subordinated debt, unused loan facility, bank guarantees, irrevocable letter of credit and standby letter of credit.

In the ordinary course of its business, the Group also purchases or pays for services, such as telecommunication expense, utility expense and other expenses to government related entities.

#### • Transactions with management and key personnel of Bank Mandiri

Total gross salaries and allowances, bonus and tantiem, long-term employment benefits of the Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring, Sharia Supervisory Board and Senior Executive Vice President and Senior Vice President (Note 50) for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp1,837,516 and Rp1,376,923 or 3.45% and 2.80% of total consolidated other operating expenses, respectively.

Details of transactions with related parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	2022	2021
<u>Assets</u>		
Current accounts with other banks (Note 5a)	110,733	256,308
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other		
banks (Note 6b)	3,080,128	2,381,154
Marketable securities (Note 7a)	27,290,577	30,552,825
Government bonds (Note 8)	329,211,764	289,054,774
Other receivables - trade transactions (Note 9a)	15,157,619	13,067,399
Securities purchased under agreements		
to resell (Note 10a)	-	2,850,956
Derivative receivables (Note 11)	110,208	160,416
Loans (Note 12A.a)	199,385,546	186,803,646
Consumer financing receivables (Note 13a)	7,846	7,287
Acceptance receivables (Note 15a)	1,897,509	2,688,460
Investments in shares (Note 16a)	1,778,847	1,784,229
Total assets with related parties	578,030,777	529,607,454
Total consolidated assets	1,992,544,687	1,725,611,128
Percentage of total assets with related		
parties to total consolidated assets	29.01%	30.69%

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

## **57. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

Details of transactions with related parties as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, are as follows (continued):

·		
	2022	2021
Liabilities		_
Deposits from customers  Demand deposits and <i>wadiah</i> demand deposits		
(Note 21a)	157,247,418	111,706,274
Saving deposits and wadiah saving deposit	C 050 000	E 404 0E0
(Note 22a) Time deposits (Note 23a)	6,850,898 30,665,985	5,491,050 33,467,991
Deposits from other banks	33,333,333	33, 131,331
Demand deposits, wadiah demand deposit	174 040	E2 022
and saving deposits (Note 24a) Time deposits (Note 26a)	174,243 467,025	53,022
Derivative payables (Note 11)	86,933	9,932
Acceptance payables (Note 29a)	1,750,123	883,389
Debt securities issued (Note 30)	5,603,550	9,748,000
Fund borrowings (Note 36) Subordinated loans and marketable securities (Note 37)	2,210,704 87,000	194,097 94,750
Total liabilities with related parties	205,143,879	161,648,505
Total consolidated liabilities	1,544,096,631	1,326,592,237
=	=	
Percentage of total liabilities with related	13.29%	12.19%
parties to total consolidated liabilities	13.29%	12.19%
Temporary syirkah funds (Note 38)	31,645,978	11,235,587
Percentage to total temporary syirkah funds	16.13%	6.35%
	2022	2021
Statement of profit or loss and	2022	2021
other comprehensive income	2022	2021
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds		
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)	16,356,052	11,758,623
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds		
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)	16,356,052	11,758,623
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income	16,356,052 <b>14.55%</b>	11,758,623 <b>12.03%</b>
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)	16,356,052 14.55% 31,672 0.13%	11,758,623 12.03% 25,636 0.10%
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense	16,356,052 14.55% 31,672	11,758,623 12.03% 25,636
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55)	16,356,052 14.55% 31,672 0.13% 2022	11,758,623 12.03% 25,636 0.10% 2021
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55) Unused loan facilities Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit	16,356,052  14.55%  31,672  0.13%  2022  75,635,375 13,991,579	11,758,623 12.03% 25,636 0.10%
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55) Unused loan facilities Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit Guarantees issued in the form of bank guarantee	16,356,052  14.55%  31,672  0.13%  2022  75,635,375 13,991,579 36,092,991	11,758,623  12.03%  25,636  0.10%  2021  84,010,917 9,307,478 23,633,414
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55) Unused loan facilities Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit	16,356,052  14.55%  31,672  0.13%  2022  75,635,375 13,991,579	11,758,623 12.03% 25,636 0.10% 2021 84,010,917 9,307,478
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55) Unused loan facilities Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit Guarantees issued in the form of bank guarantee Guarantees issued in the form of Standby letter of credit Total commitments and contingencies for related parties	16,356,052  14.55%  31,672  0.13%  2022  75,635,375 13,991,579 36,092,991	11,758,623  12.03%  25,636  0.10%  2021  84,010,917 9,307,478 23,633,414
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55) Unused loan facilities Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit Guarantees issued in the form of bank guarantee Guarantees issued in the form of Standby letter of credit	16,356,052  14.55%  31,672  0.13%  2022  75,635,375 13,991,579 36,092,991 5,810,458	11,758,623 12.03% 25,636 0.10% 2021 84,010,917 9,307,478 23,633,414 12,239,512
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55) Unused loan facilities Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit Guarantees issued in the form of bank guarantee Guarantees issued in the form of Standby letter of credit Total commitments and contingencies for related parties  Total consolidated commitments and contingencies - net  Percentages of total commitments and	16,356,052  14.55%  31,672  0.13%  2022  75,635,375 13,991,579 36,092,991 5,810,458  131,530,403	11,758,623  12.03%  25,636  0.10%  2021  84,010,917 9,307,478 23,633,414 12,239,512 129,191,321
other comprehensive income Interest income from government bonds and treasury bills (Note 41)  Percentage to interest income and sharia Income Interest expense from fund borrowings (Note 42)  Percentage to interest expense and sharia expense  Commitments and contingencies (Note 55) Unused loan facilities Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit Guarantees issued in the form of bank guarantee Guarantees issued in the form of Standby letter of credit Total commitments and contingencies for related parties  Total consolidated commitments and contingencies - net	16,356,052  14.55%  31,672  0.13%  2022  75,635,375 13,991,579 36,092,991 5,810,458  131,530,403	11,758,623  12.03%  25,636  0.10%  2021  84,010,917 9,307,478 23,633,414 12,239,512 129,191,321

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **58. SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Group has presented its operating segments in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided for operational decision making (refer to Note 2ak).

The following describes the operations in each reportable segments as of 31 December 2022 and 2021:

•	Corporate Banking	:	including loans, customer deposits and other transactions which	ch
			belong to corporate customers, including state-owned ar	ηd
			private enterprises.	

•	Commercial Banking	:	including	loans	to	medium	scale	and	automotive	sector,
			customer	deposi	ts aı	nd other ti	ransact	ions b	elong to com	nmercial
			customer.							

•	Government Institution	:	including loans, customer deposits and other transactions which
			belong to government entities and pension plan of state-owned
			enterprises.

•	Retail Banking (consists of :		including loans granted to business entities or individuals with						
	consumer/individual segment		micro-scale to small, products or other services such as						
	and micro & business and		deposits, payment transactions and other transactions wh						
	wealth segment)		belong to micro and small customers also consumer finance						
		loans, including mortgage loans, credit cards and other products							
		and services such as deposits, payment transactions and other							
		transactions which belong to individual customers.							

•	Treasury & International	:	treasury segment associated with treasury activities of the Bank
	Banking		include foreign exchange, money market, fixed income
			international banking business, capital markets and the
			Overseas Branches.

•	Head Office	:	mainly managing the assets and liabilities of the Group other than those managed by other operating segments including accepting the cost allocation for the provision of the centralizing
		services to other segments as well as income/costs that are not allocated to other segments reporting.	

•	Subsidiaries - Sharia	:	including all transactions conducted by a Subsidiaries engaged in sharia banking.
			in Shaha banking.

•	Subsidiaries - Insurance	:	including all transactions conducted by Subsidiaries engaged in
			life insurance, health insurance and general insurance.

• Subsidiaries - other than sharia and insurance : including all transactions of Subsidiaries engaged in consumer finance, remittance services, securities and banking.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 58. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

						2022`)					
Description	Corporate Banking	Commercial Banking	Government Institutional	Retail Banking	Treasury & International Banking	Head Office	Subsidiary - sharia	Subsidiaries - insurance	Subsidiaries - other than insurance and sharia	Adjustment and Elimination"	Total
Consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income											
Interest and sharia income **) Interest and sharia expense **)	29,999,243 (16,304,561)	16,292,295 (8,854,226)	4,453,246 (2,650,349)	58,823,019 (23,458,737)	20,898,828 (17,446,151)	298,082 (212,674)	19,687,046 (4,032,169)	363,593	10,208,820 (3,429,472)	(48,642,054) 51,909,575	112,382,118 (24,478,764)
Net interest and sharia income Net premium income	13,694,682	7,438,069	1,802,897	35,364,282	3,452,677	85,408 -	15,654,877	363,593 2,886,272	6,779,348	3,267,521 (418,574)	87,903,354 2,467,698
Net interest and sharia and premium income	13,694,682	7,438,069	1,802,897	35,364,282	3,452,677	85,408	15,654,877	3,249,865	6,779,348	2,848,947	90,371,052
Other operating income: Other fees and commission Other	2,404,288 388,254	764,847 144,152	360,542 48,701	6,901,623 4,801,775	520,797 3,299,449	3,145,773 3,398,103	2,507,051 1,360,143	1,037,323	2,842,500 2,218,724	(645,273) (1,218,069)	18,802,148 15,478,555
Total	2,792,542	908,999	409,243	11,703,398	3,820,246	6,543,876	3,867,194	1,037,323	5,061,224	(1,863,342)	34,280,703
Reversal of/(allowance for) impairment losses on financial assets and others	(1,078,508)	(1,984,881)	(15,925)	(7,436,292)	3,909	(22,840)	(4,119,048)		(1,469,602)	-	(16,123,187)
Unrealised gains/(losses) from increase/(decrease) in fair value of policy holders' investment in unit-link contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of marketable securities and government bonds	-	-	-	-	-	696,462	114,642	27,242	61,233	-	899,579
Other operating expenses: Salaries and employee benefit expenses	(176,725)	(303,368)	(96,897)	(2,345,298)	(137,792)	(12,987,631)	(4,948,878)	(506,384)	(3,557,347)	418,574	(24,641,746)
General and administrative expenses Other	(89,590) (435,343)	(89,296) (218,615)	(168,560) (151,904)	(1,445,613) (1,517,449)	(110,430) (389,435)	(12,127,172) (1,989,311)	(4,437,736) (724,848)		(2,720,489) (448,541)		(22,102,552) (6,515,760)
Total	(701,658)	(611,279)	(417,361)	(5,308,360)	(637,657)	(27,104,114)	(10,111,462)	(2,721,037)	(6,726,377)	1,079,247	(53,260,058)
Non-operating income/(expense) - net	-	-	-	-	-	113,094	98,449	-	(1,906)	-	209,637
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	(9,086,007)	(1,254,621)	(278,369)	(806,361)	-	(11,425,358)
Net income	14,707,058	5,750,908	1,778,854	34,323,028	6,639,175	(28,774,121)	4,250,031	1,315,024	2,897,559	2,064,852	44,952,368
Net income attributable to: Non controlling interest Parent Entity	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	-	:	3,781,731 41,170,637
Consolidated statement of financial position Loans - gross Total assets	364,163,362 382,797,323	196,304,490 179,089,341	44,119,013 44,971,040	322,250,318 313,385,081	5,801,787 318,811,657	81 331,277,620	206,207,005 305,727,438	- 42,870,806	37,392,602 98,955,587	(3,638,776) (25,341,206)	1,172,599,882 1,992,544,687
Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits	(260,843,103)	(82,519,567)	(43,765,257)	(101,871,549)	(5,045,475)	(3,946,286)	(21,797,853)		(1,164,001)	1,875,129	(519,077,962)
Saving deposits and wadiah saving deposits Time deposits	(12,153,395) (40,636,468)	(15,592,192) (36,819,680)	(850,155) (20,359,234)	(157,981,554) (42,673,131)	(198,973) (4,760,793)	(241,590,679) (121,556,835)	(44,214,405)		(7,901,413) (31,871,718)		(480,482,766) (296,015,201)
Total deposit from customers Total liabilities		(134,931,439) (138,032,614)		(302,526,234) (668,925,401)		(367,093,800) (126,040,049)	(66,012,258) (75,813,992)		(40,937,132) (81,660,894)		(1,295,575,929) (1,544,096,631)

In accordance with operating segments of Bank Mandiri (Note 2ak).

Include component of internal transfer pricing among operating segments.

Include elimination of internal transfer pricing or reclassification among operating segments and elimination for Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 58. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

						2021 ⁻⁾					
Description	Corporate Banking	Commercial Banking	Government Institutional	Retail Banking	Treasury & International Banking	Head Office	Subsidiary - sharia	Subsidiaries - insurance	Subsidiaries - other than insurance and sharia	Adjustment and Elimination***)	Total
Consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income Interest and sharia income ")	27,564,975	15,158,590	4,726,092	62,793,037	13,343,519	(185,415)	17,808,431	352,200	8,468,020	(52,280,365)	97,749,086
Interest and sharia expense **)	(14,066,189)	(7,125,948)	(2,606,234)	(24,489,098)	(3,189,355)	(181,557)	(4,245,083)		(3,281,615)	34,498,489	(24,686,592)
Net interest and sharia income Net premium income	13,498,786	8,032,642	2,119,858	38,303,939	10,154,164	(366,972)	13,563,348	352,200 2,079,654	5,186,405	(17,781,876) (291,721)	73,062,494 1,787,933
Net interest and sharia and premium income	13,498,786	8,032,642	2,119,858	38,303,939	10,154,164	(366,972)	13,563,348	2,431,854	5,186,405	(18,073,597)	74,850,427
Other operating income: Other fees and commission Other	1,856,655 354,754	704,869 120,629	429,182 20,453	6,148,435 3,831,275	389,498 6,012,411	2,736,205 (655,411)	2,097,016 1,151,140	- 1,330,688	1,723,325 2,070,249	(676,492) (616,861)	15,408,693 13,619,327
Total	2,211,409	825,498	449,635	9,979,710	6,401,909	2,080,794	3,248,156	1,330,688	3,793,574	(1,293,353)	29,028,020
Reversal of/(allowance for) impairment losses on financial assets and others	(4,357,508)	(4,535,901)	(6,848)	(6,197,113)	114,346	1,034,804	(3,788,303)		(1,806,778)	-	(19,543,301)
Unrealised gains/(losses) from increase/(decrease) in fair value of policy holders' investment in unit-link contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,824	-	-	2,824
Gain on sale of marketable securities and government bonds		-			-	3,167,800	-	19,132	55,468	-	3,242,400
Other operating expenses: Salaries and employee benefit expenses General and administrative	(167,028)	(285,879)	(7,810)	(2,312,321)	(130,296)	(12,284,788)	(4,491,775)	(505,472)	(2,783,464)	291,721	(22,677,112)
expenses Other	(76,190) (372,184)	(76,423) (174,723)	(147,555) (168,907)	(1,564,294) (1,414,565)	(115,234) (351,113)	(11,324,251) (2,519,647)	(3,646,123) (882,726)		(1,758,121) (612,605)	683,550	(19,519,699) (6,943,356)
Total	(615,402)	(537,025)	(324,272)	(5,291,180)	(596,643)	(26,128,686)	(9,020,624)	(2,447,416)	(5,154,190)	975,271	(49,140,167)
Non-operating income/(expense) - net	-		•	-	•	85,275	(43,145)	-	(123,912)	-	(81,782)
Tax expense			-	-	-	(6,310,992)	(932,318)	(166,719)	(397,295)		(7,807,324)
Net income	10,737,285	3,785,214	2,238,373	36,795,356	16,073,776	(26,437,977)	3,027,114	1,170,363	1,553,275	(18,391,679)	30,551,099
Net income attributable to: Non controlling interest Parent Entity	:	I	:	:	Ī	:	-	:	:		2,522,942 28,028,155
Consolidated statement of financial position Loans - gross Total assets	333,835,899 345,368,707	173,756,396 150,636,981	29,720,884 30,646,740	284,190,952 275,629,698	6,609,657 298,353,997	7 274,919,446	170,288,023 265,289,081	- 43,598,487	31,715,874 79,948,139	(3,892,934) (18,780,148)	1,026,224,827 1,725,611,128
Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits	(173,563,471)	(65,553,114)	(44,265,271)	(89,643,757)	(4,641,769)	(769,021)	(22,411,614)		(377,051)	1,433,757	(399,791,311)
Saving deposits and wadiah saving deposits Time deposits	(9,012,168) (37,197,993)	(10,378,976) (32,054,078)	(913,213) (27,920,977)	(360,351,355) (164,857,962)	(220,714) (4,486,281)	(467,153)	(34,836,276)	· -	(6,601,843) (27,375,071)		(422,314,545) (293,172,857)
Total deposit from customers Total liabilities		(107,986,168) (110,409,147)		(614,853,074) (616,479,180)	(9,348,764) (22,316,618)	(1,236,174) (116,339,135)	(57,247,890) (63,261,476)	(39,203,806)	(34,353,965) (66,892,728)	2,620,415 8,576,796	(1,115,278,713) (1,326,592,237)

[&]quot;) In accordance with operating segments of Bank Mandiri (Note 2ak).

Include component of internal transfer pricing among operating segments.
Include elimination of internal transfer pricing or reclassification among operating segments and elimination for Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 58. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

#### Geographical segment

The Group's main operations is managed in Indonesia, Asia (Singapore, Hong Kong, Timor Leste, Shanghai, Malaysia), West Europe (England) and Cayman Islands. Information concerning the geographical segments of the Group is set out in the table below:

Information on geographical segment for the year ended 31 December 2022:

-	Indonesia	Asia	West Europe	Cayman Islands	Consolidated
Consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income					
Interest and sharia income Interest and sharia expense	109,132,266 (23,581,286)	2,261,743 (674,160)	92,028 (37,706)	896,081 (185,612)	112,382,118 (24,478,764)
Net interest and sharia income Net premium income	85,550,980 2,467,698	1,587,583 -	54,322 -	710,469 -	87,903,354 2,467,698
Net interest and sharia and premium income	88,018,678	1,587,583	54,322	710,469	90,371,052
Other operating income: Others fees and commisions Others	18,405,858 15,303,005	383,725 129,916	- 9,956	12,565 35,678	18,802,148 15,478,555
Total	33,708,863	513,641	9,956	48,243	34,280,703
(Allowance for)/reversal of impairment losses on financial assets and others	(15,847,746)	(260,140)	(1,716)	(13,585)	(16,123,187)
Unrealised gains/(losses) from increase/(decrease) in fair value of marketable securities, government bonds, and policyholders' investment in unit-link contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of marketable securities					
and government bonds	832,153	64,180	-	3,246	899,579
Other operating expenses: Salaries and employee benefit expenses	(24,397,802)	(203,764)	(28,298)	(11,882)	(24,641,746)
General, administrative expenses and others	(28,412,582)	(159,507)	(22,833)	(23,390)	(28,618,312)
Total	(52,810,384)	(363,271)	(51,131)	(35,272)	(53,260,058)
Non operating income/					
(expense) - net Tax expense	530,320 (11,182,908)	(162,519) (240,817)	(1,633)	(158,164)	209,637 (11,425,358)
Net income	43,248,976	1,138,657	9,798	554,937	44,952,368
Net income attributable to:					
Non-controlling interest Parent Entity	- -	- -	-	-	3,781,731 41,170,637
Consolidated statement of financial position	4 404 040 000	50.005.440	404.004	00 700 704	4 470 500 000
Loans - gross Total assets	1,101,016,066 1,883,672,684	50,305,418 74,896,834	481,634 3,765,899	20,796,764 30,209,270	1,172,599,882 1,992,544,687
Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits	(511,480,446)	(7,324,681)	(272,835)	-	(519,077,962)
Saving deposits and wadiah saving deposits Time deposits	(477,616,764) (293,304,321)	(2,866,002) (2,710,880)	- -	- -	(480,482,766) (296,015,201)
Total deposit from customers Total liabilities	(1,282,401,531) (1,482,146,120)	(12,901,563) (50,463,373)	(272,835) (2,993,330)	(8,493,808)	(1,295,575,929) (1,544,096,631)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 58. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographical segment (continued)

Information on geographical segment for the year ended 31 December 2021:

_	Indonesia	Asia	West Europe	Cayman Islands	Consolidated
Consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income					
Interest and sharia income	96,003,722	1,334,294	63,674	347,396	97,749,086
Interest and sharia expense	(24,376,643)	(254,431)	(12,169)	(43,349)	(24,686,592)
Net interest and sharia income Net premium income	71,627,079 1,787,933	1,079,863	51,505	304,047	73,062,494 1,787,933
Net interest and sharia and premium income	73,415,012	1,079,863	51,505	304,047	74,850,427
Other operating income: Others fees and commisions Others	15,013,086 13,525,155	306,658 74,095	- 5,772	88,949 14,305	15,408,693 13,619,327
Total	28,538,241	380,753	5,772	103,254	29,028,020
(Allowance for)/reversal of impairment losses on financial assets and others	(19,377,138)	(164,948)	(1,758)	543	(19,543,301)
Unrealised gains/(losses) from increase/(decrease) in fair value of marketable securities, government bonds, and policyholders' investment in unit-link contracts	2,824	-	-	-	2,824
Gain on sale of marketable securities and government bonds	3,038,319	124,616	-	79,465	3,242,400
Other operating expenses: Salaries and employee benefit expenses General, administrative expenses	(22,469,860)	(169,969)	(26,572)	(10,711)	(22,677,112)
and others	(26,291,010)	(128,906)	(20,872)	(22,267)	(26,463,055)
Total	(48,760,870)	(298,875)	(47,444)	(32,978)	(49,140,167)
Non operating income/ (expense) - net Tax expense	(45,805) (7,617,031)	(13,466) (188,978)	- (1,315)	(22,511)	(81,782) (7,807,324)
Net income	29,193,549	918,965	6,760	431,820	30,551,094
_					
Net income attributable to: Non-controlling interest Parent Entity	- -	- -	- -	-	2,522,942 28,028,155
Consolidated statement of financial position					
Loans Total assets	971,712,526 1,639,987,831	37,339,840 59,681,920	364,793 2,613,274	16,807,668 23,328,103	1,026,224,827 1,725,611,128
Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits Saving deposits and wadiah	(393,446,628)	(6,118,604)	(226,079)	-	(399,791,311)
saving deposits Time deposits	(419,563,405) (291,915,172)	(2,751,140) (1,257,685)	- -	- -	(422,314,545) (293,172,857)
Total deposit from customers Total liabilities	(1,104,925,205) (1,241,791,774)	(10,127,429) (59,613,445)	(226,079) (1,862,916)	(23,324,102)	(1,115,278,713) (1,326,592,237)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 59. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

Capital risk management

Bank Mandiri's capital policy is prudently complied with the regulatory capital requirement, diversifying its capital resources to anticipate long-term strategic plans and efficiently allocate capital to business segments that have the potential to provide an optimal risk-return profile, including placement and investment in Subsidiaries in order to meet stakeholder's expectations including investors and regulators.

Bank Mandiri ensures it has sufficient capital to meet credit risk, market risk and operational risk, both in supporting business growth in normal conditions and anticipating stress conditions.

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculated in accordance with FSA's Regulation No. 34/POJK.03/2016 dated 22 September 2016 on Amendments to the FSA's Regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 regarding the Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks.

For the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets, Bank uses Basel II Standardised Approach¹ for Credit Risk and has included External Rating component. In addition, the Bank has gradually carried out a simulation using Internal Ratings-Based Approach. For Market Risk, the Bank uses Basel II Standardised Measurement Method² and internally uses Value at Risk. For Operational Risk, the Bank refers to Basel II Basic Indicator Approach³.

The calculation result of Risk Weighted Assets (Credit, Operational and Market) and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 (Bank Mandiri only) are as follows:

	2022	2021
Capital:		
Core capital	181,072,852	165,492,705
Supplementary capital	10,771,601	9,764,189
Total capital for credit risk, operational risk		
and market risk	191,844,453	175,256,894
Dialy Weighted Assets for gradit	946 204 762	757 407 020
Risk-Weighted Assets for credit Risk-Weighted Assets for operational	846,394,763 133,826,964	757,497,030 130,682,428
		, ,
Risk-Weighted Assets for market	5,829,558	5,849,789
Total Risk-Weighted Assets for credit,		
operational and market risk	986,051,285	894,029,247

Referring to SEOJK No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding Guidelines for Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets ("RWA") for Credit Risk by Using a Standard Approach, SEOJK No. 48/SEOJK.03/2017 regarding Guidelines for Calculation of Net Receivables for Derivative Transactions in Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using the Standard Approach and SEOJK Approach No. 11/SEOJK.03/2018 regarding Amendments to SEOJK No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding Guidelines for Calculation of RWA for Credit Risk by Using a Standard Approach.

² Referring to SEOJK No. 38/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding Guidelines for Using Standard Methods in Calculating Minimum Capital Requirements for Commercial Banks to Calculate Market Risk.

³ Referring to SEOJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding Risk-Weighted Assets Calculation for Operational Risk by Using a Basic Indicator Approach.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 59. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (continued)

Capital risk management (continued)

	2022	2021
CAR for core capital ⁴	18.36%	18.51%
CAR for credit risk, operational risk and market risk	19.46%	19.60%
Minimum CAR core capital	6.00%	6.00%
Minimum CAR based on risk profile ⁵	9.86%	9.75%

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio on a consolidated basis as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 including credit, operational and market risk are 19.65% and 19.56%, respectively.

