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LAPORAN PELAKSANAAN TATA KELOLA PERUSAHAAN

Corporate Governance Implementation Report



MENGUBAH CARA KAMI BERTATA-KELOLA

TRANSFORMING THE WAY WE GOVERN



Kami memastikan penerapan *chain of command* Bank dalam pelaksanaan Tata Kelola yang baik, mulai dari perencanaan, keselarasan dengan regulator dan perusahaan induk, mitigasi risiko, serta kebijakan, sistem, prosedur, dan kegiatan bisnis Bank yang taat pada hukum dan peraturan perbankan yang berlaku, termasuk pengawasan atas prinsip kehati-hatian yang diterapkan oleh Bank.

We ensure the implementation of the Bank's chain of command in our Good Governance from planning, alignment with regulators and parent company, risk mitigation, including the Bank's policies, systems, procedures, and business activities that shall meet the prevailing banking laws and regulations, as well as monitoring prudential principles implemented by the Bank.

PEDOMAN TATA KELOLA

Bank memiliki Pedoman Penerapan Tata Kelola Bank yang memuat (1) Sistem tata kelola, (2) Peran dan tanggung jawab masing-masing Organ Perusahaan, serta (3) Pemantauan dan pelaporan.

Selain itu, beberapa hal yang mencerminkan komitmen Bank untuk menerapkan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik, antara lain:

1. Memasukkan prinsip tata kelola ke dalam falsafah, visi, misi dan budaya perusahaan.
2. Memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, dan Pedoman Perilaku Bank.
3. Hubungan kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi diatur sedemikian rupa agar tercipta sistem *checks and balances* untuk memastikan Bank tumbuh dan berkembang dengan sehat.

Bank selalu menilai dan mengevaluasi penerapan tata kelola yang telah dijalankan agar penerapan tata kelola Bank dapat terus dikembangkan untuk melindungi kepentingan dan harapan para pemangku kepentingan.

Struktur dan Infrastruktur Tata Kelola

- Struktur Tata Kelola terdiri dari Organ Perusahaan, yaitu: Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS), Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Komite-komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris, dan Unit Independen (Fungsi Kepatuhan, Fungsi Audit Intern dan Ekstern, Fungsi Manajemen Risiko serta Fungsi Sekretaris Perusahaan).
- Infrastruktur merupakan kebijakan Bank dalam rangka melakukan usaha, meliputi (a) Rencana Jangka Panjang, Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Tahunan; (b) Kebijakan Usaha; (c) Kebijakan Pengawasan.

Penilaian Penerapan Tata Kelola

Penilaian penerapan tata kelola dilakukan secara mandiri dan oleh pihak ekstern.

- Penilaian mandiri (*Self-assessment*) merujuk pada POJK No.55/POJK.03/2016 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola bagi Bank Umum, dilakukan untuk Semester I dan II 2020 dengan hasil Peringkat 1 (satu) atau Sangat Baik. Selain itu, dilakukan juga penilaian mandiri atas penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka yang mengacu pada POJK No.21/POJK.04/2015 dengan rincian seperti disajikan pada halaman 153-156.
- Penilaian oleh Pihak Ekstern dilakukan antara lain oleh *Domestic Rating Body* yang ditunjuk oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) berdasarkan ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard (ACGS). Bank masuk sebagai salah satu dari 10 perusahaan terbuka di Indonesia dengan skor tertinggi.

GOVERNANCE POLICY

The Bank has Guidelines of Corporate Governance Implementation which contains (1) The governance system, (2) Roles and responsibilities of each of the Company's organs, as well as (3) Monitoring and reporting.

Subsequently, the Bank's commitment on the implementation of good corporate governance (GCG) includes, among others:

1. Incorporation of GCG principles into the Bank's philosophy, vision, mission, and culture.
2. The Board of Commissioners and Directors Charter, as well as Code of Conduct.
3. The working relationship of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors is carefully laid out to incorporate a system of checks and balances to ensure the Bank's robust and sound development.

The Bank regularly assesses and evaluates the GCG implementation for continuous improvement to safeguard the interests and expectations of all stakeholders.

Governance Structure and Infrastructure

- Governance Structure consists of the Company Organs which include General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Committees of the Board of Commissioners and Independent Units (Compliance Function, Internal and External Audit Functions, Risk Management, and Corporate Secretary Function).
- Infrastructure is the Bank's policies in conducting business, including (a) Corporate Plan, Work and Budget Plan; (b) Business Policy; (c) Supervisory Policy.

Governance Implementation Assessment

Governance implementation assessment is conducted through self-assessment and by external parties.

- The Governance self-assessment was referring to OJK Regulation (POJK) No. 55/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Governance Implementation for Commercial Banks, conducted for the 1st and 2nd semester 2020 resulted in the 1st Rating or Very Good. In addition, governance self-assessment was also conducted by referring to POJK No.21/POJK.04/2015 concerning the Governance Guidelines for Public Companies with details presented on page 153-156.
- The external assessments are performed by, among others, the Domestic Rating Body appointed by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) based on ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard (ACGS). The Bank is awarded as one of Top 10 public listed companies in Indonesia with the highest scores.

RENCANA TINDAK

Penerapan Tata Kelola Bank dan perusahaan anak secara umum sangat baik, tercermin dari pemenuhan yang memadai dalam menerapkan prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola. Walaupun terdapat beberapa kelemahan yang teridentifikasi pada aspek Tata Kelola, Bank dan perusahaan anak dapat menyelesaikan dan menjalankan tindak lanjut dengan baik.

ACTION PLAN

The implementation of Good Corporate Governance for the Bank and its subsidiary is generally very good, as reflected in adequate compliance in implementation of the principles of Governance. Although there were several identified weaknesses in the aspect of Governance, the Bank and its subsidiary were able to complete and carry out the follow-up well.

RAPAT UMUM PEMEGANG SAHAM (RUPS)

General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS)

**LANDASAN HUKUM RUPS**

RUPS dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam Anggaran Dasar Bank dan POJK No.32/POJK.04/2014 tentang Rencana dan Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perusahaan Terbuka.

LEGAL BASIS OF GMS

The GMS was conducted in accordance with the provisions specified in the Bank's Articles of Association and POJK No.32/POJK.04/2014 concerning the Planning and Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders for Public Companies.

MEKANISME PENYELENGGARAAN RUPS TAHUNAN (RUPST) 2020

Bank telah menyelenggarakan RUPST pada tanggal 2 April 2020 di Kantor Pusat Bank, OCBC NISP Tower, Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 25, Jakarta Selatan.