## 60. NON-PERFORMING EARNING ASSETS RATIO, ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON EARNING ASSETS FULFILLMENT RATIO, MICRO AND SMALL BUSINESS LOANS RATIO AND LEGAL LENDING LIMIT

Non-performing earning assets to total earning assets ratio (including Administrative Accounts) as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 (Bank Mandiri only) are 1.09% and 1.60%, respectively. For Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio refer to Note 12.A.d.

The ratio of total allowance for impairment losses on earning assets provided by Bank Mandiri as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 compared to the minimum allowance for impairment losses on earning assets under the guidelines prescribed by Bank Indonesia as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are 194.70% and 191.14%, respectively.

The ratio of non-performing earning assets to total earning assets (including Administrative Accounts) and the ratio of total allowance for impairment losses on earning assets is calculated in accordance with SEOJK No. 9/SEOJK.03/2020 dated 30 June 2020 concerning Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports.

The ratio of small-scale and micro business loans to total loans provided by Bank Mandiri for the year ended as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are 9.52% and 8.82%, respectively.

Based on POJK No. 11 of 2016 dated 2 February 2016 regarding Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirements for Commercial Banks article 11 paragraph (2) states that Banks are required to provide core capital of at least 6% (six percent) of RWA both individually and in consolidation with subsidiary companies.

The minimum CAR for the main risks of Tier 1 and additional risks of Tier 2 (capital add-on) is based on the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) method.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 61. CUSTODIAN SERVICES AND TRUST OPERATIONS

#### Custodian services

Bank Mandiri started providing Custodian Services since 1995. The operating license for Custodian Services was renewed by Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Board based on Decree No. KEP.01/PM/Kstd/1999 dated 4 October 1999. Bank Mandiri's Custodian, which is the part of International Banking and Financial Institution Group, provides a full range of Custodian Services as follows:

- a. Settlement and handling services for script and scripless trading transactions;
- b. Safekeeping and administration of marketable securities and other valuable assets;
- c. Corporate action services which starting from administrating the safekeeping of customer's ownership right on marketable securities until that right become effective in the customer's account;
- d. Proxy services for its customers' in General Meeting of Shareholders and General Meeting of Bondholders:
- Reporting and information submission related to the customers' marketable securities and/or other valuable assets which are kept and administered by Bank Mandiri's custodian.

In order to fulfill the investors' needs in investing on various marketable securities instruments, Bank Mandiri's Custodian facilitate it through provisions of various services as follow:

- General custodian which provide services for investors who are investing in capital market or money market in Indonesia.
- b. Local custodian for American Depository Receipts (ADR) and Global Depository Receipts (GDR) which is needed by the investors to convert the companies' shares which are listed in local and overseas stock exchange (dual/multi listing).
- c. Sub-Registry which provide services for investors that conduct transaction and investment in Government Bonds (either in form of Bonds or Treasury Bills) and Bank Indonesia Certificates (Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI)).
- d. Custodian for mutual funds and discretionary fund issued and managed by investment manager;
- e. Custodian of Euroclear for customer who is conducting investment and settlement of securities transactions registered at the Euroclear Operations Centre, Brussels, Bank Mandiri's Custodian is a direct member of Euroclear.
- f. Securities lending and borrowing as services for customers who want to maximise their investment return by lending their securities to securities companies through intermediary and guarantee of PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek Indonesia (PT KPEI).
- g. Custodian for Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) which issued and managed by an investment manager where the unit of participation will be traded on stock exchange.
- h. Custodian for Asset Backed Securities (*Efek Beragun Aset* (EBA)) in the form of collective investment contract (*Kontrak Investasi Kolektif* (KIK)) which was issued by the investment manager and custodian bank in relation to asset securitisation transactions owned by banks or other financial institutions.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Bank Mandiri's Custodian has 14,662 and 11,147 customers (unaudited), respectively, which consist of pension funds, insurance companies, banks, institution, securities companies, mutual funds, other institution/legal entity and individual customer. Total portfolio by currencies as of 31 December 2022 are amounted to Rp815,382,074 million, USD2,626 million (full amount), and EUR1.94 million (full amount), and as of 31 December 2021 are amounted to Rp700,155,646 million, USD2,365 million (full amount), and EUR1.94 million (full amount) (unaudited). Assets kept in custodian services activities are not included in the consolidated financial statement of Bank Mandiri and its Subsidiaries.

Bank Mandiri has insured the customer's portfolio kept in custodians against potential losses arising from safekeeping and transfer of securities in accordance with the Financial Services Authority's regulation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 61. CUSTODIAN SERVICES AND TRUST OPERATIONS (continued)

#### **Trustee Agent Operations**

Bank Mandiri has been providing Trustee Agent Operations Services since 1983. The operating license for trust services was renewed and re-registered in Decree of Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Board based on Decree No. 17/STTD-WA/PM/1999 dated 27 October 1999. The type of services are as follows:

- a. Trustee agent for bonds and MTN issuance
- b. Escrow agent
- c. Paying agent
- d. Initial Public Offering/IPO (receiving bank)
- e. Security agent

As of 31 December 2022, Bank Mandiri as the Trustee manage 83 customers with the total value of bonds and MTN issued based on currency amounted Rp77,771,685 and for the year ended 31 December 2021 managed 89 customers with the total value of bonds and MTN issued amounted Rp81,495,779.

Both Bank Mandiri's trustee operations and custodian services have received quality certification ISO 9001:2015.

#### **Trust Services**

Bank's trust service is the custodian services of customer's assets portfolio (settlor) based on a written agreement between the Bank Mandiri as the trustee and customer's for the benefits of beneficiary.

Bank Mandiri has obtained the license principle and confirmation letter for the trust services based on Bank Indonesia's Letter No. 15/30/DPB1/PB1-1 dated 26 April 2013 and No. 15/32/DPB1/PB1-1 dated 28 August 2013.

Functions of Bank Mandiri Trust Service are:

- a. Paying agent is the activity of receiving and transferring money and/or funds, as well as recording cash in and cash out for and on behalf of the customer (settlor).
- Investment agent is the activity of placing, converting and administering the placement of funds for and on behalf of the customer (settlor).

Bank Mandiri's Trust Service include manage customers from various segments, including oil and gas company, corporate and commercial, as well as non-profit organization customers for the distribution of gas sales proceeds, company sales/acquisitions, and pooling of funds for foreign aid and others.

#### **62. CHANNELING LOANS**

Channeling loans based on sources of funds and economic sectors are as follows:

	2022	2021
Government:		
Agriculture	173,403	186,103
Manufacturing	14,543	14,543
	187,946	200,646

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **62. CHANNELING LOANS** (continued)

Bank Mandiri has been appointed to administer the loans received by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through several existing schemes as follows:

- 1. Channeling loans from the Ministry of Finance in various currencies from several bilateral and multilateral financial institutions to finance Government projects through State Owned Enterprises, Region Owned Enterprises and Regional Government, such as: Asian Development Bank, Banque Français & Credit National, Barclays, BNP Paribas, BNP Paribas & CAI Belgium, Calyon & BNP Paribas, CDC NES, Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) Australia, IDA, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau, Nederlands Urban Sector Loan & De Nederlanse Inveseringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden NV, Swiss Government, RDI KI, Spain, UB Denmark, US Export Import Bank and Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. However, based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 40/PMK.05/2015 dated 6 March 2015, stated starting from 1 October 2015 the administration of overseas loans are managed by the Ministry of Finance, except loans in the form of BI Project Aid.
- 2. Channeling loans from former of PIR Plantations to farmers for community plantation development which includes the Nucleus Estate Smallholder (NES) ADB project, Special PIR and Local PIR. Bank Mandiri as the administrator for the repayment of receivables to PIR Plantation Farmers, whereas the Ministry of Finance is managing the repayment of receivables to farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture is managing the technical execution of the PIR Plantation Project. The distribution of PIRBUN loans has stopped.
- 3. Channeling loans of industrial Plantation Forest Reforestation (DR HTI) from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). Since 1999, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has stopped distributing the Reforestation Loans for Industrial Plantation Forests, therefore the DRHTI loans which are currently managed by PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. are existing DRHTI Loans which were inherited from ex legacy Bank.

Channeling loans are not presented in the consolidated statement of financial position since the credit risk are not borne by the Bank and its Subsidiaries. In accordance to the agreement mentioned above, Bank Mandiri is responsible to bill the debtors and made payments to the Government not only the principal, but also the interest and other charges including manage loan documentation. As compensation, Bank Mandiri receives banking fee which varies from 0.50% - 2%.

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT**

Bank Mandiri implements independent risk management and according to FSA's, Bank Indonesia's regulation and international banking best practices. Bank Mandiri adopts the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) concept as comprehensive and integrated risk management strategy which is customised with the Bank's business and operational needs. ERM implementation provides value added benefits to the Bank's and its stakeholders.

ERM is a risk management process embedded in business strategies and operations that are integrated in the Bank's daily business decision making processes. With ERM, the Bank establishes a systematic and comprehensive risk management framework (credit risk, market risk and operational risk) by connecting the capital management and business processes with the risks in holistic approach. In addition, ERM also applies integrated risk management for the Subsidiaries, to maximise the effectiveness of supervision and value creation to the Bank based on FSA's Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2014 regarding implementation of integrated risk management for financial conglomerates which are appropriate for the whole financial industries.

The Bank's risk management framework is based on POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 regarding Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks. The Bank's risk management framework is included in Risk Management Policy (KMNR), which consists of various policies to support risk management function as a business enabler for business growth within the corridor of prudential principle by adopting the ideal risk management processes (identification - measurement - monitoring - risk control) at all organisation levels.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

As part of the ERM process, Bank Mandiri applies a Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). RAS represents, type and level of risk that the Bank is able to take/face within its risk capacity in order to achieve business objectives. The application of RAS is also synchronised with monitoring of Bank Mandiri's Recovery Plan indicators (refer to POJK No. 14/POJK.03/2017 regarding Bank Systemic Recovery Plans). The Bank Mandiri Risk Appetite Statement is as follows:

Dimensions	Statement
Rentability	Maintain a stable and sustainable profit in accordance with the level of risk taken
Capital	Maintain capital in accordance with regulatory and internal requirements
Liquidity and Funding	<ul> <li>Maintain a strong liquidity position under a variety of stressful conditions</li> <li>Maintain stable and well-diversified funding</li> </ul>
Credit Risk	<ul> <li>Maintain portfolio quality and credit concentration according to the Bank's appetite</li> <li>Maintain credit costs at optimum levels</li> </ul>
Market Risk	Maintain market risk exposure arising from both trading book and banking book activities within the level of appetite set by management.
Operational Risk	Intolerance to external fraud, internal fraud and issues related to IT systems and data confidentiality
Legal & Compliance Risks	Intolerance for violation of regulatory compliance (which results in sanctions/fines)
Legal Risk	Maintain potential losses due to lawsuits at a low level
Reputation Risk	Maintain the Bank's reputation through reliable products and services

All risks that faced by the Bank are measured and monitored on regular basis through internal measurement method, quarterly risk profile report and semiannually Bank's soundness report in order to describe all the embedded risks in the Bank's business activities, including consolidated Subsidiaries risks.

Active supervision by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners on risk management activities, directly and indirectly, is implemented through the establishment of committees at the level of the Board of Commissioners which are Risk Monitoring Committee, Integrated Governance Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee and Audit Committee. The Executive Committee under the supervision of the Board of Directors consists of Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), Risk Management & Credit Policy Committee (RMPC), Integrated Risk Management Committee (IRC), Capital & Subsidiaries Committee (CSC), Business Committee (BC), Information Technology & Digital Banking Committee (ITDC), Human Capital Policy Committee (HCPC), Policy & Procedure Committee (PPC) Credit Committee/Rapat Komite Kredit (RKK) and Transformation Committee (TC).

From 10 Executive Committees supervised under Board of Directors, 4 committees directly involved with risk management, i.e RMPC, IRC, ALCO and PPC. All functions and key responsibilities are as follows:

#### 1. Risk Management & Credit Policy Committee (RMPC)

Discuss and recommends loan regulation as well as monitoring risk profile and all risks related to the Bank.

#### Integrated Risk Committee (IRC)

Provide recommendation to the Board of Directors in order to develop integrated risk management regulations and revised or refined the standards for integrated risk management based on the results of evaluation process. Bank Mandiri as Parent Entity has formed IRC committee as an application of POJK No. 17/POJK.03/2014 about Integrated Risk Management for Financial Group. Member of IRC includes Boards of Directors of Parent Entity and Subsidiaries.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

From 10 Executive Committees supervised under Board of Directors, 4 committees directly involved with risk management, i.e RMPC, IRC, ALCO and PPC. All functions and key responsibilities are as follows: (continued):

#### 3. Asset & Liabilities Committee (ALCO)

Manages Bank's strategic management of asset and liabilities, interest rate, liquidity and other areas related to the asset and liability management of the Bank. Furthermore, ALCO has the function and responsibility to monitor risk indicator and financial Bank which state in the Recovery Plan and also recommend Recovery Plan activation in which this indicator has crossed the line.

#### 4. Policy & Procedure Committee (PPC)

Manages synchronization of regulation and operational procedures to be in line with the Bank's regulation.

Committees formed under Board of Commissioners including Risk Monitoring Committee, Integrated Governance Committee and Audit Committee, which have tasks and responsibilities to review and evaluate the policy and implementation of Bank's risk management, as well as providing inputs and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners for their monitoring of roles.

At operational level, the Directorate of Risk Management together with related business units are responsible to manage 10 risks faced by the Bank and Subsidiaries, also discuss and propose a guidance for risk management. The organization structure of Directorate of Risk Management consists of Risk Taking Unit and Independent Risk Management Unit. Risk Taking Unit who run the four eye principles which are Wholesale Risk and Retail Risk. Independent Risk Management Unit who responsible directly to Risk Management Director, which are Credit Portfolio Risk Group, Market Risk Group, Operational Risk Group, and Policy & Procedure Group.

#### A. Credit risk

The Bank's credit risk management is mainly focused to improve the balance between healthy loan expansion and prudent loan management to prevent quality impairment (downgrading) to Non Performing Loan (NPL) category and to optimise capital utilisation by identifying business unit, segment, product, region which contributes to value added for the Bank.

The process of managing Bank Mandiri's credit for the wholesale segment begins with setting targets the market through the Portfolio Guidelines which establish Industry Classification (attractive, neutral, selective) and the appropriate industry limits, and also select and filter target customers through Industry Acceptance Criteria and Name Clearance, to produce quality debtor pipelines. The next process is to conduct a credit risk assessment using a series of credit risk tools (credit risk rating, spreadsheets, CPA, NAK, etc.) which are then decided by the Authorized Person to Approve Credit (through Credit Committee Meetings) with the four-eyes principle which involve the Business Unit and the Credit Risk Management Unit independently.

The four-eye principle mechanism is performed by the Credit Committee according to the limit of authority, where the credit termination process is performed through the Credit Committee Meeting mechanism. The authority holder of credit decision as a member of the Credit Committee has high competence, ability and integrity so that the credit distribution process is performed objectively, comprehensively and carefully. To monitor the performance of the authority holder in making credit decisions, the Bank has developed a monitoring database system for the authority holder. With this system, the Bank can monitor the amount and quality of loans that have been decided by the Authority Holders, so the performance of the Authority Holders of Credit Decisions can be known at any time.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

After the credit disbursement process, credit risk and the potential for debtor's failure must always be monitored and detected early (Early Warning Signals), among others by using ALERT (watchlist) tools and if a debtor becomes problematic then an account strategy needs to be done including its collection, recovery and restructuring activities.

For the retail segment, because the nature is a mass market, then the credit process is performed more automatically by using a credit risk scorecard, with reference to each Risk Acceptance Criteria for each products, as well as processing through an automated work-flow (loan factory).

The monitoring process is performed in a portfolio manner through the Portfolio Quality Review, which can be continued with the collection and recovery process for the problematic portion of the portfolio.

To anticipate the deterioration of macroeconomics conditions, a what-if analysis is conducted on wholesale and retail portfolios through stress testing using certain several macroeconomics scenarios.

In distributing the credit, Bank Mandiri always prioritize the principle of prudence by placing the credit analysis function which is carried out by independent business units and credit risk units, Bank Mandiri always focus on prudent principal using credit policy which managing end to end credit risks, Operationally, the policy is formalised in Credit Standards Procedures (SPK) and products manual.

To manage concentration risk on debtor level, Bank Mandiri consistently monitor Legal Lending Limit (LLL). In general, loan processing and credit risk management in Bank Mandiri has been performed end to end and integrated with Business Unit, Credit Operation Unit and Credit Risk Management Unit.

The Bank periodically reviews and updates its policies and procedures for credit in general, credit procedure by business segment and tools risk management. These policies and procedures are intended to provide a comprehensive credit risk management guideline for identification, measurement and mitigation of credit risks in the end to end loan acceptance process, start from determine market target, credit analysis, approval, documentation, credit withdrawal, monitoring and settlement process for non-performing/restructuring loans.

To improve the Bank's social role and care for the environmental risk and as an implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Bank Mandiri has set up a Guideline for Technical Analysis of Environmental and Social in granting of credit which is used as a reference in analysing environmental risk in a credit analysis. This Guideline is in line with Bank Indonesia's Regulation regarding the Quality of Asset Assessment on Commercial Bank regulating that the assessment prospect link with debtor in taking care the environment. Moreover, in order to environment preservation, Bank has already established sustainable financial action plan which stated in FSA's regulation regarding sustainable financial implementation for financial services institution, Issuers, and Public Companies.

In principle, credit risk management is implemented at transactional and portfolio levels. At the transactional level, the Bank has implemented the four-eye principle, which each loan approval involves Business Unit and Credit Risk Management Unit which work independently to achieve objective credit decision. The four-eye principles are executed by Credit Committee according to the authority limit and the loan approval process conducted through Credit Committee Meeting mechanism. Executive Business Officer and Executive Credit Officer as the Credit Committee member, must be highly competent as well as has strong capability and high integrity so that the loan granting process can be performed objectively, comprehensively and prudently. To monitor the performance of the credit authorization holders in approving the loans, the Bank has developed a monitoring database system for the credit authorization holder. By using this system, the Bank can monitor the amount and quality of the loans approved by the credit authorization holders, so that the performance of the Executive Business Officer and Executive Credit Officer can be monitored from time to time.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

To mitigate credit risk per debtor, Credit Committee sets loan structure for every debtor including appropriate covenants, which align with debtor's needs and conditions, to ensure loan granting is effective and meet the interest of the Bank and debtor. Guidelines for determining the structure of collateral regarding to credit risk mitigation policy has been regulated in detail according to the SPK (Credit Standard Procedures) for each segments.

Collateral type that can be accepted by the Bank includes moving objects (including cash, receivables, inventories, machine, and marketable securities), objects that are not moving (including land, building, and machine), and personal/corporate guarantee. To guarantee the credit facility, the Bank prioritize collateral in the form of fixed assets such as land or land and building. Bank uses value of collateral based on appraisal value by internal appraiser (Credit Operation Unit) and external appraiser who are business partner of the Bank or non business partner but approved by authorised person in business unit or credit recovery unit.

The criteria of collateral adequacy coverage (unaudited) for each segment are divided as follows:

Segment	Collateral	Minimum Coverage Amount*)
	Funded project	
	Inventory	
\//h a la a a la	Receivable	4000/ 4500/ of and disting it
Wholesale	Fixed Asset	100% - 150% of credit limit
	Land or land and building	
	Other collateral accepted by the Bank	
	Fixed asset	
	Inventory	
Retail	Receivable	100% - 200% of credit limit
	Land or land and building	
	Other collateral accepted by the Bank	

^{*)} Collateral coverage amount is determined by type and limit of credit facility, type and value of collateral and evaluation of debtor.

Collateral can be replaced as long as the new collateral fulfills marketability aspect and collateral value adequacy criteria. If debtors failed to pay off their loan, the collateral will be liquidated as a second way out to ensure credit recovery.

Bank Mandiri has a Rating System known as BMRS (Bank Mandiri Rating System). The BMRS that has been developed by the Bank consists of a Rating System for the Corporate and Commercial Banking segment, a Rating System for the Wholesale SME segment, and a Rating System for Financial Institutions (Banks). By using the Rating System for Financial Institutions (Banks), Banks can identify and measure the tolerable risks of Counterparty Banks in providing Credit Line facilities.

In addition, Bank Mandiri also has a different Credit Scoring for each segment, consisting of: SME Scoring, Micro Scoring and Consumer Scoring. Bank Mandiri has also started to initiate alternative credit scoring using external data for New-to-Bank (NTB) customers and funding data for Existing to Bank (ETB) customers.

To improve the measurement of transactional risk for the Overseas Offices, currently BMRS has been implemented in Overseas Office. To support the development of Rating and Scoring model, the Bank has a guideline for the development of Credit Rating and Credit Scoring model, which is a complete guidance for the Bank in developing credit rating and credit scoring model. In addition, to monitor the performance of credit rating and credit scoring model, the Bank conducts a review on the scoring and rating results.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

The models that have been developed by the Bank, both the credit and non-credit risk model, are validated internally by Model Validator, which is an independent and separate unit from the model development unit. This is performed to ensure the quality and model validity. Other than validity, another thing that is applied in risk model management is the implementation of model governance management (Risk Model Management) through Inventory Model, risk level assessment model by using model risk index, Model Control through validation process which is first-time validation or ongoing validation.

Currently, the Bank also manages a model that is in line with the Advanced Internal Rating Based Approach (A-IRB Approach) concept, the Basel II Risk Parameter component consisting of the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure At Default (EAD) for the Wholesale, Retail, and Consumer segments. These models are used in the framework of calculating the Expected Credit Loss required in calculating the allowance for impairment losses based on IFRS 9 (PSAK 71).

Aside from Credit Rating and Scoring, another tools used by the Bank is the loan monitoring system, which uses to identify debtors who potentially experience difficulty in repaying their loan. The Bank conducts early warning analysis called ALERT Tools (early warning analysis) for all Corporate and Commercial debtors with collectibility 1 and 2 on quarterly basis. Based on the analysis, the Bank determines account strategy and action plan to prevent NPL.

In assessing and monitoring credit quality, Bank Mandiri always refers to Bank Indonesia regulation by prioritizing prudential principles by reviewing business prospects, as well as assessing the debtors performance and repayment ability. Credit monitoring on large corporate and middle corporate segments are performed at debtor level through Loan Monitoring System (ALERT System) that has been integrated into the IPS system. Loan monitoring system includes two functions, namely as an early detection tool through analysis of Watch List (Early Warning Analysis) and collectibility review based on 3 pillars. Loan Monitoring System is a standardised, structured and comprehensive method of debtor's performance monitoring, therefore action plan can be done immediately to prevent the deterioration of debtor credit quality.

Monitoring process is performed at the minimum on quarterly basis to identify any debtor who is potentially experiencing difficulties to meet their obligations. Meanwhile, the monitoring process on retail segments (SME, micro and consumer segment) is performed at portfolio level through portfolio analysis from various aspects as outlined in Portfolio Quality Report (PQR).

At portfolio level, risk management uses the active portfolio management approach which proactively maintain the portfolio diversification at optimum level with risk exposure at risk appetite determined by the Bank. In practice, the Bank uses Loan Portfolio Guideline (LPG) tools which consist of industry classification, industry acceptance criteria and industry limit.

Industry Classification (IC) classifies industrial sectors into 4 categories based on the prospects and the corresponding risks. The Bank uses IC in determining the industry market target in order to grow in prospective sectors and avoid sectors that have high risk. Industry Acceptance Criteria (IAC) is a basic criteria (quantitative and qualitative) which become a key success factors in certain industrial sector, The Bank uses IAC in determining targeted customers. Meanwhile, Industry Limit (IL) is used to determines maximum exposure limit for a particular industrial sector to avoid concentration risk.

Through LPG, the Bank proactively prioritizes industrial sectors that provide added value economically and selects the best companies or individuals in each of these industrial sectors (winner players) to become targeted customers. With this proactive approach, the Bank is expected to be able to maintain a healthy credit portfolio from profitable companies engaged in prospective industries. This proactive approach also avoids the risk of concentration in a certain industry or certain debtors, because the Bank is actively limiting exposure through limit policies (industry limits on a portfolio basis and limits per debtor).

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

LPG is determined on an annual basis and reviewed semi-annually, or if there are changes in macroeconomic conditions or internal credit portfolios that affect sectoral performance (including significant changes in commodity prices, economic conditions, and credit quality). This is intended so that LPG is always relevant to current conditions and has a predictive value at an acceptable level.

To support targeted customers and quality pipelines, the Bank has also implemented an integrated Pipeline Management System as a tool for reviewing and monitoring pipeline processing progress.

As part of its active portfolio management, the Bank always monitors the development of credit risk portfolio by calculating the credit risk profile which reflects the inherent risk and the effectiveness of the risk control system. Therefore, the Bank can take preventive action and risk mitigation in both individual and portfolio level.

To monitor quality and test the elasticity of portfolio quality (NPL and yield) to changes in economic variables which can affect the Bank's capital adequacy, the Bank regularly and at ad hoc basis conducts a stress test on the credit portfolio by large debtors group, business segment, industry and products based on various scenarios.