MECHANISM OF 2020 ANNUAL GMS (AGMS) IMPLEMENTATION

The Bank held AGMS on April 2nd, 2020 at the Bank's Head Office, OCBC NISP Tower, Prof. Dr. Satrio Street Kav. 25, South Jakarta.

Ketentuan kuorum, Mekanisme Pengambilan Keputusan Rapat dan Pemungutan Suara telah tercantum dalam Tata Tertib RUPST yang dapat diakses pada situs web Bank di www.ocbcnisp.com.

Quorum stipulations, Meeting Decision Making and Voting Mechanisms have been stated in the AGMS can be accessed at the Bank's website: www.ocbcnisp.com.

Penyelenggaraan RUPST 2020**The Implementation of 2020 AGMS**

Tanggal Date	Keterangan Notes
11 Februari 2020 February 11 th , 2020	Pemberitahuan Mata Acara RUPST kepada OJK melalui laporan elektronik. Notification of AGMS Agenda to OJK through electronic reporting.
18 Februari 2020 February 18 th , 2020	Pengumuman melalui iklan di media cetak harian Bisnis Indonesia, situs web Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), dan situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com . Announcement through print media advertisement in Bisnis Indonesia, website of Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), and the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com .
4 Maret 2020 March 4 th , 2020	Pemanggilan melalui iklan di media cetak harian Bisnis Indonesia, situs web BEI, dan situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com . Invitation through print media advertisement in Bisnis Indonesia, website of Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI), and the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com .
2 April 2020 April 2 nd , 2020	Pelaksanaan RUPST pada Pukul 10.12 – 11.00 WIB, bertempat di OCBC NISP Tower Lt. 23, Jalan Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 25, Jakarta Selatan. AGMS Implementation at 10.12 – 11.00, located in OCBC NISP Tower 23rd Fl., Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 25, South Jakarta.
3 April 2020 April 3 rd , 2020	Ringkasan Risalah RUPST diumumkan melalui iklan di media cetak harian Bisnis Indonesia, situs web OJK dan BEI, serta situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com . Summary of AGMS Minutes announced through print media advertisement in Bisnis Indonesia, websites of OJK and Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), as well as the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com .

Keputusan dan Realisasi Hasil RUPST 2020

Hasil pengambilan keputusan dan seluruh keputusan RUPS dapat dilihat di situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Realisasi Keputusan RUPST 2020 sebagai berikut:

Mata Acara 1

Keputusan atas:

1. Persetujuan Laporan Tahunan Perseroan dan Laporan Direksi serta Laporan Pengawasan Dewan Komisaris untuk tahun buku 2019.
2. Pengesahan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian Perseroan untuk tahun buku 2019 yang telah diaudit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan, anggota jaringan global PricewaterhouseCoopers sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam laporannya tertanggal 23 Januari 2020 dengan opini tanpa modifikasi.

Serta pelunasan dan pembebasan tanggung jawab sepenuhnya (*acquit et de charge*) kepada Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Perseroan atas tindakan pengurusan dan pengawasan selama tahun buku 2019, yang tercermin dalam Laporan Tahunan dan Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian Perseroan tahun buku 2019, kecuali untuk perbuatan penggelapan, penipuan dan tindak pidana lainnya telah terealisasi.

Mata Acara 2

Keputusan atas penggunaan laba bersih Perseroan tahun buku 2019 sebesar Rp2.939.241.091.893,- setelah dikurangi cadangan umum sebesar Rp100.000.000,- sesuai Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas, sepenuhnya telah digunakan untuk memperkuat posisi permodalan Perseroan dan tidak dibagikan sebagai dividen kepada para pemegang saham.

Mata Acara 3

Keputusan atas pelaksanaan pembelian kembali saham Perseroan telah terealisasi pada tanggal 8-9 Juli 2020 dan telah dilaporkan kepada OJK melalui surat nomor 007/CPDD-CDU/MG/BB/VII/2020 tanggal 24 Juli 2020.

Mata Acara 4

Keputusan atas Penunjukan Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk Tahun Buku 2020 telah terealisasi.

Berdasarkan Rekomendasi Komite Audit No. 002/AC-Reco/IPC-WS/IV/2020 tanggal 30 April 2020, Dewan Komisaris menunjuk Akuntan Publik (AP) Angelique Dewi Daryanto, S.E., CPA dan Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan sebagai AP dan KAP untuk tahun buku 2020 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Dewan Komisaris No.003/DEKOM/IPC-WS/V/2020 tanggal 5 Mei 2020.

Resolution and Realization of 2020 AGMS

The result and all resolutions of the AGMS can be seen on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com

The realization of the 2020 AGMS resolutions is as follows:

1st Agenda

The resolutions of:

1. Approval of the Company's Annual Report and the Report of the Board of Directors and the Report on the supervisory duties of the Board of Commissioners for the financial year 2019.
2. Ratification of the Company's Consolidated Statements for the financial year 2019 audited by Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan Public Accounting Firm, member of PricewaterhouseCoopers global network as set forth in its report dated 23 January 2020 with an unmodified opinion.

And granting release and discharge of responsibilities (*acquit et de charge*) to the Company's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners on all management and supervisory actions performed during financial year 2019, as long as such actions are reflected in the Company's Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for financial year 2019, except for acts of embezzlement, fraud and other crimes have been realized.

2nd Agenda

The resolution for the appropriation of the Company's net profit earned in financial year 2019, in the amount of Rp2,939,241,091,893,- after deducting the general reserves in the amount of Rp100,000,000,- in accordance with Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Company, entirely has been used to strengthen the Company's capital position instead of being distributed as dividends to shareholders.

3rd Agenda

The resolution for the buyback of Company shares was realized on July 8th-9th, 2020 and was reported to OJK via letter number 007/CPDD-CDU/MG/BB/VII/2020 dated July 24th, 2020.

4th Agenda

The resolution to appoint Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm for the Financial Year of 2020 has been realized.

Based on the Audit Committee Recommendation No. 002/AC-Reco/IPC-WS/IV/2020 dated April 30, 2020, the Board of Commissioners appointed Public Accountant Angelique Dewi Daryanto, S.E., CPA and KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Partners as the Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm of the 2020 financial year based on the Board of Commissioners Decree No.003/DEKOM/IPC-WS/V/2020 dated May 5th, 2020.

Mata Acara 5

Keputusan atas Perubahan Susunan Pengurus Perseroan telah terealisasi.

- Pengangkatan kembali anggota Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Dewan Pengawas Syariah serta pengunduran diri Mirah Wiryoatmodjo sebagai Direktur telah dinyatakan dalam Akta Notaris tersendiri dan telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan Nomor AHU-0075683.AH.01.11. TAHUN 2020 tanggal 29 April 2020.
- Pengangkatan Ka Jit (efektif tanggal 22 Juni 2020) dan Lili S. Budiana (efektif tanggal 8 Juli 2020) sebagai Direktur telah memperoleh persetujuan OJK, serta telah dinyatakan dalam Akta Notaris tersendiri dan didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan Nomor AHU-0113375.AH.01.11. TAHUN 2020 tanggal 15 Juli 2020.
- Susunan lengkap Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Dewan Pengawas Syariah tersedia pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com

Pernyataan Terkait Keputusan RUPS 2020 yang Belum Terealisasi

Seluruh Keputusan RUPS 2020 telah terealisasi dan tidak ada keputusan yang tidak terealisasi atau tertunda realisasinya.

PENYELENGGARAAN RUPS TAHUN 2019

Keputusan RUPST 9 April 2019 telah disampaikan secara lengkap pada Laporan Tahunan 2019 dan pada Ringkasan Risalah RUPST 2019 yang tersedia pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Realisasi Hasil RUPST 9 April 2019 telah dilaksanakan seluruhnya sebagaimana tercantum dalam Laporan Tahunan Bank tahun 2019 dan tercantum dalam situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Pernyataan Terkait Keputusan RUPS 2019 yang Belum Terealisasi

Seluruh Keputusan RUPS 2019 telah terealisasi dan tidak ada keputusan yang tidak terealisasi atau tertunda realisasinya.

DEWAN KOMISARIS
The Board of Commissioners**DASAR HUKUM**

Dewan Komisaris diangkat oleh RUPS dan bertanggung jawab dalam hal pengawasan GCG di lingkungan Bank.

5th Agenda

Resolution on the changes in the composition of Company's Management have been realized.

- The reappointment of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Board of Sharia Supervisory's members, as well as the resignation of Mirah Wiryoatmodjo as Director have been stated in a separate Notarial Deed and have been registered in the company register number AHU-0075683.AH.01.11. YEAR 2020 dated April 29th, 2020.
- The appointment of Ka Jit (effective on June 22, 2020) and Lili S. Budiana (effective on July 8th, 2020) as Directors has been approved by OJK and stated in a separate Notarial Deed and was registered in Company Registry number AHU-0113375.AH.01.11. YEAR 2020 dated July 15th, 2020.
- The complete composition of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Sharia Supervisory Board are available at the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

Statement Concerning Unrealized 2020 GMS Resolutions

All 2020 GMS resolutions have been realized. There were no GMS resolutions that had not been realized or delayed.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2019 GMS

The resolutions of the AGMS dated April 9th, 2019, have been fully delivered in the 2019 Annual Report, and in the summary of the 2019 AGMS available on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

The realization of AGMS April 9th, 2019 resolutions had been fully implemented as stated in the Bank's 2019 Annual Report and can be accessed on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com

Statement Concerning Unrealized 2019 GMS Resolutions

All of 2019 GMS resolutions have been realized. There were no GMS resolutions that had not been realized or delayed.

**LEGAL BASIS**

The Board of Commissioners was appointed through a GMS and is responsible for GCG supervisory within the Bank.

PEDOMAN DAN TATA TERTIB KERJA

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja bagi Dewan Komisaris yang dapat diakses pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

TUGAS DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB DEWAN KOMISARIS

Dewan Komisaris melaksanakan fungsi pengawasan serta memberikan nasihat terhadap kegiatan pengelolaan Bank oleh Direksi sesuai dengan Anggaran Dasar Bank.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Presiden Komisaris

Selain menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai Komisaris, Presiden Komisaris Bank juga memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab antara lain sebagai berikut:

1. Mengoordinasikan pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris.
2. Menyampaikan laporan pelaksanaan tugas dan pengawasan Dewan Komisaris untuk mendapatkan persetujuan RUPST.
3. Memastikan pelaksanaan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris telah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.
4. Memastikan bahwa keputusan yang diambil dalam rapat Dewan Komisaris dilakukan secara efektif.

KRITERIA ANGGOTA

Kriteria anggota Dewan Komisaris antara lain:

1. Mempunyai akhlak, moral, dan integritas yang baik.
2. Cakap melakukan perbuatan hukum.
3. Memiliki rekam jejak yang baik dalam 5 (lima) tahun sebelum pengangkatan dan selama menjabat
4. Memiliki komitmen untuk mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan
5. Memiliki pengetahuan dan/atau keahlian di bidang yang dibutuhkan.

KOMPOSISI DEWAN KOMISARIS



Komposisi Komisaris Independen
Composition of Independent Commissioners



Jumlah Komisaris
Total Commissioners



Jumlah Komisaris Perempuan
Total Female Commissioner



Komisaris Warga Negara Indonesia
Commissioners with Indonesian Citizenship

KEBIJAKAN KOMISARIS

Komposisi Dewan Komisaris Bank mencerminkan keberagaman anggotanya dalam hal kewarganegaraan, usia, pendidikan, pengalaman kerja, dan jenis kelamin. Rincian kualifikasi Dewan Komisaris disajikan pada Profil Dewan Komisaris di halaman 46-53.

KEBERAGAMAN

DEWAN

DIVERSITY POLICY OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners' composition reflects the diversity of its members in terms of nationality, age, education, work experience, and gender. Details of the Board of Commissioners' qualifications are presented in the Board of Commissioners profile on page 46-53.

RAPAT DEWAN KOMISARIS

Kebijakan Rapat Dewan Komisaris

Kebijakan Rapat Dewan Komisaris diatur dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Dewan Komisaris Bank, antara lain:

1. Frekuensi rapat paling kurang 1 (satu) kali dalam 2 (dua) bulan dan rapat bersama Direksi paling kurang 1 (satu) kali dalam 4 (empat) bulan.
2. Dewan Komisaris wajib menghadiri setidaknya 2 (dua) rapat, baik secara fisik atau melalui *video conference/conference call*.
3. Hasil rapat wajib dituangkan dalam risalah rapat, ditandatangi oleh anggota Dewan Komisaris (dan Direksi) yang hadir dan disampaikan kepada seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris (dan Direksi). Perbedaan pendapat yang terjadi dalam rapat dicantumkan secara jelas dalam risalah rapat beserta alasan perbedaan pendapat.

Jumlah & Tingkat Kehadiran Rapat Dewan Komisaris

Sepanjang tahun 2020, jumlah rapat Dewan Komisaris dilaksanakan sebanyak 9 (sembilan) kali, termasuk 1 (satu) kali Rapat Dewan Komisaris tanpa kehadiran Manajemen. Tingkat kehadiran masing-masing anggota Dewan Komisaris 100% kecuali Samuel Nag Tsien, Lai Teck Poh, dan Kwan Chiew Choi 89%.