With this stress test, Bank will be able to understand the possibility of negative impact to the business performance of Bank Mandiri, as well as earlier anticipate and take actions to manage the portfolio and identify the most optimal solution for short-term and long-term strategies therefore quality of the Bank's portfolio and capital adequacy can be well maintained.

Bank Mandiri as a systemic bank has prepared a Recovery Plan as stipulated in POJK No.14/POJK.03/2017 concerning Action Plan (Recovery Plan) for Systemic Banks. Recovery Plan is a plan to address financial problems that may occur in a Systemic Bank, including recovery options that will be taken by a Systemic Bank in response to financial stress to prevent, recover or improve financial conditions and maintain business continuity (viability). Bank Mandiri's 2022-2023 Recovery Plan update was submitted to the Financial Services Authority in November 2022.

In addition, Bank Mandiri has also prepared a Resolution Plan in accordance with Deposit Insurance Corporation Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Commercial Bank Resolution Plans, namely a resolution strategy that will be considered by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) in dealing with a Bank designated as a failed Bank if a series of steps improvement of the financial condition that has been stipulated in the Recovery Plan cannot restore or improve the Bank's financial condition.

In order to continuously develop the quality of human resources in risk management, the Bank has risk management academy which issued several risk management modules, both tailored to improve knowledge and skills as well as to generally increase employee risk awareness.

#### Credit Risk Management in Pandemic COVID-19 Condition

In order to support the Government's efforts to maintain economic stability, the Bank has create a credit restructuring policy for debtors affected by COVID-19 that is aligned with the dynamics of policies and regulations issued by the regulator.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

The policy has regulated the criteria for debtors and business sectors affected by COVID-19 which can be restructured with reference to POJK No.17/POJK.03/2021 (concerning the second amendment to POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2020), POJK No. 19 of 2022 concerning Special Treatment for Financial Services Institutions in Certain Regions and Sectors in Indonesia Affected by Disasters, followed by FSA Board of Commissioners Decision No. 34/KDK.03/2022 dated 25 November 2022 and other Bank internal regulations.

In addition, decision making is performed on the basis of the four eyes principle involving the Business Unit/Credit Recovery Unit and the Risk Unit to maintain the principle of prudence. The Bank has prepared a restructuring scheme with the following mechanisms:

- a. Granting of grace period for postponement of interest and/or principal payments.
- b. Can be given a tenor extension or a change in installments.

The restructuring pattern imposed on Debtors refers to POJK No.40/POJK.03/2019 concerning Asset Quality Assessment of Commercial Banks Chapter VI Credit Restructuring and is adjusted to the conditions of each Debtor.

In practice, the Bank prepares Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC) for debtors to be restructured by COVID-19 in order to avoid moral hazard and minimize credit risk, guided by the following regulations:

- a) Regulation of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No.28/PMK.08/2022 (PMK 28/2022) concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 71/PMK.08/2020 concerning Procedures for Government Guarantees Through Appointed Guarantee Business Entities in the Context of Implementing a Recovery Program National Economy (valid until 30 November 2022);
- b) Regulation of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 104/PMK.05/2020 (PMK 104/2020) concerning Placement of Funds for the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN), including the mechanism for Placement of State Money in Commercial Banks (still valid, but placement of state money has been returned to the state as of the maturity date of 13 January 2021);
- c) Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2021 (POJK 17/2021) regarding the Second Amendment to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning National Economic Stimulus as a Countercyclical Policy Impact of the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (valid until 31 March 2023);
- Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 150/PMK.05/2021 concerning Procedures for Providing Interest Subsidy/Margin Subsidy in order to Support the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program (valid until 31 December 2021 but collection is still ongoing until April 2022);
- e) Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy No. 5 year 2022 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy Number 2 of 2022 concerning Special Treatment for Recipients of People's Business Credit Affected by the 2019 Coronavirus Disease Pandemic (valid until 31 December 2022).

In its development, anticipating the end of the implementation of the relaxation/restructuring program as part of the national economic stimulus, as well as in a broader context, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) through POJK 19 year 2022 stipulates that the relaxation/restructuring program can be carried out for debtors in regional and sector coverage. certain areas/sectors that can be determined as areas/sectors affected by disaster conditions. Disaster conditions in this case can be caused by natural or non-natural conditions, including the spread of viruses. The POJK stated that credit quality for restructuring debtors was determined Current since the restructuring was carried out while the determination and announcement of regions/sectors with the impact of disaster conditions would be carried out by FSA.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

#### Credit Risk Management in Pandemic COVID-19 Condition (continued)

Referring to regulations, in its implementation, Bank Mandiri always follows Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principle.

With the implementation of this policy, it is hoped that Bank debtors who are affected by COVID-19 can be helped and the quality of the Bank's portfolio can be maintained properly.

In connection with the ongoing condition of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Bank made a number of adjustments to the credit monitoring process and mechanism, both for debtors as an entity and as a portfolio. A number of adjustments were made so that the monitoring results can always provide early warning signals and determine risk mitigation to be effective in maintaining credit quality during the pandemic period.

Adjustments to the credit monitoring mechanism are performed through:

- 1. Watchlist analysis of all debtors, especially debtor entities that are in the business sector affected by COVID-19 with reference to POJK 17/2021 (as the second amendment of POJK No. 11/2020) and the Bank's internal regulations. The output watchlist for debtors that have the potential to experience a decline in performance is accompanied by an action plan that is monitored for its implementation on an ongoing basis.
- Control of credit disbursement towards debtors who are experiencing credit restructuring (especially those through the POJK National Economic Stimulus POJK 17/2021 (as the second amendment of POJK 11/2020)) so that the restructuring objectives can be achieved effectively.
- 3. Stress testing scenarios involving aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic as a support for judgmental decision making.
- 4. Implementation of post facto review of restructuring debtors affected by Covid-19 to avoid moral hazard and minimize the risk of inappropriate restructuring.

The Bank always conducts reviews on the implementation of the credit distribution and monitoring mechanism in the midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic so that adjustments can be made at the first opportunity when conditions change in the COVID-19 Pandemic by referring to government regulations and the applicable regulator.

Regarding the debtor restructuring scheme, the Bank performed a credit restructuring process with reference to POJK No. 17/2021 (as the second amendment to POJK No. 11/2020) and internal policies related to providing economic stimulus for debtors affected by the spread of Covid-19. The implementation of restructuring through economic stimulus includes among others: criteria for affected debtors, business sectors affected by Covid-19, restructuring mechanisms and schemes, authority to decide, determination of credit quality, monitoring, reporting to Regulators and accounting journals.

Adjustments to the provisions of the credit restructuring process affected by COVID-19 are expected to be able to help Bank debtors and the quality of the Bank's credit portfolio always well maintained.

Regarding the fluctuations in the COVID-19 pandemic which are starting to reach the Endemic phase, this may indirectly have implications for the risk measurement model used by the Bank. As part of the implementation of Model Risk Management, to ensure the accuracy of model predictions, the Model Validator and Model Developer in accordance with their functions carry out model monitoring, namely reviewing model performance. The monitoring model is periodically carried out by the Model Developer and independent monitoring carried out by the Model Validator includes data during the Covid-19 period. For credit risk models, monitoring is carried out including Rating/Scoring Models, Basel Models and Macro PD.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports

Maximum credit risk exposures on financial assets are presented net after allowance for impairment losses without considering collateral and other credit supports as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

_	2022	2021
Current Account with Bank Indonesia	107,349,158	99,023,492
Current Account with Other Banks	47,789,700	25,417,618
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks Marketable securities**) Government	95,320,511	47,783,516
Fair value through profit or loss	10,089,149	7,005,959
Fair value through other comprehensive income	1,117,351	737,553
Amortised cost	720,769	20,000
At cost	-	90,000
Non-government		00,000
Fair value through profit or loss	1,028,671	5,177,035
Fair value through other comprehensive income	28,189,646	20,924,493
Amortised cost	7,232,607	8,433,014
At cost	11,231,444	28,393,872
Government bonds***)	, ,	, ,
Fair value through profit or loss	6,972,279	7,608,317
Fair value through other comprehensive income	92,532,086	129,432,300
Amortised cost	180,578,053	115,507,886
At cost	44,213,180	33,592,148
Other receivables - trade transactions	32,188,559	27,817,547
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	11,705,989	27,317,000
Derivatives receivables	2,252,141	1,669,838
Loans and sharia receivables/financing*)		
Corporate	392,944,033	347,660,589
Commercial	172,687,792	143,919,496
Retail	345,335,169	303,145,012
Sharia	197,020,243	162,911,050
Consumer financing receivables	23,147,366	18,633,307
Net investment finance leases	5,733,387	4,693,806
Acceptance receivables	11,719,618	10,076,751

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia.

Excluding marketable securities which are the investment from the Subsidiaries' policyholder's unit-link which has no credit risk exposure. Excluding government bonds which are the investment from the Subsidiaries' policyholder's unit-link which has no credit risk exposure.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Maximum credit risk exposures on financial assets are presented net after allowance for impairment losses without considering collateral and other credit supports as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows (continued):

	2022	2021
Other assets		
Accrued income	9,565,864	7,762,507
Receivables from customer transactions	2,475,579	1,269,362
Receivables from transactions		
related to ATM and credit card	2,055,245	777,265
Receivables from policyholders	303,300	275,590
Sale of accrued marketable securities	231,650	-
Receivables from government bonds		
pledged as collateral	3,757,955	5,243,714
	1,847,488,494	1,592,320,037

Credit risk exposures relating to administrative accounts net after allowance for impairment losses as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Bank guarantees issued	109,339,109	100,511,291
Unused loan facilities*)	83,626,620	93,017,492
Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit	28,214,783	19,194,560
Standby letter of credit	11,805,551	17,660,008
	232,986,063	230,383,351

^{*)} Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities

The above table represents the maximum financial assets exposure on credit risk for Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support. For financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, the exposures set out above are based on carrying amounts as reported in the consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

#### a) Geographical sectors

The following table breaks down Bank Mandiri's and Subsidiaries' credit exposure at their gross amounts (without taking into account any allowance for impairment losses, collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by geographical region as of 31 December 2022 and 2021. In the following table, Bank Mandiri and Subsidiaries have allocated exposures based on the geographical area where the transactions are recorded.

	2022						
	Jawa and Bali	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others****)	Total	
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	107,349,158	-	-	-	-	107,349,158	
Current accounts with other banks	43,225,797	10	566	-	4,583,612	47,809,985	
Placement with Bank							
Indonesia and other banks	81,180,835	700,000	225,000	275,000	12,943,277	95,324,112	
Marketable securities**)							
Government	0.507.055				0.504.004	40 000 440	
Fair value through profit or loss	6,507,855	-	-	-	3,581,294	10,089,149	
Fair value through OCI	40.400	-	-	-	1,117,351	1,117,351	
Amortised cost At cost	19,498	-	-	-	701,271	720,769	
Non Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1,029,087					1.029.087	
Fair value through profit or loss Fair value through OCI	27,224,107	-	-	-	967,353	28,191,460	
Amortised cost	6,247,291	-	-	-	1,006,743	7,254,034	
At cost	11.248.978	-	-	-	1,000,743	11,248,978	
Government Bonds ***)	11,246,976	-	-	-	-	11,246,976	
Fair value through profit or loss	6,972,279					6.972.279	
Fair value through OCI	92,532,086	-	-	-	-	92,532,086	
Amortised cost	180,578,053	-	-	-	-	180,578,053	
At cost	44,213,180					44,213,180	
Other receivables-trade transactions	33.655.400				137.864	33.793.264	
Securities purchased under agreements	33,033,400				137,004	33,793,204	
to resell	11,705,989					11.705.989	
Derivatives receivables	2,127,025		_	_	125,116	2,252,141	
Loans *)	2,127,020				120,110	2,202,171	
Corporate	289,304,101	33,347,378	4,928,154	17,905,950	68,109,846	413,595,429	
Commercial	132.126.167	33,740,244	18,965,216	5,472,005	3,334,118	193,637,750	
Retail	232.434.832	62,917,394	26.331.082	29.096.756	8.379.634	359,159,698	
Sharia	125,804,353	48,745,224	14,830,907	10,418,466	6,408,055	206,207,005	
Consumer financing receivables	15,345,010	3,739,164	2,446,988	2,083,416	143,149	23,757,727	
Net investment finance leases	5,520,201	154,308	136,227	38,777	23,047	5,872,560	
Acceptance receivables	10,343,592	-	-	-	1,437,989	11,781,581	
Other assets	- / /				, - ,	, - ,	
Accrued Income	8,030,768	383,472	140.808	257,790	753,026	9,565,864	
Receivables from customer	-,,	,	.,	. ,	,-	-,,	
transactions	2,486,702	-	-	-	-	2,486,702	
Receivables from transactions							
related to ATM and credit card	2,055,245	-	-	-	-	2,055,245	
Receivables to policyholders Receivables from sales of	303,300	-	-	-	-	303,300	
marketable securities	225,715	-	-	-	5,935	231,650	
Bonds pledged as collateral	3,757,955	-	<u> </u>	-	-	3,757,955	
	1,483,554,559	183,727,194	68,004,948	65,548,160	113,758,680	1,914,593,541	

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia. Excluding securities which are the investment of the Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk. Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk. Others include portfolios in the Papua region and overseas branches.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

a) Geographical sectors (continued)

	2021						
	Jawa and Bali	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others****)	Total	
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	99.023.492					99,023,492	
Current accounts with other banks	20,250,780	10	566	-	5,190,305	25,441,661	
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks	41,197,191	475,000	75,000	140,000	5,898,000	47,785,191	
Marketable securities () Government							
Fair value through profit or loss	5,507,356	-	-	-	1,498,603	7,005,959	
Fair value through OCI	30,772	-	_	-	706,781	737,553	
Amortised cost	20,000	-	_	-	-	20,000	
At cost	90,000		_	_	_	90.000	
Non Government	50,000					50,000	
Fair value through profit or loss	4.465.154	_	_	_	711.881	5.177.035	
Fair value through OCI	19,761,165	_	_	_	1,167,341	20,928,506	
Amortised cost	8,026,414				485,964	8,512,378	
At cost		-	-	•	400,904		
Government Bonds ***)	28,409,999	-	-	-	-	28,409,999	
Fair value through profit or loss	7,608,317	-	-	-	-	7,608,317	
Fair value through OCI	129,432,300	-	-	-	-	129,432,300	
Amortised cost	115,507,886	-	-	-	-	115,507,886	
At cost	33,592,148	-	_	-	-	33,592,148	
Other receivables-trade transactions Securities purchased under agreements	28,258,687	-	-	-	1,039,581	29,298,268	
to resell	27,317,000	_	_	_	_	27,317,000	
Derivatives receivables	1,637,695	_	_	_	32,143	1,669,838	
Loans *)	1,001,000				,	.,,	
Corporate	265.627.242	33.490.048	6.324.174	12.416.251	52.009.771	369.867.486	
Commercial	119,131,310	31,348,839	14,937,059	2.832.610	2.277.858	170,527,676	
Retail	205,995,358	55,322,290	22.506.178	25.006.263	6.711.552	315,541,641	
Sharia	104,931,127	40,410,850	11,222,771	8,771,555	4.951.721	170,288,024	
Consumer financing receivables	12,527,591	2,948,525	1,799,312	1,737,524	95.370	19,108,322	
Net investment finance leases	4.622.267	97.725	69.746	20.964	13.071	4,823,773	
Acceptance receivables	10,097,823	91,123	03,740	20,904	175,621	10,273,444	
Other assets	10,097,023				173,021	10,273,444	
Accrued Income	6,788,935	396,884	120.569	147,164	308,955	7,762,507	
Receivables from customer	6,788,935	390,884	120,569	147,104	308,955	7,762,507	
transactions	1 200 100					4 000 400	
Receivables from transactions	1,280,189	-	-	-	-	1,280,189	
	777.005					777.005	
related to ATM and credit card	777,265	-	-	-	-	777,265	
Receivables to policyholders Receivables from sales of	275,590	-	-	-	-	275,590	
marketable securities		-	-	-	-		
Bonds pledged as collateral	5,243,714	-		<u> </u>	-	5,243,714	
	1,307,434,767	164,490,171	57,055,375	51,072,331	83,274,518	1,663,327,162	

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia. Excluding securities which are the investment of the Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk. Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk. Others include portfolios in Papua and overseas branches.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

a) Geographical sectors (continued)

Credit risk exposure relating to administrative accounts are as follows:

			202	2		
	Jawa and Bali	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others**)	Total
Administrative accounts						
Bank guarantees issued	108,918,922	451,747	43,760	35,217	1,556,861	111,006,507
Unused loan facilities*)	51,820,764	7,465,032	305,565	561,768	23,752,263	83,905,392
Outstanding irrevocable						
letter of credit	25,316,143	-	-	-	3,001,138	28,317,281
Standby letter of credit	11,036,469	75,594	-	-	718,249	11,830,312
	197,092,298	7,992,373	349,325	596,985	29,028,511	235,059,492
			202	1		
	Jawa and			•		
	Bali	Sumatera	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others**)	Total
Administrative accounts						
Bank guarantees issued	100,661,833	328,496	24,501	40,995	1,335,714	102,391,539
Unused loan facilities*)	50,549,427	7,974,219	802,732	562,458	33,395,317	93,284,153
Outstanding irrevocable						
	18,358,591	_	-	-	946,398	19,304,989
letter of credit						
letter of credit Standby letter of credit	16,822,193	6,952	-	-	868,766	17,697,911

Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities Others include portfolios in Papua and overseas branches.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

#### b) Industry sectors

The following table describe Bank's credit exposure at gross amounts (without taking into account any allowance for impairment losses, collateral held or other credit support), as categorised by industry sectors as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

				2022			
	Government	Financial institution/ Bank	Manufacturing	g Agricultur	Business e services	Others***	Total
Current accounts with							
Bank Indonesia	-	107,349,158	-	-	-	-	107,349,158
Current accounts with other banks	_	47,809,985	_	_	_	_	47,809,985
Placement with Bank		47,000,000					47,000,000
Indonesia and other banks Marketable securities () Government	-	95,324,112	-	-	-	-	95,324,112
Fair value through profit							
or loss	10,089,149	-	-	-	-	-	10,089,149
Fair value through other comprehensive income	1,117,351						1,117,351
Amortised cost	720,769	-	-	-	_	-	720,769
At cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Government							
Fair value through profit		045 000	40.000	45	FC 400	407.005	4 000 007
or loss Fair value through other	-	815,982	49,622	15	56,103	107,365	1,029,087
comprehensive income	-	21,334,966	193,713	383,126	535,857	5,743,798	28,191,460
Amortised cost	-	2,235,973	830,276	895,000	1,822,036	1,470,749	7,254,034
At cost	-	10,091,178	75,000	85,000	213,800	784,000	11,248,978
Government Bonds***) Fair value through profit							
or loss	6,972,279	_	_	_	_	_	6,972,279
Fair value through other	0,0.2,2.0						0,0.2,2.0
comprehensive income	92,532,086	-	-	-	-	-	92,532,086
Amortised cost	180,578,053	-	-	-	-	-	180,578,053
At cost Other receivables-	44,213,180	-	-	-	-	-	44,213,180
trade transactions	-	1,468,118	-	-	-	32,325,146	33,793,264
Securities purchased under						- ,,	,,
resale agreements	-	11,700,209	-	-	5,780		11,705,989
Derivatives receivables Loans ¹⁾	-	24,534	-	-	-	2,227,607	2,252,141
Corporate	36,803,888	4,123,179	215,975,575	27,974,352	90,085,767	38,632,668	413,595,429
Commercial	-	1,447,934	67,193,073	45,854,201	54,012,838	25,129,704	193,637,750
Retail	-	63,591	19,425,839	37,036,601	92,308,475	210,325,192	359,159,698
Sharia	15,932,932	5,089,744	10,762,989	14,278,885	19,037,076	141,105,379	206,207,005
Consumer financing receivables  Net investment finance leases	60,292 11,533	103,275 4,439	183,382 156,104	68,042 99,729	201,907 134,199	23,140,829 5.466.556	23,757,727 5.872.560
Acceptance receivables	- 11,000	1,933,290	2,944,507	95,976	104,100	6,807,808	11,781,581
Other assets		,,	, ,	,-		-, ,	, - ,
Accrued income	1,140,261	192,703	411,544	151,247	269,463	7,400,646	9,565,864
Receivables from customer transactions	_	318,081	_	_	_	2,168,621	2,486,702
Receivables from transactions		310,001				2,100,021	2,400,702
related to ATM and							
credit card	-		-	-	-	2,055,245	2,055,245
Receivables to policyholders Sale of accrued marketable	-	303,300	-	-	-	-	303,300
securities	_	231,650	-	_	_	_	231,650
Receivables from							
Government bonds							
pledged as collateral		3,757,955				_	3,757,955
	390,171,773	315,723,356	318,201,624	126,922,174	258,683,301	504,891,313	1,914,593,541

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia.

Excluding marketable securities from investment from the Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholder's with no credit risk.

Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk.

Others including trading, restaurant and hotel, mining, transportation, warehousing and communication, construction, gas and water, and social services.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

b) Industry sectors (continued)

				2021			
	Government	Financial institution/	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Business services	Others****)	Total
Comment and a constant with							
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other	-	99,023,492	-	-	-	-	99,023,492
banks Placement with Bank	-	25,441,661	-	-	-	-	25,441,661
Indonesia and other banks Marketable securities () Government	-	47,785,191	-	-	-	-	47,785,191
Fair value through profit or loss	7,005,959	-	-	-	-	-	7,005,959
Fair value through other comprehensive income	737,553	-	-	-	-	-	737,553
Amortised cost At cost	20,000 90,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 90,000
Non Government Fair value through profit or loss		4,866,276	75,784	14	56,396	178,565	5,177,035
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10.696.668	811.771	139.691	1,808,452	7.471.924	, ,
Amortised cost At cost	-	2,702,146 27,710,399	1,667,768 350,000	713,222 85,000	2,289,759 25,000	1,139,483 239,600	20,928,506 8,512,378 28,409,999
Government Bonds ^{**} ) Fair value through profit	_	27,710,399	330,000	05,000	23,000	233,000	20,403,333
or loss Fair value through other	7,608,317	-	-	-	-	-	7,608,317
comprehensive income Amortised cost	129,432,300 115,507,886	-		-	-	-	129,432,300 115,507,886
At cost Other receivables-	33,592,148	-	-	-	-	-	33,592,148
trade transactions Securities purchased under	-	3,114,809	3,850,861	6,636,323	-	15,696,275	29,298,268
resale agreements Derivatives receivables Loans*)	-	10,394,443 1,137,068	-	-	38,150	16,884,407 532,770	27,317,000 1,669,838
Corporate	23,735,316	5,115,566	78,385,459	33,617,787	45,257,661	183,755,697	
Commercial Retail Sharia	3,485 9,090,302	1,396,041 85,429 4,854,734	45,057,978 8,557,322 9,647,640	40,923,994 31,049,609 10,610,265	23,203,256 25,334,701 16,344,273	59,946,407 250,511,095	315,541,641
Consumer financing receivables Net investment finance leases	9,090,302 86,649 30,758	4,854,734 63,202 6,525	9,647,640 222,549 216.620	50,066 136,686	402,905 659,461	119,740,810 18,282,951 3,773,723	19,108,322
Acceptance receivables Other assets	-	1,424,075	3,232,677	54,476	- 039,401	5,562,216	
Accrued income Receivables from customer	2,439,475	1,778,567	229,930	188,155	239,052	2,887,328	7,762,507
transactions Receivables from transactions	-	184,324	-	-	-	1,095,865	1,280,189
related to ATM and credit card Receivables to policyholders	-	275,590	-	-	-	777,265	777,265 275,590
Receivables from Government bonds	-	213,390	-	-	-	-	213,390
pledged as collateral		5,243,714					5,243,714
	329,380,148	253,299,920	152,306,359	124,205,288	115,659,066	688,476,381	1,663,327,162

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia.

Excluding marketable securities from investment from the Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholder's with no credit risk.

Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk.