Rapat Gabungan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Sepanjang tahun 2020, telah diadakan sebanyak 3 (tiga) kali rapat gabungan dengan tingkat kehadiran 100%.

Rekomendasi Dewan Komisaris

Selama tahun 2020, Dewan Komisaris telah memberikan rekomendasi kepada Direksi, antara lain:

1. Rencana Bisnis Bank dan Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB) 2021.
2. Kebijakan Pedoman Tata Kelola Bank
3. *Risk Appetite Statement*
4. Kebijakan di bidang Manajemen Risiko
5. Laporan Tahunan 2019
6. Penerapan Strategi *Anti Fraud*
7. Batas Risiko Likuiditas dan Risiko Pasar 2020.

PENILAIAN KINERJA DEWAN KOMISARIS

Prosedur Penilaian

Penilaian atas kinerja Dewan Komisaris dilakukan dengan cara penilaian mandiri yang mencakup antara lain:

1. Komposisi
2. Kualitas rapat Dewan Komisaris
3. Kinerja pengawasan Dewan Komisaris terhadap kinerja perusahaan
4. Pelaksanaan suksesi Direksi

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETINGS

Board of Commissioners Meeting Policy

The Board of Commissioners Charter regulates the Board of Commissioners Meetings, as follows:

1. Meetings are held at least once every 2 (two) months, and joint meetings with the Board of Directors at least once every 4 (four) months.
2. The Board of Commissioners shall attend at least 2 (two) meetings, either physically or via video conference/conference call.
3. The meeting results are stated in the meeting minutes and signed by the Board of Commissioners' members (and the Board of Directors' members) present and delivered to all members of the Board of Commissioners (and Board of Directors). The dissenting opinion that occurred in the meeting shall be clearly stated in the minutes of the meeting and the reasons for such disagreement.

Total Meetings and Attendance Levels

9 (nine) Board of Commissioners including 1 (one) Board of Commissioner's meeting without Management Presence meeting were conducted during 2020. Attendance level of each member was 100% except for Samuel Nag Tsien, Lai Teck Poh, and Kwan Chiew Choi was 89%.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Joint Meetings

3 (three) joint meetings were held during 2020 with attendance level of 100%.

Board of Commissioners Recommendations

In 2020, the Board of Commissioners provided recommendations to the Board of Directors on the following matters:

1. The Bank Business Plan and Financial Sustainable Finance Action Plan 2021.
2. Guidelines of Corporate Governance Implementation Policy.
3. Risk Appetite Statement
4. Policies in Risk Management areas
5. 2019 Annual Report
6. Application of Anti-Fraud Strategy
7. Threshold of Liquidity Risk and Market Risk 2020.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Assessment Procedures

The performance assessment for the Board of Commissioners is carried out by the following self-assessment, which includes:

1. Composition
2. Quality of the Board's meetings
3. Board of Commissioners' oversight performance on Bank performance
4. Board of Directors' succession implementation

5. Memastikan pelaksanaan manajemen risiko dan pengendalian internal.
5. Ensuring the implementation of risk management and internal controls.

Kriteria Penilaian

1. Penilaian struktur tata kelola mencakup kecukupan struktur dan infrastruktur tata kelola Bank agar proses pelaksanaan prinsip Tata Kelola memberikan hasil yang sesuai dengan harapan pemangku kepentingan Bank.
2. Penilaian efektivitas proses pelaksanaan prinsip tata kelola yang didukung oleh kecukupan struktur dan infrastruktur tata kelola Bank.
3. Penilaian hasil tata kelola menilai kualitas hasil yang memenuhi harapan pemangku kepentingan Bank.

Assessment Criteria

1. Assessment of the adequacy of the Bank's governance structure and infrastructure, hence to meet the Bank's stakeholders' expectation on the outcomes of GCG principles implementation process.
2. Assessment of the effectiveness on the governance principles implementation process, supported by the Bank's governance structure and infrastructure adequacy.
3. Assessment of the governance results on the outcome quality that fulfilled the Bank's stakeholders expectations.

Pihak Yang Melakukan Penilaian

1. Dewan Komisaris melalui penilaian mandiri.
2. Direksi melalui kuesioner memberikan penilaian dan masukan kepada Dewan Komisaris.

Assessors

1. The Board of Commissioners through Self-Assessment.
2. The Board of Directors through questionnaires that provide assessment and input to the Board of Commissioners.

PROGRAM ORIENTASI

Bank memiliki program orientasi dan pengenalan bagi anggota baru Dewan Komisaris dan anggota independen Komite di bawahnya dengan tujuan memberikan pengetahuan dan pemahaman tentang Bank, serta lingkup pekerjaannya. Pada tahun 2020 tidak ada anggota baru Dewan Komisaris, namun terdapat 1 (satu) anggota independen Komite Audit yang baru yaitu Angeline Nangoi. Program orientasi dilaksanakan secara mandiri.

ORIENTATION PROGRAM

The Bank has in place the orientation and introduction program for new members of the Board of Commissioners and its Independent Committee members, aimed at providing knowledge and understanding of the Bank, as well as the scope of work. In 2020 there was no new member of the Board of Commissioners, but there is a new independent member of the Audit Committee, Angeline Nangoi. The orientation program was carried out independently.

PROGRAM PELATIHAN ANGGOTA DEWAN KOMISARIS

Guna meningkatkan kompetensi dan penyelarasan dengan perkembangan dunia usaha, khususnya untuk mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, pada tahun 2020 Dewan Komisaris mengikuti berbagai pelatihan secara daring yang diselenggarakan secara internal maupun eksternal oleh regulator dan institusi lainnya, antara lain di bidang Tata Kelola Perusahaan, Strategi dan Kepemimpinan, Politik dan Ekonomi, Perbankan, Teknologi dan Teknologi Keuangan, Manajemen Risiko, Kepatuhan, APPU-PPT, Transformasi Digital, *Growth Prospect for Indonesia's Digital Economy Post COVID-19*, *How COVID-19 is Transforming Financial Markets and Monetary Policy*, *Global Trade and Business in the Face of Pandemics*, *Digital Led Recovery from COVID-19*, serta Dampak Pandemi COVID-19.

TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS'

In 2020, the Board of Commissioners participated in various online training sessions organized by intern and extern (regulators and other institutions) for competency enhancement and to conform with business development, specifically in supporting their duties and responsibilities, among others in the areas of Corporate Governance, Strategy and Leadership, Politics and Economy, Banking, Financial Technology and Technology, Risk Management, Compliance, AML-CFT, Digital Transformation, Growth Prospect for Indonesia's Digital Economy Post COVID-19, How COVID-19 is Transforming Financial Markets and Monetary Policy, Global Trade and Business in the Face of Pandemics, Digital Led Recovery from COVID-19, as well as Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic.