Others including trading, restaurant and hotel, mining, transportation, warehousing and communication, construction, gas and water, and social services.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

b) Industry sectors (continued)

Credit risk exposure relating to administrative accounts items are as follows:

				2022			
	Government	Financial institution/	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Business services	Others**)	Total
Administrative accounts							
Bank guarantees issued	5.651	28.553.435	37,980,468	432.204	128.209	43.906.540	111,006,507
Unused loan facilities *) Outstanding irrevocable	19,019,863	6,342,239	5,598,095	2,019,315	38,300	50,887,580	83,905,392
letter of credit	-	444,973	7,666,483	614,352	562,288	19,029,185	28,317,281
Standby letter of credit	-	195,251	2,902,534	-	1,716,834	7,015,693	11,830,312
	19,025,514	35,535,898	54,147,580	3,065,871	2,445,631	120,838,998	235,059,492
				2021			
		Financial institution/			Business		
	Government		Manufacturing	2021 Agriculture	Business services	Others**)	Total
Administrative accounts	Government	institution/	Manufacturing			Others**)	Total
Administrative accounts Bank guarantees issued		institution/ Bank		Agriculture	services		
Administrative accounts  Bank guarantees issued  Unused loan facilities ¹⁾	5,098 29,817,569	institution/	Manufacturing 24,888,976 4,839,098			Others**) 49,051,376 47,618,538	Total 102,391,539 93,284,153
Bank guarantees issued	5,098	institution/ Bank 27,638,333	24,888,976	Agriculture 346,517	<b>services</b> 461,239	49,051,376	102,391,539
Bank guarantees issued Unused loan facilities ") Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit	5,098	institution/ Bank 27,638,333	24,888,976	Agriculture 346,517	<b>services</b> 461,239	49,051,376	102,391,539
Bank guarantees issued Unused loan facilities *) Outstanding irrevocable	5,098 29,817,569	institution/ Bank 27,638,333 5,894,583	24,888,976 4,839,098	Agriculture 346,517 5,019,348	461,239 95,017	49,051,376 47,618,538	102,391,539 93,284,153
Bank guarantees issued Unused loan facilities ") Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit	5,098 29,817,569	27,638,333 5,894,583 737,341 27,196	24,888,976 4,839,098 3,367,056	Agriculture  346,517 5,019,348  500,811	461,239 95,017 1,093,862	49,051,376 47,618,538 13,351,716	102,391,539 93,284,153 19,304,989

Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities
Others including trading, restaurant and hotel, mining, transportation, warehousing, construction, gas and water, and social services

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 63. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- A. Credit Risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, exposure to credit risk on financial assets are as follows:

	2022					
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total	Impairment provision	Net
Current account with Bank Indonesia Current account with other bank Placement with Bank Indonesia	107,349,158 47,809,985		-	107,349,158 47,809,985	(20,285)	107,349,158 47,789,700
and others bank Marketable securities ") Government	95,324,112	-	-	95,324,112	(3,601)	95,320,511
Fair value through profit or loss Fair value through other	10,089,149	-	-	10,089,149	-	10,089,149
comprehensive income Amortised cost	1,117,351 720,769	-	-	1,117,351 720,769	-	1,117,351 720,769
At cost Non-government Fair value through profit	-	-	-	-	-	-
or loss Fair value through other	1,029,087	-	-	1,029,087	(416)	1,028,671
comprehensive income	28,191,460	=	-	28,191,460	(1,814)	28,189,646
Amortised cost	7,254,034	-	-	7,254,034	(21,427)	7,232,607
At cost	11,248,978	-	-	11,248,978	(17,534)	11,231,444
Government Bonds ***) Fair value through profit	, -,-			, -,	( ,== ,	, - ,
or loss	6,972,279	-	-	6,972,279	-	6,972,279
Fair value through other						
comprehensive income	92,532,086	-	-	92,532,086	-	92,532,086
Amortised cost	180,578,053	_	-	180,578,053	-	180,578,053
At cost	44,213,180	_	_	44,213,180	-	44,213,180
Other receivables	, ,			,,		,= ,
trade transactions	26,623,921	5,886,049	1,283,294	33,793,264	(1,604,705)	32,188,559
Securities purchased under	20,020,02	0,000,010	.,200,20 .	00,700,207	(1,001,100)	02,100,000
resale agreements	11,705,989	_	_	11,705,989	_	11,705,989
Derivatives receivables	2,252,141	_	_	2,252,141	_	2,252,141
Loans Corporate	409,062,600	_	4,532,829	413,595,429	(20,651,396)	392,944,033
Commercial	181,279,431	2,698,316	9,660,003	193,637,750	(20,949,958)	172,687,792
Retail	344,821,806	9,642,196	4,695,696	359,159,698	(13,824,529)	345,335,169
Sharia	180,532,461	1,126,868	24,547,676	206,207,005	(9,186,762)	197,020,243
Consumer financing receivables	22,426,377	1,127,591	203,759	23,757,727	(610,361)	23,147,366
Net Investment finance leases	5,676,952	168,819	26,789	5,872,560	(139,173)	5,733,387
Acceptance receivables	11,779,066	100,019	2,515	11,781,581	(61,963)	11,719,618
•	11,779,000	-	2,313	11,701,301	(01,903)	11,719,010
Other assets	0.505.004			0.505.004		0.505.004
Accrued income Receivables from customer transactions	9,565,864	-	6,416	9,565,864	(44.422)	9,565,864
Receivables from transactions related to ATM and	2,480,286	-	0,410	2,486,702	(11,123)	2,475,579
credit card	2,055,245	-	-	2,055,245	-	2,055,245
Receivable to policyholders Sale of accrued marketable	303,300	-	-	303,300	-	303,300
securities Receivables from Government bonds	231,650	-	-	231,650	-	231,650
pledged as collateral	3,757,955			3,757,955		3,757,955
	1,848,984,725	20,649,839	44,958,977	1,914,593,541	(67,105,047)	1,847,488,494

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia. Excluding marketable securities from investment from the Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholder's with no credit risk. Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

	2021					
	Neither past due	Past due but		Impairment		
	nor impaired	not impaired	Impaired	Total	provision	Net
Current account with Bank Indonesia	99,023,492	-	-	99,023,492	-	99,023,492
Current account with other bank Placement with Bank Indonesia	25,441,661	-	-	25,441,661	(24,043)	25,417,618
and others bank	47,785,191	-	-	47,785,191	(1,675)	47,783,516
Marketable securities **) Government Fair value through profit						
or loss	7,005,959	_	_	7,005,959	-	7,005,959
Fair value through other	.,000,000			,,000,000		.,000,000
comprehensive income	737,553	-	-	737,553	-	737,553
Amortised cost	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
At cost	90,000	-	-	90,000	-	90,000
Non-government						
Fair value through profit						
or loss	5,177,035	-	-	5,177,035	-	5,177,035
Fair value through other						
comprehensive income	20,928,506	-	-	20,928,506	(4,013)	20,924,493
Amortised cost	8,512,238	-	140	8,512,378	(79,364)	8,433,014
At cost	28,409,999	-	-	28,409,999	(16,127)	28,393,872
Government Bonds ***)						
Fair value through profit						
or loss	7,608,317	-	-	7,608,317	-	7,608,317
Fair value through other						
comprehensive income	129,432,300	-	-	129,432,300	-	129,432,300
Amortised cost	115,507,886	-	-	115,507,886	-	115,507,886
At cost	33,592,148	-	-	33,592,148	-	33,592,148
Other receivables	00 004 004	4 000 505			(4.400.704)	
trade transactions	23,804,291	4,299,535	1,194,442	29,298,268	(1,480,721)	27,817,547
Securities purchased under	07 047 000			07.047.000		07 047 000
resale agreements	27,317,000	-	-	27,317,000	-	27,317,000
Derivatives receivables Loans*)	1,669,838	-	-	1,669,838	-	1,669,838
	204 742 000	775 000	4 070 050	200 007 400	(00 000 007)	247 000 500
Corporate Commercial	364,712,906 149.860.058	775,628	4,378,952 15,244,430	369,867,486	(22,206,897)	347,660,589
Retail	304,864,211	5,423,188 6,551,086	4,126,344	170,527,676	(26,608,180)	143,919,496
Sharia	140,393,006	1,068,888	28,826,130	315,541,641 170,288,024	(12,396,629)	303,145,012 162,911,050
Consumer financing receivables	17,688,127		242,385	19,108,322	(7,376,974) (475,015)	18,633,307
Net Investment finance leases	4,595,122	1,177,810 204,582	242,365	4,823,773	(129,967)	4,693,806
Acceptance receivables	10,271,620	204,362	1,824	10,273,444	(196,693)	10,076,751
Other assets	10,271,020	<del>-</del>	1,024	10,273,444	(130,033)	10,070,731
Accrued income	7,762,507	_	_	7,762,507	_	7,762,507
Receivables from customer	1,102,001			1,102,001		1,102,001
transactions	1,275,537	_	4,652	1,280,189	(10,827)	1,269,362
Receivables from transactions	1,273,337		4,002	1,200,100	(10,021)	1,200,302
related to ATM and						
credit card	777,265	_	_	777,265	_	777,265
Receivable to policyholders	275,590	_	_	275,590	_	275,590
Receivables from Government bonds	2. 3,000			2.3,300		2. 3,300
pledged as collateral	5,243,714		-	5,243,714	-	5,243,714
	1,589,783,077	19,500,717	54,043,368	1,663,327,162	(71,007,125)	1,592,320,037

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia. Excluding marketable securities from investment from the Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholder's with no credit risk. Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiaries's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, exposure to credit risk on administrative accounts are as follows:

		2022					
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total	Impairment provision	Total	
Administrative accounts							
Bank guarantees issued	110,774,344	-	232,163	111,006,507	(1,667,398)	109,339,109	
Unused loan facilities*)	83,274,830	560,464	70,098	83,905,392	(278,772)	83,626,620	
Outstanding irrevocable							
letter of credit	28,314,070	-	3,211	28,317,281	(102,498)	28,214,783	
Standby letter of credit	11,830,312	-	-	11,830,312	(24,761)	11,805,551	
	234,193,556	560,464	305,472	235,059,492	(2,073,429)	232,986,063	
			202	21			
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total	Impairment provision	Total	
Administrative accounts							
Bank guarantees issued	102,144,674	-	246,865	102,391,539	(1,880,248)	100,511,291	
Unused loan facilities*)	92,537,677	700,724	45,752	93,284,153	(266,661)	93,017,492	
Outstanding irrevocable							
letter of credit	19,302,439	-	2,550	19,304,989	(110,429)	19,194,560	
Standby letter of credit	17,697,911	-		17,697,911	(37,903)	17,660,008	
	231,682,701	700,724	295,167	232,678,592	(2,295,241)	230,383,351	

^{*)} Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, details of the quality of financial assets that are neither past due or nor impaired based on internal ratings are as follows:

		2022	
	Not under Monitoring ¹⁾	Under monitoring ²⁾	Total
Assets			
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	107,349,158	<u>-</u>	107,349,158
Current accounts with other banks	47,809,985	<u>-</u>	47,809,985
Placement with Bank Indonesia	,,		,,
and other banks	95,324,112	-	95,324,112
Marketable securities **)			
Government			
Fair value through profit or loss	10,089,149	-	10,089,149
Fair value through other			
comprehensive income	1,117,351	-	1,117,351
Amortised cost	720,769	-	720,769
At cost	-	-	-
Non Government			
Fair value through profit or loss	1,029,087	-	1,029,087
Fair value through other			
comprehensive income	28,191,460	-	28,191,460
Amortised cost	7,054,487	199,547	7,254,034
At cost	11,248,978	-	11,248,978
Government Bonds ***)			
Fair value through profit or loss	6,972,279	-	6,972,279
Fair value through other			
comprehensive income	92,532,086	-	92,532,086
Amortised cost	180,578,053	-	180,578,053
At cost	44,213,180	-	44,213,180
Other receivables-trade transactions	14,479,250	12,144,671	26,623,921
Securities purchased under agreements			
to resell	11,705,989	-	11,705,989
Derivatives receivables	2,252,141	-	2,252,141
Loans*)			
Corporate	315,533,620	93,528,980	409,062,600
Commercial	133,369,046	47,910,385	181,279,431
Retail	338,531,189	6,290,617	344,821,806
Sharia	180,532,461	-	180,532,461
Consumer financing receivables	22,426,377	-	22,426,377
Net Investment finance leases	5,676,952	-	5,676,952
Acceptance receivables	5,757,981	6,021,085	11,779,066
Other assets Accrued income	0.505.064		0.505.004
	9,565,864	-	9,565,864
Receivables from customer transactions Receivables from transactions	2,480,286	-	2,480,286
	2.055.245		2.055.245
related to ATM and credit card	2,055,245	-	2,055,245
Receivables to policyholders Sale of accrued marketable securities	303,300	-	303,300
	231,650	-	231,650
Receivables from Government bonds	2 757 055		0.757.055
pledged as collateral	3,757,955		3,757,955
	1,682,889,440	166,095,285	1,848,984,725
	-,,,		-,,,-

Under monitoring

Segments for risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail, and Sharia. Excluding marketable securities from investments from the Subsidiary's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk.

Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiary's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk. Not under monitoring, there is no doubt on the return of financial assets.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, details of the quality of financial assets that are neither past due or nor impaired based on internal ratings are as follows (continued):

		2021	
	Not under Monitoring ¹⁾	Under monitoring ²⁾	Total
Assets			
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	99,023,492	-	99,023,492
Current accounts with other banks	25,441,661	-	25,441,661
Placement with Bank Indonesia	-, ,		-, ,
and other banks	47,785,191	-	47,785,191
Marketable securities **)	, ,		, ,
Government			
Fair value through profit or loss	7,005,959	-	7,005,959
Fair value through other			
comprehensive income	737,553	-	737,553
Amortised cost	20,000	-	20,000
At cost	90,000	-	90,000
Non Government			
Fair value through profit or loss	5,177,035	-	5,177,035
Fair value through other			
comprehensive income	20,928,506	-	20,928,506
Amortised cost	8,209,928	302,310	8,512,238
At cost	28,409,999	-	28,409,999
Government Bonds ***)			
Fair value through profit or loss	7,608,317	-	7,608,317
Fair value through other			
comprehensive income	129,432,300	-	129,432,300
Amortised cost	115,507,886	-	115,507,886
At cost	33,592,148	-	33,592,148
Other receivables-trade transactions	11,763,464	12,040,827	23,804,291
Securities purchased under agreements			
to resell	27,317,000	-	27,317,000
Derivatives receivables	1,669,838	-	1,669,838
Loans*)			
Corporate	216,273,240	148,439,666	364,712,906
Commercial	127,283,867	22,576,191	149,860,058
Retail	301,271,125	3,593,086	304,864,211
Sharia	140,393,006	-	140,393,006
Consumer financing receivables	17,688,127	-	17,688,127
Net Investment finance leases	4,595,122	-	4,595,122
Acceptance receivables	6,461,263	3,810,357	10,271,620
Other assets			
Accrued income	7,762,507	-	7,762,507
Receivables from customer transactions	1,275,537	-	1,275,537
Receivables from transactions			
related to ATM and credit card	777,265	-	777,265
Receivables to policyholders	275,590	-	275,590
Receivables from Government bonds			
pledged as collateral	5,243,714	-	5,243,714
	1,399,020,640	190,762,437	1,589,783,077

Segments of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia. Excluding marketable securities from investment from the Subsidiary's unit-link policyholder's with no credit risk. Excluding government bonds from investments from Subsidiary's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk.

Not under monitoring, there is no doubt on the return of financial assets. Under monitoring

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, details of the credit quality of administrative accounts that are neither past due nor impaired based on internal ratings are as follows:

		2022	
	Not under monitoring ¹⁾	Under monitoring ²⁾	Total
Administrative accounts			
Bank guarantees issued	72,551,766	38,222,578	110,774,344
Unused loan facilities *) Outstanding irrevocable	78,953,595	4,321,235	83,274,830
letter of credit	20,422,315	7,891,755	28,314,070
Standby letter of credit	11,517,444	312,868	11,830,312
	183,445,120	50,748,436	234,193,556

- Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities. Not under monitoring, there is no doubt on the recovery of the financial assets.

Under monitoring.

		2021	
	Not under monitoring ¹⁾	Under monitoring ²⁾	Total
Administrative accounts			
Bank guarantees issued	68,390,767	33,753,907	102,144,674
Unused loan facilities *)	86,124,553	6,413,124	92,537,677
Outstanding irrevocable			
letter of credit	12,951,878	6,350,561	19,302,439
Standby letter of credit	17,169,581	528,330	17,697,911
	184,636,779	47,045,922	231,682,701
	<del></del>		

- Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities.
- Not under monitoring, there is no doubt on the recovery of the financial assets.
- Under monitoring.

#### **Bank Mandiri:**

There are certain considerations in relation to the debtor's ability in repaying the loan at maturity date. However, up to 31 December 2022 and 2021, there was no late payment in terms of principal installment as well as interest at maturity date. This amount includes credit exposure on marketable securities (export bills), other receivables - trade transactions and acceptance receivables with Bank Indonesia's collectibility at two (special mention) but with no overdue as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

#### Subsidiaries:

Financial assets which have experienced past due in the past but no overdue as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (i) Maximum exposure to credit risk without considering collateral held and other credit supports (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Aging analysis of financial assets that were past due, but not impaired as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022					
	1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	Total		
Assets						
Other receivables -						
trade transactions	5,886,049	-	-	5,886,049		
Loans						
Corporate	-	405.705	4.070.004	-		
Commercial	859,990	465,725	1,372,601	2,698,316		
Retail	5,148,313	2,718,989	1,774,894	9,642,196		
Sharia	577,240	306,724	242,904	1,126,868		
Consumer financing	704 575	040 440	450 574	4 407 504		
receivables	764,575	212,442	150,574	1,127,591		
Net investment finance leases	71,894	22,893	74,032	168,819		
	13,308,061	3,726,773	3,615,005	20,649,839		
				<u></u>		
		20	21			
	1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	Total		
Assets						
Other receivables -						
trade transactions	4,299,535	-	-	4,299,535		
Loans	775 000			775 000		
Corporate	775,628	4 200 004	-	775,628		
Commercial	1,862,675	1,329,884	2,230,629	5,423,188		
Retail	3,296,280	1,909,180	1,345,626	6,551,086		
Sharia Consumer financing	1,064,224	2,303	2,361	1,068,888		
receivables	777,084	237,677	163,049	1,177,810		
Net investment finance	777,084	231,011	103,049	1,177,010		
leases	93,364	95,671	15,547	204,582		
	12,168,790	3,574,715	3,757,212	19,500,717		

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

#### (ii) Loans

The gross amount of impaired loans, along with the provision for impairment, by class of asset as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, are summarised in the tables below:

		2022*)			
	Corporate	Commercial	Retail	Sharia	Total
Impaired (assessed individually)**)					
Gross amount	4,532,748	9,521,626	277,106	2,929,652	17,261,132
Allowance for impairment losses	(3,678,272)	, ,	(252,410)	(1,445,702)	(13,955,955)
Carrying amount	854,476	942,055	24,696	1,483,950	3,305,177
Impaired (assessed collectively)**)					
Gross amount	81	138,377	4,418,590	21,618,024	26,175,072
Allowance for impairment losses	(65)	(129,350)	(2,916,690)	(5,490,886)	(8,536,991)
Carrying amount	16	9,027	1,501,900	16,127,138	17,638,081
Total gross amount	4,532,829	9,660,003	4,695,696	24,547,676	43,436,204
Allowance for impairment losses	(3,678,337)	, ,	(3,169,100)	(6,936,588)	(22,492,946)
Total carrying amount	854,492	951,082	1,526,596	17,611,088	20,943,258
	-				-

Segment of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia.

Represents restructured and non performing debtors which categorized as stage 3 in accordance with SFAS 71 "Financial Instruments" and loans with collectability of non-performing loans and loans that are calculated individually provided by a subsidiary engaged in Sharia Banking amounting to Rp24,547,676 with allowance for losses impairment amounting to Rp6,936,588.

			2021*)		
	Corporate	Commercial	Retail	Sharia	Total
Impaired (assessed individually) Gross amount Allowance for impairment losses	4,378,878 (4,109,214)	14,854,763 (13,092,721)	337,136 (221,481)	2,700,187 (1,174,959)	22,270,964 (18,598,375)
Carrying amount	269,664	1,762,042	115,655	1,525,228	3,672,589
Impaired (assessed collectively) Gross amount Allowance for impairment losses	74 (60)	389,667 (355,320)	3,789,208 (2,382,651)	26,125,943 (4,624,298)	30,304,892 (7,362,329)
Carrying amount	14	34,347	1,406,557	21,501,645	22,942,563
Total gross amount Allowance for impairment losses	4,378,952 (4,109,274)	15,244,430 (13,448,041)	4,126,344 (2,604,132)	28,826,130 (5,799,257)	52,575,856 (25,960,704)
Total carrying amount	269,678	1,796,389	1,522,212	23,026,873	26,615,152
			· -		•

Segment of risk management are classified into Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Sharia.

Represents restructured and non performing debtors which categorized as stage 3 in accordance with SFAS 71 "Financial Instruments" and loans with collectability of non-performing loans and loans that are calculated individually provided by a subsidiary engaged in Sharia Banking amounting to Rp28,826,130 with allowance for losses impairment amounting to Rp5,799,257.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

Net

Net

#### (iii) Current accounts with other banks

		2022	
	Non-impaired*)	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Foreign currencies	637,451 47,172,534	<u> </u>	637,451 47,172,534
Total Less: allowance for impairment losses	47,809,985 (20,285)	- 	47,809,985 (20,285)
Net	47,789,700	<u> </u>	47,789,700
		2021	
	Non-impaired*)	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Foreign currencies	726,784 24,714,877	<u> </u>	726,784 24,714,877
Total Less: allowance for impairment losses	25,441,661 (24,043)	- 	25,441,661 (24,043)

25,417,618

2022

25,417,618

(3,601)

95,320,511

#### (iv) Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Less: allowance for impairment losses

Non-impaired*) **Impaired** Total Rupiah Bank Indonesia 26,843,755 26,843,755 Call money 2,375,000 2,375,000 Time deposits 1,483,180 1,483,180 Fixed Term Placement 109,862 109,862 30,811,797 30,811,797 Foreign currencies Bank Indonesia 49,738,163 49,738,163 Call money 10,547,054 10,547,054 Fixed Term Placement 3,619,638 3,619,638 Time deposits 607,460 607,460 64,512,315 64,512,315 95,324,112 95,324,112 Total

(3,601)

95,320,511

¹⁾ Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking which are assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation.

[&]quot;) Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking which are assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

#### (iv) Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks (continued)

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		•
9,200,000	-	9,200,000
1,365,000	-	1,365,000
1,026,750	-	1,026,750
11,591,750	-	11,591,750
30,072,775	-	30,072,775
3,278,076	-	3,278,076
2,406,137	-	2,406,137
436,453	-	436,453
36,193,441	-	36,193,441
47,785,191		47,785,191
(1,675)	-	(1,675)
47,783,516	-	47,783,516
	1,365,000 1,026,750 11,591,750 30,072,775 3,278,076 2,406,137 436,453 36,193,441 47,785,191 (1,675)	1,365,000 - 1,026,750 -  11,591,750 -  30,072,775 - 3,278,076 - 2,406,137 - 436,453 - 36,193,441 -  47,785,191 - (1,675) -

Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking which are assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation.

#### (v) Marketable securities

2022

	Non-impaired ^{*)}	Impaired**)	Total
Government			
Rupiah			
Bonds	19,498	-	19,498
	19,498		19,498
Foreign currencies			
Treasury bills	11,907,771	-	11,907,771
	11,927,269		11,927,269
Non-government			
Rupiah			
Certificates of Bank Indonesia	8,903,272	-	8,903,272
Investments in mutual fund	19,190,989	-	19,190,989
Bonds	8,047,087	-	8,047,087
Medium term notes	405,000	-	405,000
Sharia corporation bonds	2,366,800	-	2,366,800
Negotiable certificate of deposit	155,440	-	155,440
Shares	445,760	-	445,760
Export bills	1,104,554	-	1,104,554
Total	40,618,902	-	40,618,902

Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking which are assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation.
 Excluding marketable securities which are the investment from the Subsidiary's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk exposure.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 63. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

- A. Credit risk (continued)
- (v) Marketable securities (continued)

		2022	
	Non-impaired*)	Impaired**)	Total
Non-government (continued) Foreign currencies			
Bonds Export bills	6,127,819 976,838	<u> </u>	6,127,819 976,838
Total	7,104,657	-	7,104,657
Total	47,723,559	-	47,723,559
Less: allowance for impairment losses	59,650,828 (41,191)	-	59,650,828 (41,191)
Net	59,609,637	-	59,609,637
		2021	
	Non-impaired*)	Impaired**)	Total
Government			
Rupiah Sharia corporate bonds Bonds	90,000 5,558,127	-	90,000 5,558,127
	5,648,127	-	5,648,127
Foreign currencies Treasury bills	2,205,385	-	2,205,385
Total	7,853,512		7,853,512
Non-government Rupiah			
Investments in mutual fund Certificates of Bank Indonesia and Sharia	10,688,702 30,036,010	-	10,688,702 30,036,010
Bonds Medium term notes	10,903,081 245,000	-	10,903,081 245,000
Sharia corporation bonds	1,316,600	-	1,316,600
Negotiable certificate of deposit	185,831	-	185,831
Shares Export bills	315,113 910,147	- -	315,113 910,147
Total	54,600,484	-	54,600,484
Foreign currencies			
Certificates of Bank Indonesia Bonds	711,881 6,015,625	-	711,881 6,015,625
Treasury bills	284,141	=	284,141
Export bills	1,415,647	140	1,415,787
Total	8,427,294	140	8,427,434
Total	63,027,778	140	63,027,918
Less: allowance for impairment losses	70,881,290 (99,389)	140 (115)	70,881,430 (99,504)
Net	70,781,901	25	70,781,926

⁾ Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking which are assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation.

Excluding marketable securities which are the investment from the Subsidiary's unit-link policyholders with no credit risk exposure.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 63. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

#### (vi) Other receivables - trade transactions

		2022	
	Non-impaired *)	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Usance L/C payable at sight Supplier Chain Financing Receivables Others	2,420,723 9,174,198 9,574,590	12,419 189,373	2,433,142 9,174,198 9,763,963
Total	21,169,511	201,792	21,371,303
Foreign currencies Usance L/C payable at sight Supplier Chain Financing Receivables Others	4,698,003 44,635 6,597,821	- - 1,081,502	4,698,003 44,635 7,679,323
Total	11,340,459	1,081,502	12,421,961
Less: allowance for impairment losses	32,509,970 (321,411)	1,283,294 (1,283,294)	33,793,264 (1,604,705)
Net	32,188,559	<u> </u>	32,188,559
		2021	
	Non-impaired *)	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Usance L/C payable at sight Supplier Chain Financing Receivables Others	1,298,000 10,731,680 6,965,268	14,273 190,024	1,312,273 10,731,680 7,155,292
Total	18,994,948	204,297	19,199,245
Foreign currencies Usance L/C payable at sight Supplier Chain Financing Receivables Others	2,896,285 47,168 6,165,425	- - 990,145	2,896,285 47,168 7,155,570
Total	9,108,878	990,145	10,099,023
Less: allowance for impairment losses	28,103,826 (286,279)	1,194,442 (1,194,442)	29,298,268 (1,480,721)
Net	27,817,547		27,817,547

Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking which are assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation.

#### (vii) Acceptance receivables

		2022	
	Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Foreign currencies	4,474,252 7,304,814	2,515	4,476,767 7,304,814
Less: allowance for impairment losses	11,779,066 (59,448)	2,515 (2,515)	11,781,581 (61,963)
Net	11,719,618	-	11,719,618

#### 2021 Impaired Non-impaired Total 4,610,894 5,660,726 4,612,718 5,660,726 Rupiah Foreign currencies 1,824 10,273,444 (196,693) 10,271,620 (194,869) 1,824 Less: allowance for impairment losses (1,824)10,076,751 10,076,751 Net

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

### A. Credit risk (continued)

### (viii) Consumer financing receivables

		2022	
	Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Less: allowance for impairment losses	23,553,968 (527,860)	203,759 (82,501)	23,757,727 (610,361
Net	23,026,108	121,258	23,147,366
		2021	
	Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Less: allowance for impairment losses	18,865,937 (406,064)	242,385 (68,951)	19,108,322 (475,015
	18,459,873	173,434	18,633,307

### (ix) Securities purchased under agreements to resell

	Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Rupiah	11,705,989	-	11,705,989

2022

	2021		
	Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
Rupiah	27,317,000	-	27,317,000

#### (x) Net investment finance leases

	2022	
Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
5,845,771	26,789	5,872,560
(129,430)	(9,743)	(139,173)
5,716,341	17,046	5,733,387
	2021	
Non-impaired	Impaired	Total
4,799,704	24,069	4,823,773
(123,150)	(6,817)	(129,967)
4,676,554	17,252	4,693,806
	5,845,771 (129,430) 5,716,341 Non-impaired 4,799,704 (123,150)	Non-impaired         Impaired           5,845,771 (129,430)         26,789 (9,743)           5,716,341         17,046           2021           Non-impaired         Impaired           4,799,704 (123,150)         24,069 (6,817)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### A. Credit risk (continued)

#### (xi) Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies

2022
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	Non-impaired *)**)	Impaired	Total
Rupiah			
Bank guarantees issued	67,756,531	227,448	67,983,979
Unused loan facilities***) Outstanding irrevocable	58,155,573	70,098	58,225,671
letter of credit	7,370,635	3,211	7,373,846
Standby letter of credit	2,940,072	, <u>-</u>	2,940,072
Total	136,222,811	300,757	136,523,568
Foreign currencies			
Bank guarantees issued	43,017,813	4,715	43,022,528
Unused loan facilities ***) Outstanding irrevocable	25,679,721	-	25,679,721
letter of credit	20,943,435	-	20,943,435
Standby letter of credit	8,890,240	<u> </u>	8,890,240
Total	98,531,209	4,715	98,535,924
	234,754,020	305,472	235,059,492
Less: allowance for impairment			
losses	(1,844,610)	(228,819)	(2,073,429)
Net	232,909,410	76,653	232,986,063

#### 2021

	Non-impaired *)**)	Impaired	Total
Rupiah Bank guarantees issued Unused loan facilities***)	61,753,751 58,276,134	238,421 34,096	61,992,172 58,310,230
Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit Standby letter of credit	4,832,667 2,211,569	2,550	4,835,217 2,211,569
Total	127,074,121	275,067	127,349,188
Foreign currencies Bank guarantees issued Unused loan facilities ") Outstanding irrevocable letter of credit Standby letter of credit	40,390,923 34,962,267 14,469,772 15,486,342	8,444 11,656 -	40,399,367 34,973,923 14,469,772 15,486,342
Total	105,309,304	20,100	105,329,404
Less: allowance for impairment	232,383,425	295,167	232,678,592
losses	(2,103,383)	(191,858)	(2,295,241)
Net	230,280,042	103,309	230,383,351

Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking. Including balance amounted to Rp6,554,760 which is classified as "special mention" and the calculation of provision for impairment losses is collectively assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation amounted to Rp544,821. Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities.

Including financial assets of Subsidiary engaged in sharia banking. Including balance amounted to Rp7,176,479 which is classified as "special mention" and the calculation of provision for impairment losses is collectively assessed based on Bank Indonesia Regulation amounted to Rp765,883. Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk
- (i) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk represents the Bank's inability to fulfill all financial liabilities when they become due from its financing cash flows and/or high quality liquid assets that can be pledged, without negatively impacting the Bank's activities and financial condition.

The Bank's liquidity risk is measured through several indicators, which are primary statutory reserve ratio in Bank Indonesia (GWM ratio) and cash, Macroprudential Liquidity Reserve (PLM), liquidity reserve, Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) and dependency on large customer deposits.

GWM is a minimum deposits required to be maintained by the Bank in the form of current accounts with Bank Indonesia or marketable securities in which the amount is determined by Bank Indonesia based on certain percentage from total deposits from customers, PLM is an ownership percentage in Rupiah marketable securities which can be used in open market operations i.e, SBI, SDBI and SBN.

As of 31 December 2022 (Bank Mandiri only), the Bank maintained Rupiah primary statutory reserve of 8.53% from total outstanding deposit from customers denominated in Rupiah in accordance with the regulated limit, while for RIM ratio is 0.87% and PLM ratio of 21.14% from the outstanding deposit from customer denominated in Rupiah. Meanwhile for the foreign currency, the Bank maintained average foreign exchange statutory deposits at 4.10% from the outstanding deposits from customer denominated in foreign currency in accordance with the regulated limit.

Liquidity reserve is the Bank's liquidity on top of GWM to anticipate unscheduled liquidity needs. In managing the liquidity reserve, Bank has liquidity reserve limit in the form of safety level limit, which represents the Bank's liquidity reserve projection for one following month. As of 31 December 2022, the liquidity reserve balance is above the safety level.

RIM is a ratio of loans and qualified marketable securities owned by the Bank to the customer deposits, qualified debt securities issued by the Bank and qualified borrowing received by the Bank. As of 31 December 2022, the Bank's RIM is 75.98%.

LCR is a ratio between High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) with the estimation of total net cash outflow for the next 30 (thirty) days under a crisis scenario, LCR is used to improve the short-term liquidity of the Bank under a crisis conditions. As of 31 December 2022, the Bank's LCR is 191.02%.

NSFR is a ratio of the available stable funding to required stable funding. As of 31 December 2022, the Bank's NSFR is 119.93%.

The Bank uses liquidity gap methodology to project its liquidity conditions for the future. Liquidity gap is basically a maturity mismatch between components of assets and liabilities (including off-balance sheet), which are classified into time bucket based on their contractual maturity or behavioral maturity. As of 31 December 2022, the Bank's liquidity forecast up to next 12 months is at a surplus position. Even in the surplus position for the next 12 months, the Bank always prepares for alternative funding to anticipate tight liquidity in the market or the liquidity is not as expected.

To determine the impact of changes in market factors and internal factors under extreme conditions (crisis) to the liquidity, the Bank conducts stress testing of liquidity risk on a regular basis. The results of stress-testing performed was presented to the Management. The stress-testing result showed that the Bank will be able to survive under liquidity crisis conditions.

Although the stress testing result showed liquidity risk is well managed, Bank has Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) in crisis condition which covers funding strategy and pricing strategy including money market borrowing, repo, bilateral borrowing, FX swap and wholesale funding. In LCP, determination of liquidity situations and funding strategies have considered internal and external conditions.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (i) Liquidity risk management (continued)

To anticipate liquidity risks due to volatility of global economic condition, Bank Mandiri monitors external indicators, including 1-week JIBOR, BI 7-days RR, 10-years SUN Yield, Rupiah Banking Liquidity Outstanding, Composite Stock Price Index (IHSG), Rate Interbank Call Money, 10-years UST Yield, USD/IDR Exchange Rate, Indonesia's 5-years Credit Default Swap (CDS), and the current market informations.

The maturity profile as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are based on the remaining period from these dates. Historically, there were a large portion of deposits to be renewed upon maturity. In addition, if there is a need for liquidity, Government Bonds (at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income) can be exercised by utilizing as collateral in interbank market.

The maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities presented using discounted cash flows method are as follows:

2022	

Description	Total	No Maturity Contract	≤ 1 month	> 1 month - ≤ 3 months	> 3 months - ≤ 6 months	> 6 months - ≤ 12 months	> 1year - ≤ 3 years	> 3 years
Assets								
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other banks -	107,349,158	-	107,349,158	-	-	-	-	-
gross	47,809,985	-	47,809,985	-	-	-	-	-
Placement with Bank Indonesia and	05.004.440		04.040.050	44 405 400	000.074	700.000	05.400	4 000 000
other banks - gross Marketable securities - gross	95,324,112 82,841,009	23,374,462	81,810,959 12,759,977	11,165,100 5,481,946	323,974 9,021,588	706,669 2,324,150	35,180 8,556,992	1,282,230 21,321,894
Government bonds	329,211,764	23,374,402	12,739,977	854,583	17,422,721	16,383,303	64,931,125	229,620,032
Other receivables-trade	,,				,,	,	0.,000,000	,,
transactions - gross	33,793,264	-	7,749,872	13,728,796	9,944,312	1,099,409	-	1,270,875
Securities purchased under	11 705 000		44 500 007	100.000	2.254			
resale agreements - gross Derivative receivables - gross	11,705,989 2,252,141	-	11,533,697 293,403	168,938 253,438	3,354 204,392	206,227	634,496	660,185
Loans - gross	1,172,599,882	-	41,831,368	32,818,682	182,421,845	54,482,041	129,299,057	731,746,889
Consumer financing receivables -	1,172,000,002		41,001,000	02,010,002	102,421,040	04,402,041	120,200,001	701,740,000
gross	23,757,727	-	690,737	1,268,075	1,841,129	3,576,810	7,952,509	8,428,467
Net Investment finance								
leases - gross	5,872,560	-	288,622	556,040	800,244	1,412,962 251,364	2,664,162 687	150,530
Acceptance receivables - gross Other asset - gross*)	11,781,581	202 200	3,229,392	4,832,027	3,468,111 672,047	- ,	1,442,316	4,583,285
other dood: grood	18,400,716	303,300	10,370,417	311,590		717,761		
	1,942,699,888	23,677,762	325,717,587	71,439,215	226,123,717	81,160,696	215,516,524	999,064,387
Allowance for impairment	(0= 40= 04=)							
losses	(67,105,047)							
Total	1,875,594,841							
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	540.077.000		510 077 000					
Demand deposits Savings deposits	519,077,962	-	519,077,962 480,482,766	-	-	-	-	-
Time deposits	480,482,766 296,015,201	_	186,117,129	83,236,600	17,359,502	8,282,637	1,019,333	_
Deposits from other banks	230,013,201		100,117,123	05,250,000	17,555,502	0,202,037	1,010,000	
Demand and saving deposits	5,734,401	-	5,734,401	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank call money	4,436,101	-	2,849,621	492,560	626,895	467,025	-	-
Time deposits	4,676,907	-	2,802,981	467,452	783,225	311,900	311,349	-
Securities sold under agreements								
to repurchase	24,325,475	-	-	1,134,117	11,419,307	4,328,826	4,278,588	3,164,637
Derivatives liabilities	2,126,769	-	192,749	331,139	154,570	295,520	676,279	476,512
Acceptance liabilities Debt securities issued	11,781,581 45,774,139	-	3,229,392 1,939,402	4,832,027	3,468,111	251,364 6,313,745	687 26,852,710	10,668,282
Accrued expenses	6,493,794		5,480,043			1,013,751	20,032,710	10,000,202
Other liabilities**)	9,538,761	323,394	7,381,795	965,537	_	- 1,010,701	868,035	-
Fund borrowings	62,840,118	-	6,028,817	253,082	7,313,682	11,049,753	24,368,616	13,826,168
Subordinates loans and								
marketable securities	633,333		9,539			509,308	38,157	76,329
_	1,473,937,308	323,394	1,221,326,597	91,712,514	41,125,292	32,823,829	58,413,754	28,211,928
Maturity gap	468,762,580	23,354,368	(895,609,010)	(20,273,299)	184,998,425	48,336,867	157,102,770	970,852,459
Net positions, net of allowance for impairment losses	401,657,533	_	_	_	_		_	_
ioi inipairment iosses	+01,007,000							

Other assets consists of accrued income, receivables from government bonds pledged as collateral, receivables from customer transactions, receivables from marketable securities sold, receivables from transaction related to ATM and credit card, and receivables from policyholder. Other liabilities consists of customers transfer transaction, liabilities related to ATM and credit card transactions, guarantee deposits, lease liabilities, payables for marketables securities purchased other liabilities related to UPAS transactions and claim payables.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (i) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities presented using discounted cash flows method are as follows (continued):

	2021							
Description	Total	No Maturity Contract	≤ 1 month	> 1 month -≤3 months	> 3 months - ≤ 6 months	> 6 months - ≤ 12 months	> 1year - ≤ 3 years	> 3 years
Assets								
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	99,023,492	-	99,023,492	-	-	-	-	
Current accounts with other banks - gross	25,441,661	-	25,441,661	-	-	-	-	
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks - gross	47.785.191	-	35.195.130	11.965.068	589.496	34.500	547	450
Marketable securities - gross	98,203,174	28,143,612	26,229,680	10,158,046	5,765,813	4,053,941	9,180,127	14,671,95
Government bonds Other receivables-trade	289,054,774	-	3,231,403	3,618,710	7,599,574	2,633,394	64,034,259	207,937,43
transactions - gross Securities purchased under	29,298,268	-	6,027,615	11,952,021	9,119,602	1,018,861	-	1,180,169
resale agreements - gross	27,317,000	-	27,278,850	2,179	534	35,437	-	
Derivative receivables - gross	1,669,838	-	285,756	491,696	102,620	63,853	611,850	114,063
Loans - gross	1,026,224,827	-	56,201,129	46,264,036	44,813,537	61,799,419	192,826,536	624,320,170
Consumer financing receivables-	40 400 000		500.000	4 0 4 4 7 0 7	4 400 404	0.000.000	0.454.007	0 074 754
gross Net Investment finance	19,108,322	-	502,008	1,044,767	1,432,104	2,802,860	6,454,827	6,871,756
leases - gross	4,823,773	_	235.624	453,068	650,804	1,129,446	2,264,520	90,31
Acceptance receivables - gross	10,273,444	_	4,041,907	3,889,769	2,142,478	170,785	28,505	30,31
Other asset - gross*)	15,339,265	275,590	6,815,173	258,749	374,056	610,935	1,110,009	5,894,75
<b>3</b>	1,693,563,029	28,419,202	290,509,428	90,098,109	72,590,618	74,353,431	276,511,180	861,081,061
Allowance for impairment	1,093,303,029	20,419,202	290,309,420	30,030,103	72,330,010	74,333,431	270,311,100	001,001,00
losses	(71,007,125)							
Total	1,622,555,904							
L != L !!! d = -								
Liabilities Deposits from customers								
Demand deposits	399,791,311		399,791,311	_		_		
Savings deposits	422,314,545	-	422.314.545	-	-	_	-	
Time deposits	293,172,857	-	173,522,768	86,687,556	23,754,172	8,202,947	1,005,414	
Deposits from other banks								
Demand and saving deposits	5,260,016	-	5,260,016	-	-	-	-	
Interbank call money	5,009,885	-	100,000	2,024,959	323,649	2,561,277		
Time deposits	2,530,491	-	669,538	1,181,889	147,375	389,163	142,526	
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	5,427,998		461,335	751,857	799.523	127,762	2,846,641	440.880
Derivatives liabilities	1,018,751	-	82.801	224.762	17.873	110.140	463.699	119,476
Acceptance liabilities	10,273,444	_	4,041,907	3,889,769	2,142,478	170,785	28,505	115,470
Debt securities issued	45,138,342	-	864,503	-	1,239,913	2,493,510	22,818,912	17,721,504
Accrued expenses	6,526,489	-	5,709,742	-	-	816,747	-	
Other liabilities**)	4,716,639	301,946	2,675,225	693,188	-	-	1,046,280	
Fund borrowings	51,398,940	-	1,898,989	6,366,922	11,808,128	14,735,444	7,306,701	9,282,756
Subordinates loans and	607 4 40				0.000	0.000	E22 02E	00.000
marketable securities	637,143 <b>1,253,216,851</b>	301.946	1,017,392,680	101,820,902	8,600 <b>40,241,711</b>	8,600 <b>29,616,375</b>	533,935 36,192,613	86,008 <b>27,650,62</b>
Maturity gap	440,346,178	28,117,256	(726,883,252)	(11,722,793)	32,348,907	44,737,056	240,318,567	833,430,437
Net positions, net of allowance								
for impairment losses	369,339,053							

Other assets consists of accrued income, receivables from government bonds pledged as collateral, receivables from customer transactions, receivables from marketable securities sold, receivables from transaction related to ATM and credit card, and receivables from policyholder.

Other liabilities consists of customers transfer transaction, liabilities related to ATM and credit card transactions, guarantee deposits, lease liabilities, payables for marketables securities purchased other liabilities related to UPAS transactions and claim payables.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (i) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The following maturity table provides information regarding contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follows:

				2022				
Description	Total	No Maturity Contract	≤ 1 month	> 1 month - ≤ 3 months	> 3 months - ≤ 6 months	> 6 months - ≤ 12 months	> 1 year - ≤3 years	> 3 years
Liabilities Deposit from customers								
Demand deposits	519,777,663	-	519,777,663	-	-	-	-	_
Saving deposits	480,648,134	-	480,019,332	350,911	117,920	63,061	64,928	31,982
Time deposits	296,436,255	-	186,335,025	82,038,829	18,513,528	8,512,927	1,035,946	-
Deposits from other banks	F 700 CCO		5.738.669					
Demand and saving deposits	5,738,669 4,523,557	-	2,916,320	502,377	635,426	469,434	-	-
Interbank call money Time deposits	4,781,196	-	2,848,035	485,142	790,673	329,932	327,414	
Securities sold under agreements	4,701,190		2,040,033	403,142	790,073	329,932	327,414	
to repurchase	25,665,813	-	-	1,143,056	12,145,349	4,535,200	4,502,277	3,339,931
Derivative payables	1,826,945	-	466,677	201,024	139,064	246,698	517,386	256,096
Acceptance payables	11,781,581	-	3,229,393	4,832,027	3,468,110	251,364	687	-
Debt securities issued	49,247,840	-	64,402	89,198	403,580	5,652,838	28,417,942	14,619,880
Accrued expenses	6,493,794	<del>-</del>	5,480,043	-	-	1,013,751		-
Other liabilities	9,538,761	323,394	7,381,795	965,537	-	-	868,035	
Fund borrowings Subordinated loans and	63,790,899	-	6,293,873	195,769	7,393,685	9,552,554	25,703,218	14,651,800
marketable securities	661,653		13,079	7,080	10,620	516,388	38,157	76,329
Total	1,480,912,760	323,394	1,220,564,306	90,810,950	43,617,955	31,144,147	61,475,990	32,976,018
				2021				
		No						
Description	Total	Maturity Contract	≤ 1 month	> 1 month - ≤ 3 months	> 3 months - ≤ 6 months	> 6 months - ≤ 12 months	> 1 year - ≤3 years	> 3 years
Liabilities						·		
Deposit from customers								
Demand deposits	400,228,270	-	400,228,270	-	-	-	-	-
Saving deposits	422,474,651	-	422,413,788	13,203	13,065	19,511	9,611	5,473
Time deposits Deposits from other banks	294,167,273	-	177,774,936	85,972,760	21,210,971	7,964,141	1,244,465	-
Demand and saving deposits	5,262,887	-	5,262,887	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank call money	5,049,576	-	106,424	2,036,145	335,602	2,571,405	-	-
Time deposits Securities sold under agreements	2,549,561	-	677,579	1,183,149	149,554	394,559	144,720	-
to repurchase	5,617,877	-	461,828	670,240	886,159	129,827	3,004,952	464,871
Derivative payables	987,437	-	81,493	325,520	66,562	263,909	249,953	,
Acceptance payables	10,273,444	-	4,041,907	3,889,769	2,142,478	170,785	28,505	-
Debt securities issued	50,121,353	-	939,703	313,531	1,638,606	3,345,519	23,793,621	20,090,373
Accrued expenses	6,526,489	-	5,709,742	-	-	816,747	-,,	-
Other liabilities	6,593,132	301,946	4,551,718	693,188	_		1,046,280	-
Fund borrowings	55,201,399	-	2,450,889	10,462,056	10,333,041	6,937,665	11,119,645	13,898,103
Subordinated loans and	,,		_, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , ,	,,	-,,	.,,	-,,.00
marketable securities	723,734	-	3,710	7,421	19,731	30,862	566,370	95,640
Total	1,265,777,083		1,024,704,874	105,566,982	36.795.769	22,644,930	41,208,122	34,554,460

The following maturity table provides information regarding contractual maturities of administrative accounts based on undiscounted cash flows as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follows:

	2022							
Description	Total	No Maturity Contract	≤ 1 month	> 1 month - ≤ 3 months	> 3 months - ≤ 6 months	> 6 months - ≤ 12 months	> 1 year - ≤ 3 years	> 3 years
Administrative accounts								
Bank guarantees issued	111,006,507	-	111,006,507	-	-	-	-	-
Unused loan facilities*) Outstanding irrevocable	83,905,392	-	83,905,392	-	-	-	-	-
letter of credit	28,317,281	-	7,420,829	13,204,528	3,876,944	2,108,466	1,050,190	656,324
Standby letter of credit	11,830,312		11,830,312			<u> </u>		
	235,059,492		214,163,040	13,204,528	3,876,944	2,108,466	1,050,190	656,324

^{*)} Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (i) Liquidity risk management (continued)

The following maturity table provides information regarding contractual maturities of administrative accounts based on undiscounted cash flows as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follows (continued):

				2021				
Description	Total	No Maturity Contract	≤ 1 month	> 1 month - ≤ 3 months	> 3 months - ≤ 6 months	> 6 months - ≤ 12 months	> 1 year -≤3 years	> 3 years
Administrative accounts								
Bank guarantees issued	102,391,539	-	102,391,539	-	-	-	-	-
Unused loan facilities*) Outstanding irrevocable	93,284,153	-	93,284,153	-	-	-	-	-
letter of credit	19,304,989	-	5,041,154	9,129,762	1,409,630	2,176,407	1,548,036	-
Standby letter of credit	17,697,911		17,697,911					
	232,678,592		218,414,757	9,129,762	1,409,630	2,176,407	1,548,036	-

^{*)} Include unused committed and uncommitted credit card facilities

#### (ii) Interest rate risk management on banking book portfolio

Market risk is the risk of balance sheet position and administrative accounts, including derivative transactions, resulted from changes in market conditions, including changes in option price risk.

Managing market risk on banking book is performed by optimising the structure of the Bank's statement of financial position to obtain maximum yield of return at acceptable risk level to the Bank. The monitoring of market risk on banking book is performed by setting a limit which is refer to the regulator requirements and the internal policies, which are monitored on a weekly and monthly basis by the Market Risk Management Unit.

The sources of banking book's interest rate risk are repricing risk (repricing mismatch between asset and liability components), basis risk (usage of different interest rate reference), yield curve risk (changes in shape and slope of the yield curve) and the option risk (loan repayment or redeem of deposit before maturity). The Bank uses the repricing gap and performs sensitivity analysis to obtain the projected Net Interest Income (NII).

#### a. Sensitivity of net interest income

The table below shows the sensitivity of net income for the next 1 year to interest rate movement of interest bearing assets and liabilities of Bank Mandiri as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 (Bank Mandiri only) as follows:

	Increased by 400 bps	Decreased by 400 bps
31 December 2022 Increase/(decrease) net interest income (Rp billion)	(2,844.96)	(2,508.39)
	Increased by 400 bps	Decreased by 400 bps
31 December 2021 Increase/(decrease) net interest income (Rp billion)	(280.82)	(4,716.96)

The above projections assumed that all other variables are held constant at reporting date.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (ii) Interest rate risk management on banking book portfolio (continued)
  - b. Sensitivity of interest income from available for sale marketable securities

The table below shows the sensitivity of Bank Mandiri's interest income from available for sale marketable securities to movement of interest rates as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 (Bank Mandiri only) as follows:

	Increased by 400 bps	Decreased by 400 bps
31 December 2022 Increase/(decrease) interest income (Rp billion)	197.38	(195.37)
	Increased by 400 bps	Decreased by 400 bps
31 December 2021 Increase/(decrease) interest income (Rp billion)	168.69	(165.15)

The above projections assumed that all other variables are held constant at reporting date.