KOMISARIS INDEPENDEN

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER

Kriteria Komisaris Independen

Independent Commissioners Requirements

Komisaris Independen tidak memiliki hubungan keuangan, kepengurusan, kepemilikan saham dan/atau hubungan keluarga dengan anggota Dewan Komisaris

An Independent Commissioner has no financial, management, shareholding, and/or familial relations with other members of the Board of Commissioners, members

lainnya, dengan anggota Direksi dan/atau pemegang saham pengendali atau hubungan dengan Bank yang dapat mempengaruhi kemampuannya untuk bertindak independen.

Selama menjabat, semua Komisaris Independen telah memenuhi kriteria independen sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan yang berlaku.

Pernyataan Independensi Komisaris Independen

Terdapat 2 (dua) orang Komisaris Independen yang telah menjabat 2 (dua) periode masa jabatan berturut-turut, yaitu Jusuf Halim dan Kwan Chiew Choi. Sesuai dengan peraturan OJK, keduanya telah menyatakan independensi yang bersangkutan dalam RUPST Bank tanggal 2 April 2020. Selengkapnya dapat dilihat di situs web www.ocbcnisp.com.

HUBUNGAN AFILIASI

Pramukti Surjaudaja memiliki hubungan keluarga dengan anggota Direksi, yaitu Parwati Surjaudaja. Komisaris yang memiliki hubungan keuangan dan kepengurusan dengan Pemegang Saham Pengendali Bank adalah Pramukti Surjaudaja, Samuel Nag Tsien dan Lai Teck Poh. Komisaris lainnya tidak memiliki hubungan keluarga dan hubungan keuangan dengan anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris, maupun Pemegang Saham Pengendali Bank.

KEBIJAKAN PENETAPAN REMUNERASI DEWAN KOMISARIS

Prosedur Pengusulan sampai Penetapan Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris sebagai berikut:

of the Board of Directors, and/or controlling shareholders or relationship with the Bank that may disrupt his/her independencies.

During their tenure, all Independent Commissioners have fulfilled the independency criteria as stipulated in the prevailing regulations.

Independent Statement of Independent Commissioners

There are 2 (two) Independent Commissioners who have served 2 (two) consecutive terms, Jusuf Halim and Kwan Chiew Choi. Following OJK regulation, both have declared their independency at the Company AGMS on April 2nd, 2020. Details can be accessed at website www.ocbcnisp.com.

AFFILIATION

Pramukti Surjaudaja has a family relationship with a member of the Board of Directors, Parwati Surjaudaja. Pramukti Surjaudaja, Samuel Nag Tsien and Lai Teck Poh are Commissioners who have executive and non-executive relationships with the Bank's Controlling Shareholders. The other Commissioners have neither familial nor financial relationships with members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, or the Bank's Controlling Shareholders.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' REMUNERATION DETERMINATION POLICY

Procedure for Determining the Board of Commissioners' Remuneration is as follows:

KOMITE REMUNERASI DAN NOMINASI Remuneration and Nomination Committee	DEWAN KOMISARIS Board of Commissioners	RAPAT UMUM PEMEGANG SAHAM General Meeting of Shareholders	PEMEGANG SAHAM MAJORITY Majority Shareholders	REMUNERASI DEWAN KOMISARIS Board of Commissioners' Remuneration
Membuat rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk disampaikan kepada RUPS	Mengusulkan kepada RUPS untuk memberikan kuasa kepada pemegang saham mayoritas Bank untuk menetapkan remunerasi Dewan Komisaris berdasarkan rekomendasi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi	Memberikan kuasa dan wewenang kepada pemegang saham mayoritas Bank untuk menetapkan remunerasi Dewan Komisaris berdasarkan rekomendasi dari Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi	Atas kuasa dan wewenang yang diberikan RUPS, menetapkan remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris berdasarkan rekomendasi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi	
Prepare recommendation for the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to GMS	Propose that the GMS to give the power and authority to the Bank's majority shareholders to determine the Board of Commissioners' remuneration based on the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's Recommendations	Provide power and authority to the Bank's majority shareholders to determine the Board of Commissioners' remuneration based on the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's recommendation.	Upon the power and authority granted by the GMS, determine the remuneration for the Board of Commissioners based on the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's recommendations.	

PENGUNGKAPAN BONUS KINERJA, BONUS NON KINERJA, DAN/ATAU OPSI SAHAM YANG DITERIMA SETIAP ANGGOTA DEWAN KOMISARIS

Guna menjaga independensi dalam menjalankan tugasnya, sejak tahun 2008 Dewan Komisaris Bank tidak menerima bonus kinerja, bonus non kinerja, dan/atau opsi saham.

KOMITE-KOMITE DEWAN KOMISARIS

Untuk mendukung efektivitas pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Dewan Komisaris membentuk Komite Audit, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, Komite Pemantau Risiko, dan Komite Etik dan Perilaku.

Dasar Hukum Penunjukan Anggota Komite

Pengangkatan anggota komite dilakukan oleh Direksi sesuai Keputusan Dewan Komisaris berdasarkan rekomendasi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

KOMITE AUDIT

Profil Komite Audit

Kwan Chiew Choi - Ketua | Chairman
Hardi Juganda - Anggota | Member

Profil lengkap dapat dilihat pada profil Dewan Komisaris pada halaman 46-53.
Complete profile can be seen at the Board of Commissioners profiles on page 46-53.

Rufina Tinawati Marianti - Anggota (Pihak Independen) | Member (Independent Party)

Warga Negara Indonesia, 61 tahun.
Anggota Komite Audit Bank OCBC NISP sejak Maret 2017.

Riwayat Jabatan

- 1987-2003: Menjabat berbagai posisi di Bank Bali dengan posisi terakhir sebagai *General Manager of Large Commercial Banking* – Unit Bisnis Jakarta
- 2003-2006: *General Manager Commercial* Jatabeka di Bank Permata
- 2007-2014: *Commercial Business Division Head, Executive VP, Commercial Business Unit*, Anggota Komite Kredit Komersial, dan *Commercial Sales & Marketing Support Head* di Bank OCBC NISP.
- 2016-sekarang: Komisaris Independen PT Bank Mayora.*
*) Rangkap Jabatan

Periode Jabatan sebagai Anggota Komite Audit
RUPST 2020 – RUPST 2023.

Riwayat Pendidikan

Sarjana Ekonomi Manajemen (1986) dan Sarjana Teknik Arsitektur (1985) dari Universitas Katolik Parahyangan, Bandung.