The sensitivities of interest income from available for sale marketable securities do not incorporate hedging and actions that Bank Mandiri would take to mitigate the impact of this interest rate risk. In practice, Bank Mandiri proactively seeks to mitigate the effect of prospective interest movements.

c. Bank Mandiri's exposure to interest rate risk (repricing gap)

The tables below summarise Bank Mandiri's financial asset and liabilities at carrying amounts categorised by earlier of contractual repricing date or maturity dates:

	2022 ^{*)}									
				Intere	st bearing					
	Less than or equal to 1 month	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months but not more than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years	Over 2 years but not more than 3 years		Over 4 years but not more than 5 years	Over 5 years	Non interest bearing	Total
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other banks Placements with Bank Indonesia	46,942,493	-	-	-	-		-	:	107,349,158 867,492	107,349,158 47,809,985
and other banks Marketable securities Government bonds Other receivables - trade	59,871,447 27,304,503	18,189,718 4,753,460 1,758,432	813,977 11,373,818 32,327,315	2,232,774 26,903,013	5,178,828 20,823,660	4,164,373 28,892,146	7,949,157 13,370,029	7,984,497 156,176,410	16,448,970 11,899,599 48,960,759	95,324,112 82,841,009 329,211,764
transactions Securities purchased under	7,730,659	13,705,811	10,994,926	-	-	-	-	1,227,446	134,422	33,793,264
resale agreements Derivative receivables Loans ") Consumer financing receivables Net investment	11,553,946 112 159,404,187 911,436	148,690 109,292 440,731,032 1,734,186	3,353 91,418 179,148,448 6,932,199	368,201 51,263,505 7,142,114	425,929 33,819,636 4,268,099	181,088 20,251,016 2,052,898	34,449 16,303,925 696,598	382,663 65,471,128 20,197	658,989 206,207,005	11,705,989 2,252,141 1,172,599,882 23,757,727
finance leases Acceptance receivables	293,167	565,276	2,227,257	2,013,057	697,891	70,431	5,481	- :	- 11.781.581	5,872,560 11.781.581
Other assets	10,370,417	311,590	672,047	717,761	1,442,316	4,583,285			303,300	18,400.716
	324,382,367	482,007,487	244,584,758	90,640,425	66,656,359	60,195,237	38,359,639	231,262,341	404,611,275	1,942,699,888
Deposits from customers Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits	291,820,938	5,787,582	26,044,120	34,725,494	34,725,494	34,725,494	34,725,494	34,725,494	21,797,852	519,077,962
Saving deposits and _wadiah saving deposits	117,250,557	9,319,616	40,540,150	53,847,818	53,841,562	53,825,574	53,816,266	53,826,818	44,214,405	480,482,766
Time deposits Deposits from other banks	188,200,251	79,765,659	19,333,948	8,715,253	90		-	-	-	296,015,201
Demand and saving deposits Interbank call money Time deposits Securities sold under agreements	1,804,288 470,171 2,805,712	106,660 492,560 763,255	479,968 3,273,370 796,589	639,958 - 311,351	639,958 200,000 -	639,958 - -	639,958 - -	639,958 - -	143,695 - -	5,734,401 4,436,101 4,676,907
to repurchase Derivative payables Acceptance payables	19,620 21,009	1,115,477 273,015	9,584,004 386,856	3,942,252 533,048	1,680,640 258,488 -	7,197,522 63,631	785,960 27,676	315,472	247,574 11,781,581	24,325,475 2,126,769 11,781,581
Debt securities issued Accrued expenses		-	5,173,294	17,299,323	9,228,989	8,619,250	2,003,283		3,450,000 6,493,794	45,774,139 6,493,794
Other liabilities Fund borrowings Subordinated loans and	7,381,795 7,570,990	965,537 8,949,929	29,103,550	7,336,634	868,035 4,778,940	2,872,123	314,577	1,135,000	323,394 778,375	9,538,761 62,840,118
marketable securitites	-							633,333		633,333
	617,345,331	107,539,290	134,715,849	127,351,131	106,222,196		92,313,214	91,276,075		1,473,937,308
Total interest repricing gap	(292,962,964)	374,468,197	109,868,909	(36,710,706	(39,565,837	(47,748,315)	(53,953,575)	139,986,266	315,380,605	468,762,580

There was a change in the calculation following SEOJK regarding Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) No. 12/SEOJK,03/2018 dated 21 August 2018. Represent receivables/and financing from subsidiary engaged in sharia business which earn margin and profit sharing.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (ii) Interest rate risk management on banking book portfolio (continued)
  - c. Bank Mandiri's exposure to interest rate risk (repricing gap) (continued)

					202	1 ^{*)}				
				Intere	est bearing					
	Less than or equal to 1 month	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	Over 3 months but not more than 1 year	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years		Over 3 years but not more than 4 years		Over 5 years	Non interest bearing	Total
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other banks Placements with Bank Indonesia	23,717,872	:	-	-			-	-	99,023,492 1,723,789	99,023,492 25,441,661
and other banks Marketable securities Government bonds	25,134,683 3,973,736 1,178,340	13,287,868 5,257,262 2,553,430	4,500 6,752,657 9,986,320	6,966,387 21,824,029	1,771,940 20,202,698		3,751,096	5,972,929 147,109,400	9,358,140 59,385,113 37,522,463	47,785,191 98,203,174 289,054,774
Other receivables - trade transactions Securities purchased under	6,027,614	11,934,778	10,118,533	- 21,024,029	-	19,510,094	29,102,000	1,136,090	81,253	29,298,268
resale agreements Derivative receivables Loans Consumer financing receivables	27,278,849 22,945 146,728,122 686,223	2,179 97,382 389,624,278 1,420,696	534 45,238 158,170,703 5,521,156	35,438 276,508 47,670,813 5,502,277	251,068 25,604,561 3.827,059	11,379,202	24,198 6,121,986 460,381	41,810 70,637,153 996	894,654 170,288,009	27,317,000 1,669,838 1,026,224,827 19,108,322
Net investment finance leases Acceptance receivables	237,780	457,455	1,782,714	1,537,986	739,630	64,935	3,273	:	10,273,444	4,823,773 10,273,444
Other assets	6,942,535	258,750	374,056	610,935	982,648				275,590	15,339,265
	241,928,699	424,894,078	192,756,410	84,424,373	53,379,604	42,932,606	39,522,934	224,898,378	388,825,947	1,693,563,029
Deposits from customers Demand deposits and										
wadiah demand deposits Saving deposits and	172,542,709	5,770,056	25,965,252	34,620,336	34,620,336	34,620,336	34,620,336	34,620,336	22,411,614	399,791,311
wadiah saving deposits Time deposits Deposits from other banks	95,433,819 182,032,603	8,238,090 80,647,557	37,044,570 29,511,439	49,355,478 981,255	49,352,783 3		49,350,271	49,351,860	34,836,276	422,314,545 293,172,857
Demand and saving deposits Interbank call money Time deposits	1,596,237 100,000 673,118	99,939 457,184 1,178,156	449,727 4,452,701 536,692	599,635 -	599,635 - 142,525	-	599,635 -	599,635	115,938	5,260,016 5,009,885 2,530,491
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase Derivative payables	461,293	667,838 20,672	1,700,986 81,067	26,418 286,777	2,571,463 169,975	_	6,765	33,735	363,933	5,427,998 1,018,751
Acceptance payables Debt securities issued Other liabilities	800,000		3,036,588	5,641,268	16,195,466	8,124,545	8,314,965	1,650,510	10,273,444 1,375,000 6.526.489	10,273,444 45,138,342 6,526,489
Fund borrowings Accrued expenses Subordinated loans and	4,551,718 3,142,950	693,188 10,258,285	28,493,117	5,088,818	1,046,280 3,093,149		:	867,640	301,946	6,593,132 51,398,940
marketable securitites								637,143		637,143
	461,334,447	108,030,965	131,272,139	96,599,985	107,791,615	93,206,722	92,891,972	87,760,859	76,204,640	1,255,093,344
Total interest repricing gap	(219,405,748)	316,863,113	61,484,271	(12,175,612)	(54,412,011	(50,274,116)	(53,369,038)	137,137,519	312,621,307	438,469,685

There was a change in the calculation following SEOJK regarding Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) No. 12/SEOJK,03/2018 dated 21 August 2018. Represent receivables/and financing from subsidiary engaged in sharia business which earn margin and profit sharing.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (ii) Interest rate risk management on banking book portfolio (continued)

To assess the impact of changes in interest rates and exchange rates at extreme conditions (crisis) to earnings and capital, the Bank conducts stress testing on the market risk of banking book regularly.

### (iii) Pricing management

The Bank implements pricing policy for loans or deposit products. The pricing policy is one of the Bank's strategy to maximise Net Interest Margin (NIM) and to support the Bank to dominate the market share by considering the competition condition.

The Bank consistently manages to apply the strategy as market leader in terms of fund pricing. However, considering the liquidity conditions and funding needs, the Bank may implement an aggressive strategy (greater than major competitors) or defensive (equal to or smaller than major competitors).

In determine interest rates, the Bank implements risk-based pricing by providing a range of interest rate of loan to customers based on credit risk level. In order to minimize interest rate risk, the loan interest rate is adjusted with interest rate from cost of funds. Other than cost of funds, loan interest rates are determined with consideration to overhead costs, credit risk premiums and profit margins as well as taking into account the Bank's competitiveness with its major competitors. Interest rates for loan can be either a floating or a fixed rate for certain tenors.

### (iv) Foreign exchange risk management

Exchange rate risk represents potential loss arising from unfavourable exchange rate movements in the market when the Bank has an open position. The Bank applies a proper foreign exchange risk management to avoid loss arising from exchange rate changes or volatility. Exchange rate risk arises from foreign exchange currency transactions with customer or counterparty which leads to an open position in foreign currency or structural positions in foreign currencies due to capital investment. The Bank manages exchange rate risk by monitoring and managing the Net Open Position (NOP) in accordance with internal limits and the regulation of Bank Indonesia.

The calculation of the net open position as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 is based on Bank Indonesia's Regulation No. 12/10/PBI/2010 dated 1 July 2010 which amended by Bank Indonesia's Regulation No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated on 29 May 2015 regarding removal implementation NOP 30 minutes. In accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation, the overall Net Open Position ratio is the total absolute amount from the net difference between assets and liabilities for each foreign currency on statement of financial position which presented in Rupiah added with the net difference between receivables and payables of commitments and contingencies for each foreign currency recorded in administrative which presented in Rupiah. The net open position for the statement of financial position is the net difference between total assets and liabilities for each foreign currency which presented in Rupiah. As of 20 March 2020, in accordance with BI Letter No. 22/53/DPPK/Srt/B, Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward (DNDF) transactions are included in the NOP calculation.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - a. Net open position

Net open position of Bank Mandiri by currencies (expressed in Rupiah) as of 31 December 2022 as follows:

Currency	Assets	Liabilities	Net open position
OVERALL (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS)")			
United States Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar Japanese Yen Australian Dollar Great Britain Pound Sterling Hong Kong Dollar Others Total	524,409,895 10,844,334 2,640,684 2,402,384 769,369 393,129 428,447 6,252,849	508,580,003 9,992,720 2,543,488 4,127,125 769,738 320,493 472,419 6,220,348	15,829,892 851,614 97,196 1,724,741 369 72,636 43,972 150,817')
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
United State Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar Japanese Yen Australian Dollar Great Britain Pound Sterling Hong Kong Dollar Others Total	413,985,655 7,724,690 2,150,185 1,892,054 558,428 364,771 426,890 5,961,568	359,986,571 3,663,825 2,413,548 1,675,413 257,983 195,646 376,015 5,082,317	53,999,084 4,060,865 (263,363) 216,641 300,445 169,125 50,875 879,251
Total Tier I and Tier II Capital less investments in Subsidiaries (f	Note 59)		191,844,453
NOP ratio (statement of financial pos NOP ratio (overall)	ition)		30.97% 9.78%

Net Open Position ratio as of 31 December 2022 if calculated using November 2022 capital as follows:

November 2022 Capital 188,535,596
NOP ratio (Statement of financial position) 31.51%
NOP ratio (overall)***
9.96%

Represents total absolute amount of difference between assets and liabilities from other foreign currencies.
 Represents total amount of difference between assets and liabilities from other foreign currencies.

[&]quot;") The calculation of Bank's net open position is based on Bank Indonesia's regulation No. 12/10/PBI/2010 dated 1 July 2010 and Bank Indonesia's regulation No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated 29 May 2015 regarding the Fourth amendment of Bank Indonesia's regulation No. 5/13/PBI/2003 regarding net open position for Commercial Banks. Under the regulation, starting on 1 July 2010, the Bank is only required to keep the net open position of a maximum of 20% of total capital.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - a. Net open position (continued)

Net open position of Bank Mandiri by currencies (expressed in Rupiah) as of 31 December 2021 as follows:

Currency	Assets	Liabilities	Net open position
OVERALL (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS)***)			
United States Dollar	390,139,052	384,002,544	6,136,508
European Euro	10,959,904	11,180,573	220,669
Singapore Dollar	2,934,634	2,878,508	56,126
Japanese Yen	1,454,087	738,274	715,813
Australian Dollar	231,714	251,803	20,089
Great Britain Pound Sterling	189,993	391,148	201,155
Hong Kong Dollar	121,667	126,092	4,425
Others	4,326,645	4,228,432	129,347 ^{*)}
Total			7,484,132
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
United State Dollar	299,288,176	248,643,136	50,645,040
European Euro	6,808,529	4,720,717	2,087,812
Singapore Dollar	2,124,120	2,373,758	(249,638)
Japanese Yen	226,541	240,740	(14,199)
Australian Dollar	676,269	656,971	19,298
Great Britain Pound Sterling	141,866	129,358	12,508
Hong Kong Dollar	120,242	92,000	28,242
Others	4,316,662	4,025,465	291,197**
Total			52,820,260
Total Tier I and Tier II Capital			
less investments in Subsidiaries (N	Note 59)		175,256,894
NOP ratio (statement of financial pos	ition)		30.14%
NOP ratio (overall)	,		4.27%

Net Open Position ratio as of 31 December 2021 if calculated using November 2021 capital as follows:

November 2021 Capital 172,609,282
NOP ratio (Statement of financial position) 30.60%
NOP ratio (overall)***
4.34%

^{*}P Represents total absolute amount of difference between assets and liabilities from other foreign currencies.

^{**)} Represents total amount of difference between assets and liabilities from other foreign currencies.

The calculation of Bank's net open position is based on Bank Indonesia's regulation No. 12/10/PBI/2010 dated 1 July 2010 and Bank Indonesia's regulation No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated 29 May 2015 regarding the Fourth amendment of Bank Indonesia's regulation No. 5/13/PBI/2003 regarding net open position for Commercial Banks. Under the regulation, starting on 1 July 2010, the Bank is only required to keep the net open position of a maximum of 20% of total capital.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - b. Bank Mandiri exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk

The table below summaries the Group's exposure of foreign currency exchange rate risk as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, Included in the table are the Group's financial instruments at carrying amount, categorised by currencies.

					2022				
	United States Dollar	European Euro	Singapore Dollar	Japanese Yen	Australian Dollar	Hong Kong Dollar	Great Britain Pound- sterling	Others	Total
Assets									
Cash	1,091,335	364,359	617,527	45,618	349,762	31,520	38,631	145,744	2,684,496
Current accounts with									
Bank Indonesia	11,570,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,570,462
Current accounts with									
other banks	40,486,950	1,510,937	667,211	1,763,801	206,781	186,132	328,183	2,022,539	47,172,534
Placement with	04.454.000							050 000	04 540 045
Bank Indonesia	64,154,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	358,226	64,512,315
and other banks Marketable securities	23,702,693		299,119	3,245			_	22,741	24,027,798
Government bonds	54,132,814	2,005,214	299,119	3,243	-	_	-	22,741	56,138,028
Other receivables - trade transactions	11,999,880	380,702	-	-	-	-	1,424	39,955	12,421,961
Derivative receivables	1,776,578	24,419	_	5,623	449	_	324	3.065	1,810,458
Loans	224,375,901	3,039,050	510.967		1,765	_	-	2,716,345	
Acceptance receivables	6,542,642	272,256	7,765	65,816	2,148	_	-	414,187	7,304,814
Other assets	4,070,930	48,914	443	173	21	-	41	20,920	4,141,442
Total asset	443,904,274	7,645,851	2,103,032	1,884,276	560,926	217,652	368,603	5,743,722	462,428,336
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers									
Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits	183,659,852	1,567,152	378,961	981,868	58,596	7,570	58,323	1,040,540	187,752,862
Saving deposits and wadiah saving deposits	37,509,967	1,445,995	797,745	476,033	170,238	11,768	111,877	138,375	40,661,998
Time deposits Deposits from other banks	35,652,385	58,378	983,388	106,988	21,515	48,015	8,545	96,260	36,975,474
Demand deposits, wadiah demand deposits									
and saving deposits	2,116,637	628	965	480	-	-	-	39	2,118,749
Interbank call money	2,646,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,589,626	4,236,101
Time deposits Securities sold under	1,945,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,945,937
agreements to repurchase	23,191,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,191,358
Derivative payable	1,190,246	13,171	-	2,574	1,256	-	12	198	1,207,457
Acceptance payables	6,542,642	272,256	7,765	65,816	2,148	-	-	414,187	7,304,814
Debt securities issued	24,034,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,034,300
Accrued expenses	838,514		16,459	158	140	7,819	54	35,114	898,258
Other liabilities	3,504,061	248,116	83,789	40,542	4,622	191,658	15,601	1,775,056	5,863,445
Fund borrowings Subordinated loans and	41,220,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,220,246
marketable securities	133,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,564
Total liabilities	364,186,184	3,605,696	2,269,072	1,674,459	258,515	266,830	194,412	5,089,395	377,544,563
Net statement of financial position	79,718,090	4,040,155	(166,040)	209,817	302,411	(49,178)	174,191	654,327	84,883,773
Administrative accounts - net	(41,741,447)	(3,209,250)	360,559	(1,941,382)	(300,815)	(94,847)	(96,489)	(846,750)	(47,870,421)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - b. Bank Mandiri exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk (continued)

					2021				
	United States Dollar	European Euro	Singapore Dollar	Japanese Yen	Australian Dollar	Hong Kong Dollar	Great Britain Pound- sterling	Others	Total
Assets									
Cash	1,041,090	92,785	260,590	57,726	28,405	16,675	23,250	172,914	1,693,435
Current accounts with	1,041,000	02,700	200,000	01,120	20,400	10,070	20,200	172,014	1,000,400
Bank Indonesia	8,581,879	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	8,581,879
Current accounts with	0,001,010								0,001,010
other banks	19,500,348	2,061,244	813,029	571,900	193,010	83,663	137,155	1,354,528	24,714,877
Placement with	10,000,040	2,001,244	010,020	01 1,000	100,010	00,000	107,100	1,00-1,020	24,714,077
Bank Indonesia									
and other banks	35,645,690	_	_	_	_	_	_	547,751	36.193.441
Marketable securities	15,922,022	3.923	686,543	1.631	_	_	_	113,395	16,727,514
Government bonds	49,744,313	2,180,522	-	-,00	_	_	_		51,924,835
Other receivables -	,,	_,,							,
trade transactions	10,000,952	59,155	_	27.584	_	_	1.200	10.132	10,099,023
Derivative receivables	1,139,965	32,986	_	80	_	_	65	6	1,173,102
Loans	178,488,287	1,660,553	362,628	1,420	902	_	-	2,070,106	182,583,896
Acceptance receivables	4,780,501	629,055	231	17,438	2,008	-	-	231,493	5,660,726
Other assets	3,105,386	31,491	241	450	5	-	13	13,725	3,151,311
Total asset	327,950,433	6,751,714	2,123,262	678,229	224,330	100,338	161,683	4,522,050	342,512,039
Liabilities									
Deposits from customers									
Demand deposits and									
wadiah demand deposits	107,432,123	1,296,218	304,185	403,886	48,892	7,926	30,426	1,143,917	110,667,573
Saving deposits and									
wadiah saving deposits	30,859,350	1,777,846	566,206	207,317	112,827	8,762	88,587	24,909	33,645,804
Time deposits	29,146,153	731,312	1,097,651	6,752	69,163	-	3,648	59,504	31,114,183
Deposits from other banks									
Demand deposits,									
wadiah demand deposits									
and saving deposits	2,351,451	524	212	505	-	-	-	82	2,352,774
Interbank call money	3,210,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,699,147	4,909,885
Time deposits	1,995,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,995,350
Securities sold under									
agreements to repurchase	5,427,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,427,998
Derivative payable	821,376	9,833	-	-	-	-	4,410	485	836,104
Acceptance payables	4,780,502	629,055	231	17,438	2,008	-	-	231,492	5,660,726
Debt securities issued	21,962,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,962,700
Accrued expenses	614,326	-	288	166	143	-	60	23,645	638,628
Other liabilities	2,460,106	200,313	290,286	17,375	6,895	16,111	5,002	848,823	3,844,911
Fund borrowings	39,388,326	-	-	-	-	-	1,197	-	39,389,523
Subordinated loans and									
marketable securities	137,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,606
Total liabilities	250,588,105	4,645,101	2,259,059	653,439	239,928	32,799	133,330	4,032,004	262,583,765
Net statement of									
financial position	77,362,328	2,106,613	(135,797)	24,790	(15,598)	67,539	28,353	482,046	79,920,274
Administrative accounts - net	(46,222,222)	(2,308,481)	305,764	696,515	(5,890)	(32,667)	(213,662)	(192,984)	(47,973,627)

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows:

	20	22
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Assets		
Cash	4 004 005	70.400
United States Dollar	1,091,335	70,103
Singapore Dollar	617,527	53,268
Australian Dollar	349,762	33,128
European Euro Chinese Yuan	364,359	21,974
Japanese Yen	6,050 45,618	2,702
	45,618	387,217
Great Britain Pound Sterling	38,631 31,520	2,056 15,787
Hong Kong Dollar Others	139,694	8,973
	2,684,496	595,208
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia		
United States Dollar	11,570,462	743,245
Current accounts with other banks		
United States Dollar	40,486,950	2,600,736
Chinese Yuan	1,476,989	659,691
European Euro	1,510,937	91,121
Japanese Yen	1,763,801	14,971,573
Great Britain Pound Sterling	328,183	17,469
Singapore Dollar	667,211	57,554
Australian Dollar	206,781	19,585
Hong Kong Dollar Others	186,132 545,550	93,227 35,044
	47,172,534	18,546,000
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks		
United States Dollar	64,154,089	4,121,027
Chinese Yuan	358,226	160,000
	64,512,315	4,281,027
Marketable securities		
United States Dollar	23,702,693	1,522,575
Singapore Dollar	299,119	25,802
Chinese Yuan Japanese Yen	22,741 3,245	10,157 27,544
·	24,027,798	1,586,078
Government bonds		
United States Dollar	54,132,814	3,477,297
European Euro	2,005,214	120,929
	56,138,028	3,598,226

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	20	22
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Assets (continued)		
Other receivables - trade transactions		
United States Dollar European Euro	11,999,880 380,702	770,829 22,959
Chinese Yuan	39,955	17,846
Great Britain Pound Sterling	1,424	76
	12,421,961	811,710
Derivative receivables	4 770 570	444404
United States Dollar European Euro	1,776,578 24,419	114,121 1,473
Australian Dollar	449	43
Japanese Yen	5,623	47,729
Chinese Yuan	1	-
Great Britain Pound Sterling Others	324 3,064	17 197
	1,810,458	163,580
Loan and sharia loan/financing		
United States Dollar	224,375,901	14,413,098
European Euro Chinese Yuan	3,039,050 2,716,345	183,277 1,213,244
Australian Dollar	1,765	167
Singapore Dollar	510,967	44,076
	230,644,028	15,853,862
Acceptance receivables	6 5 40 6 40	420.276
United States Dollar European Euro	6,542,642 272,256	420,276 16,419
Singapore Dollar	7,765	670
Australian Dollar	2,148	203
Japanese Yen Chinese Yuan	65,816 85,453	558,662
Others	85,453 328,734	38,167 21,117
	7,304,814	1,055,514
Other assets United States Dollar	4,070,930	261,503
European Euro	48,914	2,950
Great Britain Pound Sterling	41	2
Australian Dollar Chinese Yuan	21	2
Chinese Yuan Singapore Dollar	20,920 443	9,344 38
Japanese Yen	173	1,468
	4,141,442	275,307
Total asset	462,428,336	47,509,757

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	20	22
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Liabilities		
Deposits from customers  Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits  United States Dollar  European Euro  Singapore Dollar  Japanese Yen  Great Britain Pound Sterling  Chinese Yuan  Australian Dollar  Hong Kong Dollar  Others	183,659,852 1,567,152 378,961 981,868 58,323 923,787 58,596 7,570 116,753	11,797,646 94,511 32,689 8,334,335 3,105 412,606 5,550 3,792 7,500
	187,752,862	20,691,734
Saving deposits and wadiah saving deposits United States Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar Great Britain Pound Sterling Australian Dollar Japanese Yen Chinese Yuan Hong Kong Dollar Others	37,509,967 1,445,995 797,745 111,877 170,238 476,033 134,651 11,768 3,724	2,409,505 87,204 68,813 5,955 16,124 4,040,684 60,141 5,894 239
	40,661,998	6,694,559
Time deposits United States Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar Chinese Yuan Hong Kong Dollar Australian Dollar Japanese Yen Great Britain Pound Sterling	35,652,385 58,378 983,388 96,260 48,015 21,515 106,988 8,545	2,290,181 3,521 84,827 42,994 24,049 2,038 908,140 455
	36,975,474	3,356,205
Deposits from other banks  Demand deposits, wadiah demand deposits and saving deposits  United States Dollar  Singapore Dollar  European Euro  Japanese Yen  Chinese Yuan	2,116,637 965 628 480 39	135,965 83 38 4,074 17
	2,118,749	140,177
Interbank call money United States Dollar Chinese Yuan	2,646,475 1,589,626	170,000 710,000
	4,236,101	880,000
Time deposits United States Dollar	1,945,937	125,000

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Liabilities (continued)		
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		
United States Dollar	23,191,358	1,489,729
Derivative payables		
United States Dollar	1,190,246	76,457
European Euro	13,171	794
Great Britain Pound Sterling	12	1
Japanese Yen	2,574	21,849
Australian Dollar	1,256	119
Others	198	13
	1,207,457	99,233
Acceptance payables		
United States Dollar	6,542,642	420,276
European Euro	272,256	16,419
Singapore Dollar	7,765	670
Australian Dollar	2,148	203
Japanese Yen	65,816	558,662
Chinese Yuan	85,453	38,167
Others	328,734	21,117
	7,304,814	1,055,514
Debt securities issued United States Dollar	24,034,300	1,543,877
Accrued expenses		
United States Dollar	838,514	53,863
Singapore Dollar	16,459	1,420
Japanese Yen	158	1,341
Australian Dollar	140	13
Hong Kong Dollar	7,819	3,916
Chinese Yuan	35,105	15,680
Great Britain Pound Sterling	54	3
Others	9	1
	898,258	76,237
Other liabilities		
United States Dollar	3,504,061	225,088
Japanese Yen	40,542	344,129
European Euro	248,116	14,964
Singapore Dollar Australian Dollar	83,789	7,228
Australian Dollar Hong Kong Dollar	4,622 191,658	438 95,994
Great Britain Pound Sterling	15,601	830
Chinese Yuan	1,695,062	757,091
Others	79,994	5,138
	5,863,445	1,450,900

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- C. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	20	22
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Liabilities (continued)		
Fund borrowings United States Dollar	41,220,246	2,647,840
Subordinated loans and marketable securities United States Dollar	133,564	8,580
Total Liabilities	377,544,563	39,951,986
	20	21
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Assets		
Cash United States Dollar Singapore Dollar Australian Dollar European Euro Chinese Yuan Japanese Yen Great Britain Pound Sterling Hong Kong Dollar Others	1,041,090 260,590 28,405 92,785 10,624 57,726 23,250 16,675 162,290	73,046 24,690 2,745 5,759 4,752 466,397 1,208 9,122 11,387
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia United States Dollar	8,581,879	602,131
Current accounts with other banks United States Dollar Chinese Yuan European Euro Japanese Yen Great Britain Pound Sterling Singapore Dollar Australian Dollar Hong Kong Dollar Others	19,500,348 805,469 2,061,244 571,900 137,155 813,029 193,010 83,663 549,059	1,368,205 360,273 127,929 4,620,667 7,125 77,030 18,654 45,767 38,524
Placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks	, ,-	
United States Dollar Chinese Yuan	35,645,690 547,751	2,501,013 245,000
	36,193,441	2,746,013

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	20	21
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Assets (continued)		
Marketable securities United States Dollar Singapore Dollar European Euro Chinese Yuan Japanese Yen	15,922,022 686,543 3,923 113,395 1,631	1,117,139 77,030 243 50,720 13,178
	16,727,514	1,258,310
Government bonds United States Dollar European Euro	49,744,313 2,180,522	3,490,217 135,331
	51,924,835	3,625,548
Other receivables - trade transactions United States Dollar European Euro Chinese Yuan Japanese Yen Great Britain Pound Sterling	10,000,952 59,155 10,132 27,584 1,200	701,698 3,671 4,532 222,865 62
	10,099,023	932,828
Derivative receivables    United States Dollar    European Euro    Japanese Yen    Great Britain Pound Sterling    Chinese Yuan	1,139,965 32,986 80 65 6	79,984 2,047 646 3 3
	1,173,102	82,683
Loan and sharia receivables/financing United States Dollar European Euro Chinese Yuan Japanese Yen Singapore Dollar Australian Dollar Others	178,488,287 1,660,553 2,067,221 1,420 362,628 902 2,885	12,523,297 103,060 924,633 11,473 34,357 87 202 13,597,109
Acceptance receivables United States Dollar European Euro Japanese Yen Singapore Dollar Australian Dollar Chinese Yuan Others	4,780,501 629,055 17,438 231 2,008 74,866 156,627	335,415 39,042 140,890 22 194 33,486 10,989

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	20	21
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Assets (continued)		
Other assets United States Dollar European Euro Australian Dollar	3,105,386 31,491 5	217,885 1,954
Chinese Yuan Singapore Dollar Japanese Yen Great Britain Pound Sterling	13,694 241 450 13	9,706 23 3,636
Others	31	222 207
Total coost	3,151,311	233,207
Total asset	342,504,039	30,901,147
Liabilities		
Deposits from customers  Demand deposits and wadiah demand deposits  United States Dollar  European Euro  Singapore Dollar  Japanese Yen  Great Britain Pound Sterling  Chinese Yuan  Australian Dollar  Hong Kong Dollar  Others	107,432,123 1,296,218 304,185 403,886 30,426 1,068,763 48,892 7,926 75,154	7,537,774 80,448 28,820 3,263,198 1,581 478,040 4,725 4,336 5,273
	110,667,573	11,404,195
Saving deposits and wadiah saving deposits United States Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar Great Britain Pound Sterling Australian Dollar Japanese Yen Chinese Yuan Hong Kong Dollar Others	30,859,350 1,777,846 566,206 88,587 112,827 207,317 21,229 8,762 3,680	2,165,189 110,340 53,645 4,602 10,905 1,675,018 9,495 4,793 258
	33,645,804	4,034,245
Time deposits United States Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar Chinese Yuan Australian Dollar Japanese Yen Great Britain Pound Sterling	29,146,153 731,312 1,097,651 59,504 69,163 6,752 3,648	2,044,985 45,388 103,997 26,615 6,685 54,553 189
	31,114,183	2,282,412

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	20	21
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Liabilities (continued)		
Deposits from other banks Demand deposits, wadiah demand deposits and saving deposits United States Dollar Singapore Dollar European Euro Japanese Yen Chinese Yuan	2,351,451 212 524 505 82	164,985 20 33 4,080 37
	2,352,774	169,155
Interbank call money United States Dollar Chinese Yuan	3,210,738 1,699,147	225,275 760,000
	4,909,885	985,275
Time deposits United States Dollar	1,995,350	140,000
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase United States Dollar	5,427,998	380,845
Derivative payables United States Dollar European Euro Great Britain Pound Sterling Others	821,376 9,833 4,410 485	57,630 610 229 34
	836,104	58,503
Acceptance payables United States Dollar European Euro Japanese Yen Singapore Dollar Chinese Yuan Australian Dollar Others	4,780,502 629,055 17,438 231 74,866 2,008 156,626	335,415 39,042 140,890 22 33,486 194 10,989
Debt securities issued United States Dollar	21,962,700	1,540,972
Accrued expenses    United States Dollar    Chinese Yuan    Singapore Dollar    Japanese Yen    Australian Dollar    Great Britain Pound Sterling    Others	614,326 23,644 288 166 143 60 1	43,103 10,576 27 1,341 14 3 

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (iv) Foreign exchange risk management (continued)
  - c. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are as follows (continued):

	202	21
	Rupiah Equivalent (in million)	Foreign Currencies (in thousand)
Liabilities (continued)		
Other liabilities		
United States Dollar	2,460,106	172,609
Japanese Yen	17,375	140,381
European Euro	200,313	12,432
Singapore Dollar	290,286	27,502
Australian Dollar	6,895	667
Hong Kong Dollar	16,111	8,813
Great Britain Pound Sterling	5,002	259
Chinese Yuan	714,307	319,497
Others	134,516	9,438
	3,844,911	691,598
Fund borrowings		
United States Dollar	39,388,326	2,763,608
Great Britain Pound Sterling	1,197	62
	39,389,523	2,763,670
Subordinated loans and marketable securities		
United States Dollar	137,606	9,655
Total Liabilities	262,583,765	25,075,627

### d. Sensitivity to net income

The table below shows the sensitivity of Bank Mandiri's net income to movement of foreign exchange rates as of 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	Increased by 5%	Decreased by 5%
31 December 2022 Increase/(decrease) net income	2,699,954	(2,699,954)
31 December 2021 Increase/(decrease) net income	2,532,252	(2,532,252)

The projection above assumes only changes in foreign currency exchange rate of US Dollar while other foreign exchange rates remain unchanged. US Dollars is the major foreign exchange rate held by the Bank. The projection also assumes that all other variables are held constant at reporting date.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (v) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Valuation is also an important component to manage most risks in banking industry including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Valuation process is performed for all trading book position including marketable securities owned by the Group's portfolio measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The table below shows analysis of financial instruments carried at fair value based on method of valuation levels. The difference at each level of assessment methods is described as follows:

- Quoted prices (not adjusted) from active market for asset or liability which are the same/identical (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset and liability, either directly (as a price) or indirectly (derived from prices) (Level 2);
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable information) (Level 3);

The table below shows the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of 31 December 2022 and 2021:

		20	22	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value
Assets measured at fair value				
Marketable securities				
Fair value through profit or loss	34,046,316	178,869	-	34,225,185
Fair value through other comprehensive income	10,065,641	19,243,170	-	29,308,811
Government bonds				
Fair value through profit or loss	10,805,944	1,082,501	-	11,888,445
Fair value through other comprehensive income	89,258,887	3,273,199	-	92,532,086
Loans				
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	500,049	500,049
Derivative receivables	-	2,176,232	75,909	2,252,141
Investments in shares	34,781	2,310,479	325,709	2,670,969
Assets disclosed at fair value				
Amortised cost				
Marketable securities	5,894,865	2,060,201	-	7,955,066
Government bonds	180,668,045	-	-	180,668,045
At cost				
Marketable securities	-	11,227,960	-	11,227,960
Government bonds	-	43,528,296	-	43,528,296
Loans	-	345,846,640	761,337,878	1,107,184,518
Consumer financing receivables	-	20,185,615	-	20,185,615
Net investment finance leases	-	5,175,740	-	5,175,740
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative payables	-	2,126,769	-	2,126,769
Liabilities disclosed at fair values				
Debt securities issued	_	45,510,364	_	45,510,364
Fund borrowings	_	62,937,396	_	62,937,396
Subordinated loans and marketable securities	_	640,288	_	640,288
Caparamated leane and marketable securities		340,200		340,200

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (v) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The table below shows the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 (continued):

		20	21	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value
Assets measured at fair value				
Marketable securities	00.000.405	0.070.000		20 504 720
Fair value through profit or loss	36,628,405	2,876,333	-	39,504,738
Fair value through other comprehensive income Government bonds	10,940,160	10,725,900	-	21,666,060
	40,400,000	440.077		40 500 440
Fair value through profit or loss	10,409,363	113,077	-	10,522,440
Fair value through other comprehensive income  Derivative receivables	126,563,523	2,868,777 1,602,482	67,356	129,432,300 1,669,838
Investments in shares	54,811	2,004,521	295,646	2,354,978
mivestments in snares	34,011	2,004,521	295,646	2,354,976
Assets disclosed at fair value				
Amortised cost				
Marketable securities	6,334,998	2,122,914	-	8,457,912
Government bonds	115,741,080	-	-	115,741,080
At cost				
Marketable securities	28,481,280	-	-	28,481,280
Government bonds	-	34,457,768	-	34,457,768
Loans	-	310,103,546	652,645,491	962,749,037
Consumer financing receivables	-	17,965,329	-	17,965,329
Net investment finance leases	-	3,592,752	-	3,592,752
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative payables	_	1,018,751	_	1,018,751
Derivative payables	_	1,010,731	_	1,010,731
Liabilities disclosed at fair values				
Debt securities issued	-	46,829,532	-	46,829,532
Fund borrowings	=	51,341,742	-	51,341,742
Subordinated loans and marketable securities	-	660,048	-	660,048

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting year are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The Bank and Subsidiaries have no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the hierarchy. In addition at the same date, there is no Marketable Securities included in Level 3.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as marketable securities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income) was determined based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is considered active if the information regarding price quotations can be easily obtained and regularly available from an exchange, securities dealer or broker, the market price of a particular industry assessors, regulators and those price reflects actual and regular market transactions at a fair value. Quoted market price for financial assets owned by the Group are using current offering price. These instruments are included in level 1. The instruments included in level 1 generally include investments in shares in IDX and debt securities classified as held for trading and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (include over-the-counter derivatives and inactive government bonds) are determined by internal valuation techniques.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (v) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data when available and as far as possible to minimise the use of specific estimates of the entity. If all the inputs needed to determine the fair value of financial instruments are observable from market, therefore the instrument is included in level 2. Instead, if one or more data is not based on observable market data, these instrument are included in level 3.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the carrying value of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value except for the following financial instruments:

	2022	2	202	21
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Assets				
Marketable securities				
Amortised cost	7,953,376	7,955,066	8,453,014	8,457,912
At cost*)	11,227,960	11,227,960	28,481,280	28,481,280
Government bonds				
Amortised cost	180,578,053	180,668,045	115,507,886	115,741,080
At cost*)	44,213,180	43,528,296	33,592,148	34,457,768
Loans				
Amortised cost	1,107,487,188	1,107,184,518	957,636,147	962,749,037
Consumer financing receivable Net Investment finance	23,147,366	20,185,615	18,633,307	17,965,329
Leases	5,733,387	5,175,740	4,693,806	3,592,752
	1,380,340,510	1,375,925,240	1,166,997,588	1,171,445,158
Liabilities				
Debt securities issued	45,774,139	45,510,364	45,138,342	46,829,532
Fund borrowings	62,840,118	62,937,396	51,398,940	51,341,742
Subordinated loans and				
marketable securities	633,333	640,288	637,143	660,048
	109,247,590	109,088,048	97,174,425	98,831,322

[&]quot;) Marketable securities and government bonds owned by Subsidiary in accordance with SFAS No. 110 "Accounting for Sukuk".

(i) Current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks, other receivables, securities purchased under agreements to resell, acceptance receivables and other assets.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks represent placements in the form of deposit facility, sharia FASBI, call money, "fixed-term" placements, time deposits and others.

The carrying amount of current accounts, placements and overnight deposits, which uses floating rate, is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing placements, other receivables, securities purchased under agreements to resell, acceptance receivables and other assets is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Since the remaining maturity is below one year, the carrying amount of fixed interest bearing placements, other receivables, securities purchased under agreements to resell, acceptance receivables and other assets is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (v) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)
  - (ii) Marketable securities (held to maturity) and government bonds (held to maturity)

The fair value for held to maturity marketable securities and government bonds is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. When this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics or using internal valuation method.

(iii) Loans and consumer financing receivables

Loans and consumer financing receivables are recorded at carrying amount net of charges for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and consumer financing receivables represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. The fair value of loans and consumer financing receivables is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at current market interest rates.

(iv) Deposits from customers and other banks, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, acceptance payables and other liabilities

The estimated fair value of deposits that can be withdrawn at any time, includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the payable amount/carrying amount when the payable is paid.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, acceptance payables and other liabilities not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity. As the remaining maturity is below one year, the carrying amount of fixed interest bearing deposits, acceptance payables and other liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(v) Debt securities issued, fund borrowings and subordinated loans and marketable securities

The aggregate fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. When information is not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on the current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

(vi) Value at Risk (VaR)

The implementation of managing market risk of trading, the Bank's applies segregation of duties principle by separation front office unit (conduct trading transaction), middle office unit (conduct process of risk management, develop policies and procedures) and back office unit (conduct process of settlement transaction).

Daily market risk analysis of trading treasury activities using best practice approach by consider internal and external policies, such as through calculation of Value at Risk (VaR).

VaR is the maximum potential loss from the Bank's portfolio position (open position) with a certain confidence level and holding period under normal market conditions. The VaR calculation method used by the bank is the Historical Simulation method which does not require the assumption that the movement of market factors is normally distributed. The bank calculates VaR based on 250 days of historical market factor data.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (vi) Value at Risk (VaR) (continued)

VaR realisation as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 (unaudited) are as follows:

	Average VaR	Maximum VaR	Minimum VaR	End of period VaR
Type of Risk Interest rate risk*)	30,661	59,043	11,150	37,069
Foreign exchange risk	15,341	51,469	1,981	20,428
Total	35,415	73,388	14,180	42,614
		2021	ı	
	Average VaR	2021 Maximum VaR	Minimum VaR	End of period VaR
Type of Risk		Maximum	Minimum	
Type of Risk Interest rate risk ^{*)}		Maximum	Minimum	
	VaR	Maximum VaR	Minimum VaR	VaR

^{*)} Only trading book position

The Bank performs backtesting to ensure the accuracy of the VaR calculation method in predicting the profit/loss of treasury activities. Backtesting method compares the daily profit/loss with the VaR calculated by the Bank.

Backtesting result for the period December 2022 shows that the VaR calculation has been performed accurately, where the number of irregularities of P/L to the daily VaR is still acceptable.

### (vii) Cash management

Details of cash are as follows:

	2022	2	2021	
	Notional amount of foreign currency equivalent (in thousands)	Rupiah	Notional amount of foreign currency equivalent (in thousands)	Rupiah
Rupiah	-	24,528,263	3 -	22,255,050
Foreign currencies	<del></del>		<del>-</del>	
United States Dollar	70,103	1,091,335	73,046	1,041,090
Singapore Dollar	53,268	617,527	7 24,690	260,590
Australian Dollar	33,128	349,762	2,745	28,405
European Euro	21,974	364,359	5,759	92,785
Chinese Yuan	2,702	6,050	4,752	10,624
Japanese Yen	387,217	45,618	3 466,397	57,726
Great Britain Pound Sterling	2,056	38,631	1,208	23,250
Hong Kong Dollar	15,787	31,520	9,122	16,675
Others	8,973	139,694	11,387	162,290
	595,208	27,212,759	599,106	23,948,485

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the cash balance, including money at the ATM (Automatic Teller Machine), amounted to Rp7,615,386 and Rp8,266,733, respectively.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (viii) Impact of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

In 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced plans to stop using LIBOR by the end of 2020. In November 2020, the ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) officially announced plans to stop publishing the LIBOR benchmark interest rate. In response to the latest conditions, on 05 March 2021, FCA announced a plan to partially suspend the publication of the LIBOR benchmark interest rate by the IBA which will be held in 2 (two) stages as follows:

- 1. As of 31 December 2021, the reference interest rate is LIBOR for all tenors in GBP, EUR, CHF, and JPY and in USD for 1 (one) week and 2 (two) months tenors.
- 2. On 30 June 2023, the reference interest rate is LIBOR in USD for the Overnight tenor, 1 (one) month, 3 (three) months, 6 (six) months and 12 (twelve) months.

The Bank's risk exposures that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform consist of a portfolio of corporate loans, derivative transactions and borrowing using the USD LIBOR benchmark interest rate.

Currently, the Bank plans to use the SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) benchmark interest rate or other agreed benchmark interest rate to replace the USD LIBOR benchmark interest rate. Regarding the SOFR benchmark interest rate, there are several differences between USD LIBOR and SOFR. USD LIBOR is the "term rate", which means that USD LIBOR is published for several loan periods (for example 3 (three) months or 6 (six) months) and is "forward looking" (LIBOR is published at the beginning of the period), while SOFR is the rate "backward-looking" benchmark interest rate, based on the overnight interest rate of actual transactions, and published at the end of the overnight period. In addition, LIBOR is an interest rate that has taken into account credit spreads, while SOFR is currently an almost risk free interest rate based on US Treasury repurchase agreement (repo) market transactions. In order to make the transition of contracts and agreements that currently refer to USD LIBOR to refer to the alternative benchmark interest rate (SOFR), adjustments are needed to ensure that the two benchmark interest rates are economically equivalent.

In 2020, the Bank has formed a committee, consisting of Treasury, Credit, Risk, IT, Legal, Compliance, and Finance work units to formulate a USD LIBOR transition strategy. The LIBOR Transition Committee was formed to minimize the potential for business disruption and mitigate operational, legal, compliance and financial risks. The LIBOR transition initiative considers changes to information systems, processes, risk management, and financial instrument valuation models and examines the impact of accounting and taxation.

In terms of market risk management, the Bank has identified and anticipated changes that will occur in aspects including changes in market data, which in turn will have an impact on the results of the mark to market calculation, VaR calculation and monitoring, and other calculations related to market risk. With regard to these changes, the Bank has made adjustments to the market risk management system and has reported system enhancement realisation to the regulator.

In terms of liquidity risk, changes in the LIBOR benchmark interest rate to another alternative benchmark interest rate may also have an impact on the Bank's liquidity condition. In this case, changes in the nominal payment of credit interest, derivative transactions and/or loan interest may affect the value of cash flows received or paid by the Bank, including those measured in the LCR and NSFR indicators. However, this impact is not expected to significantly affect the Bank's overall liquidity condition.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

- B. Market risk and liquidity risk (continued)
- (viii) Impact of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (continued)

As a form of market risk mitigation, as of 31 December 2022, the Bank has identified the need for changes to the information system and the Bank has made adjustments to the system. The Bank has also conducted studies needed in the transition process related to the process and model of the valuation of financial instruments. Currently, the Bank has communicated with affected counterparties and/or customers to provide the latest information regarding changes that may occur as a result of the reform of the interest rate reference, specifically USD LIBOR, either through socialization, discussion or in writing. The Bank has identified areas that have a significant risk of discontinuing USD LIBOR, namely developing information systems and adjusting business processes to accommodate the use of alternative reference interest rates, conducting contract amendments/repapering and/or reviewing fallback clauses on existing contracts. In addition to carrying out continuous efforts in monitoring the latest conditions related to the USD LIBOR transition, the Bank has also conducted more intensive discussions with industry players both from within and outside the country in the context of benchmarking and communication with Regulators to ensure the transition of changes in the benchmark interest rate from USD LIBOR to alternative interest rates went well, also to minimize the risk arising from the transition process. As a long-term follow-up, the Bank will continuously assess and prepare for mitigation of the risks that will arise from the said USD LIBOR transition.

The following is quantitative information about financial instruments that have not yet switched to alternative reference rates as of December 31, 2022, which separately shows non-derivative corporate credit financial assets, borrowing, and derivative non-derivative financial liabilities.

	2022		
	Assets	Liabilities	
Non Derivatives Loans Fund borrowings	101,863,963	(6,189,545)	
	Contract Value Full USD	Fair Value	
<b>Derivatives</b> Derivatives Assets Derivatives Liabilities	1,303,785,646 1,104,892,187	978,504 (848,192)	
	2021		
	Assets	Liabilities	
Non Derivatives Loans Fund borrowings	123,308,302	- (11,102,352)	
	Contract Value Full USD	Fair Value	
<b>Derivatives</b> Derivatives Assets Derivatives Liabilities	1,820,390,616 1,704,251,116	430,102 (462,412)	

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

#### C. Operational risk

Operational risk is a risk due to inadequacy and/or dysfunctional of internal process, human error, systems failure or external factors which impact the Bank's operations. The effectiveness of operational risk management can reduce losses due to operational risk.

In order to the achieve the effectiveness of operational risk management, the Bank has established a framework based on Bank Indonesia, Financial Services Authority, Basel and best practice in both local and global industries. The Bank has implemented Bank Mandiri's Risk Management Policy, Standard Operating Procedures for Operational Risk Management and Technical Guidelines for Operational Risk Management covering both aspects of governance and reporting systems.

### Managing risk through operation

In managing operational risk through operation, the Bank has:

- (i) Established risk governance of operational risk management.
- (ii) Established policies and procedures and conducts periodic review.
- (iii) Established operational risk appetite statement.
- (iv) Designed methodologies and tools for operational risk management.
- (v) Developed and implemented Risk Awareness Program for managing operational risk for all employees.
- (vi) Design, developed, and implemented Operational Risk Management System.
- (vii) Implemented the operational risk management to the all units (Head Office and Regional Offices) including the operational risk management tools (ORM Tools).
- (viii) Performed monitoring and reporting for internal and external (regulator).
- (ix) Developed standard competencies for employees involved in the implementation of operational risk management framework activities.

The implementation of operational risk governance begins with:

- (i) Active monitoring by Board of Commissioners and Directors
- (ii) The implementation of operational risk management is supervised by Director of Risk Management which supported by the involvement of:
  - Risk Management & Credit Policy Committee
  - Operational Risk Management and Development Unit
  - Operational Risk Management Unit
  - Business Unit and Risk Controlling Unit
  - Compliance Unit
  - Internal Audit Unit

The Bank has established internal policies and procedures for Operational Risk Management referred to as Risk Management Policy, which is the basis of risk management implementation.