Pelatihan

Refreshment Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko - Anti Fraud, Kepatuhan, dan Manajemen Risiko.

DISCLOSURE OF PERFORMANCE BONUSES, NONPERFORMANCE BONUSES, AND/OR STOCK OPTIONS RECEIVED BY EACH BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' MEMBER

To maintain independence in carrying out its duties, since 2008 the Bank's Board of Commissioners has not received any performance bonuses, non performance bonuses, and/or stock options.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' COMMITTEES

For effectiveness of duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners established the Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Ethics and Conduct Committee.

Legal Basis of Committee Member Appointment

The Board of Directors appoints the Committees' members following a Decree of the Board of Commissioners based on the Remuneration and Nomination Committee's recommendations.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee Profile

Indonesian Citizen, 61 years old.
Audit Committee Member of Bank OCBC NISP since March 2017.

Work Experience

- 1987-2003: Served in various positions at Bank Bali with last positions as General Manager of Large Commercial Banking – Jakarta Business Unit
- 2003-2006: General Manager of Commercial Jatabeka at Bank Permata
- 2007-2014: Commercial Business Division Head, Executive VP, Commercial Business Unit, Member of the Commercial Credit Committee and Commercial Sales & Marketing Support Head at Bank OCBC NISP.
- 2016-present: Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mayora.*
*) Concurrent Position

Term of office as Audit Committee Member
AGMS 2020 – AGMS 2023.

Education

Bachelor's degree in Economics majoring in Management (1986) and Architecture (1985) from Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung.

Training

Risk Management Certification Refreshment – Anti Fraud, Compliance and Risk Management.

Angeline Nangoi - Anggota (Pihak Independen) | Member (Independent Party)

Warga Negara Indonesia, 64 tahun.
Anggota Komite Audit Bank sejak 2 April 2020.

Indonesian Citizen, age 64.
Audit Committee Member of the Bank since April 2nd, 2020.

Riwayat Jabatan

- 1980–1982: PT Desigras (Engineering Consultant).
- 1982–1993: PT Indonesian Investment International dengan posisi terakhir sebagai Manager and Head of Corporate Finance Division.
- 1993–1995: PT Indovest Bank dengan posisi terakhir sebagai General Manager.
- 1995–1997: PT Bank Bumiraya Utama sebagai General Manager untuk bidang Marketing, Credit Division dan Anggota Komite Kredit.
- 1997–2001: Direktur Kredit PT Bank Global Internasional Tbk.
- 2001–2003: Direktur Kepatuhan PT Bank Societe Generale Indonesia.
- 2003–2010: Direktur Kepatuhan PT Bank OCBC Indonesia.
- 2011–2014: PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk sebagai Kepala Divisi Kepatuhan dan posisi terakhir sebagai Corporate Secretary.
- 2014–2017: Direktur Kepatuhan PT Bank Commonwealth.
- 2018–Juli 2019: Komisaris Independen PT Bank OKE Indonesia.
- Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko Bank OCBC NISP sejak 9 April 2019.

Work Experience

- 1980–1982: PT Desigras (Engineering Consultant).
- 1982–1993: PT Indonesian Investment International with last position as Manager and Head of Corporate Finance Division.
- 1993–1995: PT Indovest Bank with last position as General Manager.
- 1995–1997: PT Bank Bumiraya Utama as General Manager for Marketing and Credit Division and hold as Credit Committee member.
- 1997–2001: Credit Director of PT Bank Global Internasional Tbk.
- 2001–2003: Compliance Director of PT Bank Societe Generale Indonesia.
- 2003–2010: Compliance Director of PT Bank OCBC Indonesia.
- 2011–2014: PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk Compliance Division Head and last position as Corporate Secretary.
- 2014–2017: Compliance Director of PT Bank Commonwealth.
- 2018–July 2019: Independent Commissioner of PT Bank OKE Indonesia.
- Member of Risk Monitoring Committee Bank OCBC NISP since 9th April 2019.

Periode Jabatan sebagai anggota Komite Audit

RUPST 2020 – RUPST 2023.

Term of office as Audit Committee Member

AGMS 2020 – AGMS 2023.

Riwayat Pendidikan

Meraih gelar Sarjana Teknik Industri dari Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), Bandung (1980).

Education

Bachelor Degree in Industrial Engineering from Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Bandung (1980).

Pelatihan

Mengikuti berbagai pelatihan di bidang Manajemen Risiko, Tata Kelola, Keberlanjutan Bisnis Bank, dan Keuangan Berkelanjutan.

Training

Participated in various trainings in the fields of Risk Management, Governance, Bank Business Sustainability, and Sustainable Finance.

Struktur, Keanggotaan, dan Keahlian

Komite Audit terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen yang merangkap sebagai Ketua, 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai anggota, 1 (satu) orang Pihak Independen sebagai anggota yang memiliki keahlian di bidang keuangan atau akuntansi, dan 1 (satu) orang Pihak Independen sebagai anggota yang memiliki keahlian di bidang hukum atau perbankan.

Structure, Membership, and Expertise

The Audit Committee consists of 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as Chairman, 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as member, 1 (one) Independent Party as member who has expertise in finance or accounting, and 1 (one) Independent Party as member who has expertise in law or banking.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Audit

Dalam menjalankan tugasnya Komite Audit memiliki Piagam Komite Audit yang selengkapnya dapat diakses pada situs website Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Audit Committee Charter

In carrying out its duties, the Audit Committee has the Audit Committee Charter which can be accessed on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

Pernyataan Independensi Komite Audit

Komite Audit bertindak secara independen dalam melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, termasuk dalam memberikan pendapat jika terdapat perbedaan pendapat antara Direksi dan Akuntan Publik.

Audit Committee Independence Declaration

The Audit Committee acts independently in carrying out its duties and responsibilities, including in providing recommendations in the event of dissenting opinions between the management and independent auditors.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Audit

Komite Audit membantu Dewan Komisaris dalam mengawasi kualitas dan integritas pelaporan keuangan, sistem pengendalian intern, proses audit intern dan ekstern, tata kelola, serta proses pemantauan kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Audit Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The Audit Committee assists the Board of Commissioners in overseeing the quality and integrity of the financial reporting, internal control system, internal and external audit processes, governance, as well as in monitoring compliance with prevailing laws and regulations.

Rapat Komite Audit

Komite Audit dapat mengadakan rapat setiap saat,

Audit Committee Meetings

The Audit Committee may hold a meeting any time, at

minimal 4 (empat) kali dalam satu tahun. Rapat dapat diselenggarakan jika dihadiri minimal 51% dari jumlah anggota.

Keputusan rapat diambil berdasarkan musyawarah untuk mufakat. Dalam hal tidak tercapai musyawarah untuk mufakat, maka keputusan sah apabila disetujui oleh mayoritas anggota Komite Audit yang hadir dalam rapat.

Selama tahun 2020, Komite Audit telah menyelenggarakan 20 (dua puluh) kali rapat, dengan:

1. Akuntan Publik: 4 (empat) kali rapat, termasuk 1 (satu) kali rapat tanpa kehadiran Direksi
2. Direktur Keuangan: 4 (empat) kali rapat
3. Audit Intern: 6 (enam) kali rapat, termasuk 1 (satu) kali rapat tanpa kehadiran Direksi
4. Direktur Kepatuhan: 4 (empat) kali rapat
5. Dewan Komisaris: 2 (dua) kali rapat.

Tingkat Kehadiran Komite Audit

Selama tahun 2020 Komite Audit telah menyelenggarakan 20 (dua puluh) kali rapat dengan tingkat kehadiran masing-masing Ketua dan anggota komite adalah 100%.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite Audit

Komite Audit telah melakukan kajian, evaluasi dan pemantauan sesuai dengan lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya selama tahun 2020, sebagai berikut:

Dengan Direktur yang membawahi fungsi Kepatuhan, membahas antara lain:

- Pelaksanaan ketentuan perundang-undangan serta upaya yang dilakukan untuk meningkatkan budaya kepatuhan.
- Perkembangan terkini ketentuan perundangan di bidang perbankan dan ketentuan perundangan lainnya yang relevan serta analisis dampaknya bagi Bank termasuk langkah-langkah penerapannya oleh Manajemen.
- Implementasi kebijakan, prosedur dan program Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (APU-PPT) serta tindak lanjut atas rekomendasi audit intern.

Dengan Direktur Keuangan, membahas antara lain:

- Melakukan kajian atas sistem akuntansi dan proses pelaporan keuangan.
- Melakukan kajian terhadap tindak lanjut atas temuan audit dan rekomendasi audit intern, akuntan publik, dan otoritas pengawas terkait aspek akuntansi dan pelaporan keuangan.
- Melakukan kajian bahwa Manajemen senantiasa mengikuti perkembangan isu terkini dan perubahan standar akuntansi yang berdampak langsung terhadap laporan keuangan Bank, dan melakukan persiapan yang layak untuk implementasinya.
- Melakukan kajian untuk memastikan bahwa isi dan pengungkapan laporan keuangan, aplikasi prinsip-prinsip

least four times in a year. A meeting may be conducted when at least 51% of members are in attendance.

The meeting resolutions shall be based on discussion and consensus. In the event of disagreement, the decision is made legitimate by the approval of a majority of the members of the Audit Committee attending the meeting.

During 2020, the Audit Committee held 20 (twenty) meetings, with:

1. Public Accountant: 4 (four) meetings, including 1 (one) meeting without the Board of Directors
2. Finance Director: 4 (four) meetings
3. Internal Audit: 6 (six) meetings, including 1 (one) meeting without the Board of Directors
4. Compliance Director: 4 (four) meetings
5. Board of Commissioners: 2 (two) meeting.

Attendance of Audit Committee Meetings

During 2020, the Audit Committee held 20 (twenty) meetings with the attendance level of each Chairman and member was 100%.

Audit Committee Activities

During 2020, the Audit Committee has conducted reviews, evaluations and monitoring based on its scope of duties and responsibilities, as follows:

With the Compliance Director, to discuss among others:

- Implementation of applicable regulations and efforts to enhance compliance culture
- Current development of banking regulations and other relevant regulations as well as analysis of its impact on the Bank, including the implementation by the management.
- Implementation of (Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML-CFT) policies, procedures and program as well as follow-up on internal audit recommendations.

With the Finance Director, to discuss among others:

- Review the accounting and financial reporting systems
- Review to ensure the follow-up by the Management on key findings and recommendations from internal audit, public accountant, and regulators regarding financial reporting.
- Review to ensure that Management keeps abreast of current issues and changes to accounting standards that had a direct impact on the Bank's financial statements and conducts immediate preparations for its accurate implementation.
- Review to ensure appropriate contents and disclosures of financial statements, accounting principles

dan kebijakan akuntansi, penggunaan estimasi dan pertimbangan signifikan serta perlakuan atas perubahan akuntansi, termasuk aplikasi standar akuntansi baru yang berlaku efektif tahun berjalan, seperti PSAK 71 (IFRS 9), dilakukan dengan tepat dan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Dengan Audit Intern, antara lain:

- Melakukan kajian rencana audit berbasis risiko, ruang lingkup dan fokus audit.
- Melakukan kajian atas laporan audit berkala yang disampaikan Audit Intern.
- Melakukan kajian untuk memastikan bahwa terdapat koordinasi dan komunikasi yang efektif antara Audit Intern dengan Akuntan Publik, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Otoritas Pengawas lainnya.
- Melakukan diskusi kecukupan sumber daya, kompetensi, dan terselenggaranya pengembangan dan pelatihan berkelanjutan bagi auditor intern.
- Melakukan rapat dengan Audit Intern tanpa kehadiran manajemen untuk membahas hal-hal penting yang ingin disampaikan oleh Audit Intern.
- Memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris terkait penyusunan rencana audit, ruang lingkup audit, anggaran Audit Intern, Piagam Audit Intern, pemberian remunerasi tahunan Audit Intern, pemilihan pengendali mutu independen ekstern untuk mengaji ulang kinerja Audit Intern.

Dengan Akuntan Publik, antara lain:

- Melakukan konfirmasi tentang independensi akuntan publik dan kantor akuntan publik, membahas rencana audit, hasil penilaian risiko, strategi audit, ruang lingkup, fokus audit dan respon auditor terhadap risiko utama teridentifikasi untuk meyakinkan bahwa audit diarahkan untuk melakukan respon yang layak terhadap risiko-risiko utama teridentifikasi.
- Melakukan kajian atas hasil evaluasi auditor atas kecukupan dan efektivitas sistem pengendalian intern, temuan audit yang signifikan, termasuk hasil audit atas penerapan prinsip dan kebijakan akuntansi, kualitas penerapan asumsi, estimasi dan pertimbangan yang signifikan oleh Manajemen termasuk kecukupan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, isu pelaporan keuangan lain yang signifikan, kecukupan pengungkapan dan transparansi kondisi keuangan Bank, keterbukaan dan dukungan manajemen selama audit berlangsung, serta jika ada perbedaan pendapat dengan manajemen. Selanjutnya, dilakukan pembahasan tentang perkembangan standar akuntansi keuangan untuk memahami dampak penerapan standar akuntansi baru yang telah dan akan diterbitkan, termasuk membahas hasil kajian atas kecukupan implementasi PSAK 71 (IFRS 9) tahun 2020.
- Mengawasi efektivitas penyelenggaraan proses audit ekstern yang independen dan obyektif sesuai standar audit.
- Melakukan pertemuan dengan Akuntan Publik dalam sesi tersendiri tanpa kehadiran Manajemen.

application, the use of significant estimates and judgements and the treatment of accounting changes, including the application of new accounting standards effective in the current year, such as PSAK 71 (IFRS 9), are in accordance with the applicable Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia.