#### The ORM Tools used by the Bank are:

(i) Risk & Control Self Assessment (RCSA), is a register of risk identification and main control of the business processes within the Bank, where inherent risk rating and control effectiveness either through control testing or by consensus are periodically assessed. The testing of inherent risk rating and control rating generated residual risk value which become a component of operational risk profile. The residual risk level is minimized by taking necessary mitigations before risk occurs.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### **63. RISK MANAGEMENT** (continued)

### C. Operational risk (continued)

### Managing risk through operation (continued)

The ORM Tools used by the Bank are (continued):

- (ii) Loss Event Database, is a database of operational risk incidents which recorded on risk based basis as a lesson learned, remediation monitoring and future improvements, also as a component for calculation of operational risk capital calculation (regulatory capital charge) with the Standardized Approach (SA) method.
- (iii) Key Indicator (KI), is an early warning signal in operational risk management with the aim that mitigation efforts can be immediately determined and implemented before a risk occurs. KI indicates the probability that a risk will occur (risk based) or indicates the probability that a control is not implemented properly (control based). KI is set a threshold (threshold) and its realization score is recorded periodically.
- (iv) Issue & Action Management (IAM), is a tool to monitor follow-up action that have been designed on identified issues through various activities, such as Control Testing, incident, key indicator monitoring result, self identified issued and other.
- (v) Capital Modeling, an operational capital calculation model (regulatory capital charge) that complies with applicable regulations.

As the output of Operational Risk Management process, each unit generates operational risk profile reviewed by Internal Audit unit and presented to the Board of Commissioners and directors, and submitted to the regulators periodically in the form of Risk Based Bank Rating and Risk Profile. In addition, in order to manage operational risk, there is an operational risk management reports that are submitted to management as a monitoring tool and consideration for priority decision making.

### Managing risk through capital

In accordance with the regulation, the Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach to calculate the operational risk capital charge. The Basic Indicator Approach calculation is based on Gross Income of the Bank for the last 3 (three) years. The results of operational risk capital charge of Bank Mandiri (Bank only) is Rp10,706,157.10, meanwhile for the consolidation is amounted to Rp14,148,791.79. Based on balance of operational risk capital charge, the RWA of operational risk is amounted to Rp133,826,963.69 (Bank only) and Rp176,859,897.38 (consolidated).

#### 64. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### a. Integrated banking system agreement with vendor

On 22 November 2012, the Bank entered into an agreement with vendor to enhance eMAS features in accordance with Application Management Services 2011 agreement amounted to USD866,125 (full amount, after VAT) and Application Management Services 2012 agreement amounted to USD1,190,000 (full amount, after VAT) with blanket order system so that the maximum total value of the contract amounted to USD2,056,125 (full amount, after VAT). On 31 December 2022, the value of the contract using payment realisation approach for Application Management Services 2012 was USD1,083,250 (full amount, after VAT) and the Bank has recorded fixed asset based on the realization value of USD1,083,250 (full amount, after VAT), therefore estimated completion as of 31 December 2022 was 100%.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 64. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

#### a. Integrated banking system agreement with vendor (continued)

On 3 September 2013, the Bank entered into an agreement with vendors to enhance eMAS features related to the 2013 Application Management agreement with blanket order system with a maximum contract value of USD2,583,700 (full amount, after VAT). The blanket order agreements are based on estimation of actual mandays to be performed by the vendor for additional features of eMAS, As of 31 December 2022, the contract value based on the realisation payment was equal to USD2,443,000 (full amount) and the Bank has recorded the payment as fixed asset of USD2,443,000 (full amount) therefore the estimated project completion as of 31 December 2022 are 100%.

On 15 September 2014, the Bank entered into an agreement with vendors to enhance eMAS features related to the 2014 Application Management agreement with blanket order system with a maximum contract value of USD3,550,000 (full amount, after VAT). The blanket order agreements are based on estimation of actual mandays to be performed by the vendor for additional features of eMAS. As of 31 December 2022, the contract value based on the realisation payment was equal to USD3,483,970 (full amount) and the Bank has recorded the payment as fixed asset of USD3,483,970 (full amount) therefore the estimated project completion are 100% as of 31 December 2022.

On 7 January 2016, the Bank entered into an agreement with vendors to enhance eMAS features related to the 2015 Application Management agreement with the blanket order system with a maximum contract value of 6,000 mandays. As of 31 December 2022, the contract value based on realisation payment was equal to USD3,801,224.25 (full amount) and the Bank has recorded the payment realisation as fixed asset of USD3,697,236 (full amount), therefore the estimated project completion as of 31 December 2022 was 97.26%.

On 14 December 2016, the Bank entered into an agreement with vendors to enhance eMAS features related to the 2016 Application Management agreement with the system blanket order with a maximum contract value of 5,256 mandays. As of 31 December 2022, the contract value using the realisation payment approach is equal to USD3,616,215.50 (full amount) and the Bank has booked the value of the payment realisation as fixed asset of USD3,528,125 (full amount), so that the estimated project completion as of 31 December 2022 was 97.56%.

On 25 January 2018, Bank Mandiri entered into an agreement with vendors to enhance eMAS features related to the 2017-2018 Application Management agreement with the blanket order system with a maximum contract value of 8,592 mandays. On 31 December 2022 the payment realisation was equal to USD5,271,628.65 (full amount) and the Bank has recorded the payment realisation as a fixed asset of USD5,222,207 (full amount), therefore the estimated project completion as of 31 December 2022 was 99.06%.

On 28 May 2019, Bank Mandiri entered into an agreement with vendors to enhance eMAS features related to the 2019 Application Management agreement with the blanket order system with a maximum contract value of 6,141 mandays. On 31 December 2022 the payment realisation was equal to USD4,692,482.82 (full amount) and the Bank has recorded the payment realisation as a fixed asset as of USD4,533,628.82 therefore the estimated project completion as of 31 December 2022 was 96.61%.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

#### 64. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

#### a. Integrated banking system agreement with vendor (continued)

On 25 May 2021, Bank Mandiri entered into an agreement with a vendor to add eMAS features in accordance with the 2021 Application Management agreement using a blanket order system with a maximum contract value of 1,870 mandays. As of 31 December 2022, the contract value of the payment realization approach is USD1,465,144.75 (full amount) and the bookkeeping of the realized value of payments as fixed assets is USD1,225,577.45 so that the estimated project completion position on 31 December 2022 is 83.65%.

On 18 November 2021, Bank Mandiri entered into an agreement with vendors to add eMAS features according to the 2022 Application Management agreement using a blanket order system with a maximum contract value of 1,870 mandays. On 31 December 2022 the contract value for the payment realization approach was USD1,130,531.71 (full amount) and the bookkeeping of the payment realization value as fixed assets was USD858,835.24 so that the estimated project completion for 31 December 2022 is 75.97%

Bank Mandiri and related parties have complied the mutually agreed terms and conditions.

### b. Legal matters

Currently, the Bank has a number of outstanding litigation cases, including lawsuits with debtors and/or fund owners due to disputes that had been decided by the Court where the Bank was convicted by the Court to pay compensation amounted to Rp122. Currently, the Bank is still in the legal process to appeal against the decision.

The Bank's total potential financial exposure arising from outstanding lawsuits as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 amounted to Rp695,233 and Rp878,121, respectively. As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank has provided a provision amounted to Rp111,298 and Rp124,920, respectively and believes that the provision is adequate.

#### c. Trade Agreement with Asian Development Bank

On 25 November 2009, Bank Mandiri has signed a contractual agreement with Asian Development Bank (ADB) through Trade Finance Facilitation Program (TFFP) which are Confirmation Bank Agreement (CBA) and Issuing Bank Agreement (IBA).

Based on CBA and IBA, Bank Mandiri can act either as confirming bank or issuing bank for export import transactions of its customers with Letter of Credit (L/C) arrangement. As a confirming bank, Bank Mandiri can request a guarantee from ADB for L/C issued by issuing bank and as issuing bank, Bank Mandiri can obtain confirmation guarantee from ADB for L/C that has been issued.

TFFP scheme is a program initiated by ADB to facilitate the L/C based trade transactions within Asian developing countries to increase the trade-volume growth. Becoming a participant in this program, Bank Mandiri will have an easier access to increase its trade volume, its trade volume and to open new business opportunities especially to countries in ADB program.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 65. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE FOR PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 Year 2004 dated 22 September 2004 as amended by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 3 Year 2008 concerning Amendments to Law No. 24 Year 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Government of Republic Indonesia has established an independent agency called Deposit Insurance Agency (LPS), LPS guarantee public funds, including funds from other banks in form of demand deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings and/or other equivalent deposits.

Based on the LPS No. 2/PLPS/2014 dated 22 September 2014 regarding amendment of LPS Regulation No. 2/PLPS/2010 regarding the Deposit Guarantee Program, the maximum guaranteed amount for each customer in one bank is Rp2,000,000,000 (full amount).

The interest rate of LPS as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 is 3.75% and 3.50%, respectively, for deposits denominated in Rupiah, 1.75% and 0.25%, respectively, for deposits denominated in foreign currencies.

#### 66. CHANGES IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flow are as follow:

			Non-cash f	low	
	1 January 2022	Cash Flow	Differences due to exchange rate	Others	31 December 2022
Debt securities issued Fund borrowing Subordinated loans and marketable	45,138,342 51,398,940	(1,481,434) 10,833,185	2,186,689 605,872	(69,458) 2,121	45,774,139 62,840,118
securities Securities sold under agreements	637,143	(12,900)	8,858	232	633,333
to repurchase	5,427,998	18,642,798	254,679	-	24,325,475
Total liabilities from financing activities	102,602,423	27,981,649	3,056,098	(67,105)	133,573,065
			Non-cash flow		
	1 January 2021	Cash Flow	Differences due to exchange rate	Others	31 December 2021
Debt securities issued Fund borrowing Subordinated loans and marketable	39,111,472 52,810,689	5,744,772 (2,967,254)	245,798 1,499,688	36,300 55,817	45,138,342 51,398,940
securities	650,966	(16,109)	2,092	194	637,143
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,330,068	4,074,684	23,246	-	5,427,998
Total liabilities from financing activities	93,903,195	6,836,093	1,770,824	92,311	102,602,423

### 67. NEW (REVISED) FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Amendments and Improvements of Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) - Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants (IAI), but not yet effective for current year financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Effective on 1 January 2023:

- Amendments to SFAS No. 1 on "Presentation of Financial Statement" for "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current", effective 1 January 2023, and earlier application is permitted. This amendment determine the requirements to classify liabilities as current liabilities or non current liabilities.

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

### 67. NEW (REVISED) FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

Effective on 1 January 2025:

- SFAS No. 74, "Insurance Contract", adopted from IFRS 17, is effective 1 January 2025, with early adoption permitted for entities that have also applied SFAS 71 concerning "Financial Instruments" and SFAS 72 concerning "Revenue and Contracts with Customers."

The Group is still in the process of evaluating the impact of the amendments and new SFAS mentioned above to the group's consolidated financial statements.

### **68. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

### **Supplementary Financial Information**

The additional information presented in appendix 1 - 4 is a supplementary financial information of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk., the Parent Entity, which presents the Bank's investment in its Subsidiaries using cost method.

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Cash	20,852,885	18,829,300
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	86,598,997	86,733,037
Current accounts with other banks Related parties Third parties	31,735 46,485,781	214,756 22,991,872
Less: allowance for impairment losses	46,517,516 (11,515)	23,206,628 (6,731)
Net	46,506,001	23,199,897
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Related parties Third parties	1,868,100 76,495,525	2,209,137 35,126,638
Less: allowance for impairment losses	78,363,625 (3,431)	37,335,775 (1,438)
Net	78,360,194	37,334,337
Marketable securities Related parties Third parties	17,260,960 27,610,657	18,630,089 17,891,968
Add/(less): unamortised premium/(discounts), unrealised gains/(losses) from increase/ (decrease) in fair value of marketable securities and allowance for impairment	44,871,617	36,522,057
losses	60,735	295,979
Net	44,932,352	36,818,036
Government bonds - net Related parties	262,007,141	235,822,837
Other receivables - trade transactions Related parties Third parties	15,152,746 18,506,095	13,067,399 16,149,616
Less: allowance for impairment losses	33,658,841 (1,560,367)	29,217,015 (1,436,294)
Net	32,098,474	27,780,721
Securities purchased under agreements to resell Related parties Third parties	- 6,312,523	2,850,956 19,285,733
Net	6,312,523	22,136,689

	2022	2021
ASSETS (continued)		
Derivative receivables Related parties Third parties	110,208 2,117,400	160,416 1,509,151
Net	2,227,608	1,669,567
Loans Related parties Third parties	178,984,137 753,654,914	168,076,152 660,037,711
Less: allowance for impairment losses	932,639,051 (54,267,417)	828,113,863 (60,488,261)
Net	878,371,634	767,625,602
Acceptance receivables Related parties Third parties	1,863,350 9,494,529	2,670,361 7,561,474
Less: allowance for impairment losses	11,357,879 (57,149)	10,231,835 (195,077)
Net	11,300,730	10,036,758
Investments in shares Related parties Third parties	15,066,607 2,043	10,475,718 2,065
Less: allowance for impairment losses	15,068,650 (80,335)	10,477,783 (26,807)
Net	14,988,315	10,450,976
Prepaid expenses	1,032,325	808,832
Prepaid taxes	979,174	1,888,518
Fixed assets Less: accumulated depreciation	66,392,486 (16,185,489)	58,232,269 (13,894,875)
Net	50,206,997	44,337,394
Intangible assets Less: accumulated amortization	9,270,638 (5,597,283)	8,439,235 (4,701,232)
Net	3,673,355	3,738,003
Other assets Less: allowance for other impairment losses	20,746,169 (539,972)	18,230,226 (332,415)
Net	20,206,197	17,897,811
Deferred tax assets - net	9,677,161	8,447,256
TOTAL ASSETS	1,570,332,063	1,355,555,571
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	2022	2021
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Obligations due immediately	4,054,700	5,380,474
Deposits from customers		
Demand deposits Related parties	156,431,305	111,631,286
Third parties	341,559,932	266,805,117
Total	497,991,237	378,436,403
Saving deposits		
Related parties	6,826,334	5,470,541
Third parties	421,540,614	375,405,884
Total	428,366,948	380,876,425
Time deposits		
Related parties	28,833,694	29,348,145
Third parties	237,972,447	237,636,299
Total	266,806,141	266,984,444
Total deposits from customers	1,193,164,326	1,026,297,272
Deposits from other banks		
Demand deposits and saving deposits	070.000	400.000
Related parties Third parties	276,263 5,400,942	432,683 5,075,616
Trilla parties		3,073,010
Total	5,677,205	5,508,299
Interbank call money		
Third parties	4,236,101	4,909,885
Time deposits		
Third parties	3,506,345	1,889,129
Total deposits from other banks	13,419,651	12,307,313
		-,,
Securities sold under agreements	24 229 547	E 242 E70
to repurchase - third parties	24,228,547	5,343,570
Total	24,228,547	5,343,570

	2022	2021
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (continued)		
LIABILITIES (continued)		
Derivative payables Related parties Third parties	86,933 2,039,836	9,932 1,008,819
Total	2,126,769	1,018,751
Acceptance payables Related parties Third parties	1,693,426 9,664,453	873,140 9,358,695
Total	11,357,879	10,231,835
Debt securities issued Related parties Third parties	3,949,550 32,049,152	7,751,000 27,176,202
Less: unamortised issuance cost	35,998,702 (63,194)	34,927,202 (57,183)
Net	35,935,508	34,870,019
Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies	2,044,500	2,277,946
Accrued expenses	4,211,850	4,658,370
Taxes payable	2,037,840	1,891,862
Employee benefit liabilities	8,977,843	8,120,451
Provision	323,365	413,876
Other liabilities	14,844,598	11,796,787
Fund borrowings Related parties Third parties	570,638 41,158,127	485,594 40,079,762
Total	41,728,765	40,565,356
Subordinated loans and marketable securities Related parties Third parties	87,000 546,564 ————————————————————————————————————	94,750 542,856 637,606
Less: unamortised issuance cost	(231)	(463)
Net	633,333	637,143
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,359,089,474	1,165,811,025

	2022	2021
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (continued)		
EQUITY		
Share capital - Rp250 (full amount) par value per share as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 Authorised Capital - 1 Dwiwarna Series A share and 63,999,999,999 Series B common shares as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 Issued and fully paid-in capital - 1 Dwiwarna Series A share and 46,666,666,665 Series B common shares as of 31 December 2022 and 2021	11,666,667	11,666,667
Additional paid-in capital/agio	18,941,550	18,941,550
Share capital acquired and repossessed (treasury stock)	-	(150,895)
Differences arising from translation of financial statements in foreign currencies	(361,753)	(293,022)
Net unrealised gain from increase in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - net of deferred tax  Fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,737,402)	1,528,860
Net differences in fixed assets revaluation	34,487,954	29,913,897
Net actuarial gain from defined benefit program - net of deferred tax	1,478,835	1,246,284
Other comprehensive income	85,052	85,052
Retained earnings (accumulated losses of Rp162,874,901 were eliminated against additional paid-in capital/agio as a result of quasi-reorganisation as at 30 April 2003)  Appropriated	5,380,268	5,380,268
Unappropriated	142,301,418	121,425,885
Total retained earnings	147,681,686	126,806,153
TOTAL EQUITY	211,242,589	189,744,546
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY =	1,570,332,063	1,355,555,571

# PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - PARENT ENTITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS		
Interest income Interest expense	82,402,327 (17,296,790)	71,404,013 (17,443,472)
NET INTEREST INCOME	65,105,537	53,960,541
Other operating income Other fees and commissions Income from fair value through profit or loss classification - net Others	14,097,870 3,152,807 8,927,628	12,264,845 3,642,906 6,041,204
Total other operating income	26,178,305	21,948,955
Allowance for impairment losses	(10,533,173)	(15,034,138)
Provision for impairment losses on commitments and contingencies	266,506	1,159,762
Provision for other allowances	(267,870)	(73,845)
Gain on sale of marketable securities and government bonds	696,462	3,167,800
Other operating expenses Salaries and employee benefits General and administrative expenses Others - net	(16,047,712) (14,030,660) (4,702,056)	(15,188,121) (13,303,948) (5,001,138)
Total other operating expenses	(34,780,428)	(33,493,207)
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	46,665,339	31,635,868
Non-operating income - net	113,094	85,275
INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE	46,778,433	31,721,143
Tax expense Current Deferred	(9,329,662) 243,655	(7,436,303) 1,125,311
Total tax expense - net	(9,086,007)	(6,310,992)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	37,692,426	25,410,151

# PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - PARENT ENTITY (continued)

### FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DÉCEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items that will not be reclassified to		
profit or loss Gains on fixed assets revaluation	4,574,057	-
Actuarial gain (losses) on defined benefit plan Income tax related to the items that will not	287,101	271,795
be reclassified to profit or loss	(54,550)	(51,641)
	4,806,608	220,154
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss  Difference arising from translation of		·
financial statements in foreign currencies Changes in fair value of other comprehensive	(68,731)	13,186
income financial assets Changes in fair value of available for sale	(5,307,062)	(3,474,764)
financial assets	1,040,800	675,919
Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(4,334,993)	(2,785,659)
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of income tax	471,615	(2,565,505)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	38,164,041	22,844,646
EADANAC DED CHADE		
EARNING PER SHARE  Basic (full amount)	807.96	544.92
Dilluted (full amount)	807.96	544.92

### PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - PARENT ENTITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Net unrealised

gain from increase in fair value through other Difference comprehensive Net actuarial arising from income gain on defined translation marketable Share capital of financial securities and benefit Additional Net differences acquired and Issued and statements government program -Other Retained earnings fully paid-in paid in repossessed in foreign bonds - net of in fixed assets net of comprehensive capital/agio Unappropriated Total Total equity capital (treasury stock) currencies deferred tax revaluation deferred tax income Appropriated Balance as of 1 January 2022 11,666,667 18,941,550 (150,895) (293,022)1,528,860 29,913,897 1,246,284 85,052 5,380,268 121,425,885 126,806,153 189,744,546 Dividends payment (16,816,893) (16,816,893) (16,816,893) Treasury stock 150,895 150,895 Income for the current year 37,692,426 37,692,426 37,692,426 Other comprehensive income for the current year (68,731)(4,266,262)4,574,057 232,551 471,615 Balance as of 31 December 2022 85,052 5,380,268 11,666,667 18,941,550 (361,753)(2,737,402)34,487,954 1,478,835 142,301,418 147,681,686 211,242,589

# PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - PARENT ENTITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Net unrealised

	Issued and fully paid-in	Additional paid in	Share capital acquired and repossessed	Difference arising from translation of financial statements in foreign	gain from increase in fair value through other comprehensive income marketable securities and government bonds - net of	Net differences in fixed assets	Net actuarial gain on defined benefit program - net of	Other comprehensive	F	Retained earnings		
	capital	capital/agio	(treasury stock)	currencies	deferred tax	revaluation	deferred tax	income	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total	Total equity
Balance as of 1 January 2021	11,666,667	17,476,308	(150,895)	(306,208)	4,327,705	29,913,897	1,026,130	85,052	5,380,268	106,287,286	111,667,554	175,706,210
Dividends payment from 2020 net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,271,552)	(10,271,552)	(10,271,552)
Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,410,151	25,410,151	25,410,151
Effects on investment adjustments in subsidiaries	-	1,465,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,465,242
Other comprehensive income for the current year				13,186	(2,798,845)		220,154					(2,565,505)
Balance as of 31 December 2021	11,666,667	18,941,550	(150,895)	(293,022)	1,528,860	29,913,897	1,246,284	85,052	5,380,268	121,425,885	126,806,153	189,744,546

### PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - PARENT ENTITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from interest income	77,592,699	67,246,388
Receipts from provision and commisions income	14,097,870	12,264,845
Payments of interest expense	(17,005,710)	(17,647,918)
Receipts from the sale of government bonds -	, , ,	,
fair value through profit or loss	278,867,971	230,702,822
Acquisition of government bonds - fair value through		
profit or loss	(277,071,573)	(226,991,984)
Income from fair value through profit		
or loss classification - net	(1,408,422)	5,598,040
Other operating income - others	2,592,325	1,338,562
Other operating expenses - others	(5,567,680)	(5,055,332)
Salaries and employee benefits	(14,903,220)	(12,569,489)
General and administrative expenses	(10,818,734)	(10,937,735)
Non-operating income/(expenses) - net	110,519	91,819
Payment of corporate income tax	(9,221,948)	(6,802,104)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in		
operating assets and liabilities	37,264,097	37,237,914
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:		
Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	1,154,996	(3,386,903)
Marketable securities - fair value through profit or loss	(2,440,006)	(165,205)
Other receivables - trade transactions	(4,441,826)	734,770
Loans	(122,237,237)	(77,410,122)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	15,824,166	31,906,911
Prepaid taxes	909,344	195,452
Prepaid expenses	(223,493)	82,547
Other assets	(998,419)	(812,740)
Proceeds from collection of		
written-off financial assets	6,335,303	4,702,642
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Demand deposits	119,657,314	95,589,446
Saving deposits	47,556,948	42,143,273
Time deposits	1,438,914	(18,779,960)
Interbank call money	(673,784)	4,254,056
Obligations due immediately	(1,325,774)	1,094,141
Other taxes payable	38,264	(6,780)
Other liabilities	6,169,254	1,491,612
Net cash provided by		
operating activities	104,008,061	118,871,054

# PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - PARENT ENTITY (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in marketable securities -		
other than fair value through profit or loss	(6,520,013)	(1,777,356)
Increase in government bonds -	(00.504.000)	(07.040.400)
other than fair value through profit or loss	(32,591,302)	(97,846,102)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	2,483	- (4.250.420)
Acquisition of fixed assets Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,885,056) (831,403)	(1,258,129) (1,202,826)
Acquisition of right of use assets	(1,775,410)	(524,047)
Capital injection to subsidiary	(4,590,889)	(146,000)
Capital injustion to capolalary	(1,000,000)	(1.10,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(48,191,590)	(102,754,460)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from debt securities issued	-	4,235,505
Payment of debt securities issued	(1,000,101)	(1,100,583)
Receipts from fund borrowings	10,116,382	15,154,602
Payment of fund borrowings	(9,705,029)	(16,488,064)
Payment of subordinated loans and	(40.000)	(40.400)
marketable securities	(12,900)	(16,109)
Increase in marketable securities sold under	40,020,200	4.074.004
agreements to repurchase	18,630,298 (16,816,893)	4,074,684 (10,271,552)
Payment of dividend	(10,610,693)	(10,271,332)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	1,211,757	(4,411,517)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH		
EQUIVALENTS	57,028,228	11,705,077
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9,413,094	(291,877)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
AT THE BEGINNING OF YEAR	163,190,949	151,777,749
AT THE DECIMINATION OF TEAM		101,111,149
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	229,632,271	163,190,949
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# PT BANK MANDIRI (PERSERO) Tbk. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - PARENT ENTITY (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year consist of:		
Cash Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other banks Liquid short-term investments with a period of time maturity of three months or less from	20,852,885 86,598,997 46,517,516	18,829,300 86,733,037 23,206,628
the date of acquisition	75,662,873	34,421,984
Total cash and cash equivalents	229,632,271	163,190,949