With Internal Audit, among others:

- Review risk-based audit plans, audit scope and focus.
- Review periodic audit reports submitted by Internal Audit.
- Review to ensure effective coordination and communication between Internal Audit and the External Auditor, the Financial Services Authority and other Regulators.
- Discuss the adequacy of resources and competencies, as well as sustainable development and training of internal auditors.
- Conduct meeting with Internal Audit without the management to discuss any important matters raised by Internal Audit.
- Provide recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding audit plan preparation, audit scope, Internal Audit budget, Internal Audit Charter, Internal Audit annual remuneration, selection of external independent quality controllers to review Internal Audit performance.

With the Public Accountant, among others:

- Obtain confirmation on the independence of the public accountant and the public accounting firm, reviewing the audit plan, risk assessment results, audit strategy, audit scope and focus, auditor's response to identify key risks so as to ensure the proper address and response of audit to the identified key risks.
- Review the results of auditor's evaluation on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control system, significant audit findings, including results of accounting principles and policies application review, the quality of management's assumptions, significant estimates and judgements including the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses, other significant financial reporting issues, the adequacy of disclosures and transparency of the Bank's financial condition, management's support during the audit, including in the event of dissenting opinions with the management. Moreover, reviewing the current development of financial accounting standards in order to understand the impact of newly and soon-to-be issued accounting standards, including the results of auditor's review on the adequacy of PSAK 71 (IFRS 9) implementation in 2020.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of an independent and objective external audit process in accordance with the applicable auditing standards.
- Conducting meeting with the Public Accountant in a separate session without the management.

Dengan Dewan Komisaris antara lain:

- Melaporkan kegiatan triwulanan Komite Audit, menyampaikan hal-hal penting untuk mendapat perhatian Dewan Komisaris dan rekomendasi Komite Audit kepada Dewan Komisaris tentang aspek tata kelola, akuntansi, audit, kepatuhan dan pengendalian intern, serta menyampaikan laporan hasil evaluasi Komite Audit terhadap pelaksanaan audit oleh Akuntan Publik atas Laporan Keuangan tahun sebelumnya, di samping menyampaikan rekomendasi Komite Audit atas usulan penunjukan Akuntan Publik untuk tahun berjalan.

Selain itu Komite Audit juga melakukan evaluasi mandiri atas kinerja Komite Audit.

KOMITE REMUNERASI DAN NOMINASI

Profil Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Jusuf Halim - Ketua | Chairman
Pramukti Surjaudaja - Anggota | Member
Samuel Nag Tsien - Anggota | Member
Betti S. Alisjahbana - Anggota | Member

Julie Anwar - Anggota | Member

Warga Negara Indonesia, 46 tahun.
Anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Bank sejak RUPST 30 Maret 2017.

Riwayat Jabatan:

- 1998–2001: Analis di HSBC Securities Indonesia, Jakarta
- 2001–2004: Associate di Mercer Human Resources Consulting, Jakarta
- 2004–2013: Menjabat berbagai posisi di Citibank N.A. Jakarta.
- 2013–2014: Kepala Human Resources PT Bank QNB Kesawan Tbk.
- Juli 2014–sekarang: Head of Human Capital Bank OCBC NISP.

Tidak ada Rangkap Jabatan

Periode Jabatan sebagai anggota Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

RUPST 2020 – RUPST 2023.

Riwayat Pendidikan

Memperoleh gelar Bachelor Degree di bidang Bisnis dari Universitas Deakin, Victoria, Australia (1998).

Pelatihan

Mengikuti pelatihan mengenai pengaturan New Normal COVID-19, Refreshment Future Smart Awareness Level, dan Virtual Public Speaking.

Struktur, Keanggotaan, dan Keahlian

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai Ketua, 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai anggota, 2 (dua) orang Komisaris sebagai anggota, dan 1 (satu) orang pejabat eksekutif yang membawahi sumber daya manusia.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi telah memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja yang dapat diakses pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com

With the Board of Commissioners, among others:

- Report the quarterly activities of the Audit Committee, key issues for the Board of Commissioners' attention and recommendations by Audit Committee to the Board of Commissioners on governance, accounting, audits, compliance, and internal controls. Report the Audit Committee's evaluation of the audit performance of the Public Accountant for the previous year's Financial Statements, as well as the Audit Committee's recommendation on the appointment of Public Accountant for the current year.

The Audit Committee also performed self-assessment on the performance of the Audit Committee.

REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Profiles

Profil lengkap dapat dilihat pada profil Dewan Komisaris pada halaman 46–53.
Complete profile can be seen in the Board of Commissioners profiles on page 46–53.

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee member of the Bank since March 30th, 2017.

Work Experience:

- 1998–2001: Analyst at HSBC Securities Indonesia, Jakarta
- 2001–2004: Associate at Mercer Human Resources Consulting, Jakarta
- 2004–2013: Served in various positions at Citibank N.A. Jakarta.
- 2013–2014: Head of Human Resources of PT Bank QNB Kesawan Tbk.
- July 2014–present: Head of Human Capital at Bank OCBC NISP Bank. No Concurrent Position

Term of office as Remuneration and Nomination Committee Member

AGMS 2020 – AGMS 2023.

Education

Bachelor's degree in Business from Deakin University, Victoria, Australia (1998).

Training

Participated in various trainings regarding New Normal arrangement, COVID-19, Refreshment Future Smart Awareness Level, and Virtual Public Speaking.

Structure, Membership, and Expertise

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee comprises 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as Chairman, 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as member, 2 (two) Commissioners as members, and 1 (one) executive officer with expertise in human capital.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter

In performing its duties and responsibilities, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee has in place the Charter which can be accessed on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com

Pernyataan Independensi Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawab, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi bertindak secara independen, profesional dan mandiri, serta tidak dipengaruhi intervensi dari pihak lain.

Tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi mencakup:

1. Bidang Remunerasi: melakukan evaluasi terhadap kebijakan remunerasi dan menyampaikan hasil evaluasi dan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris, memastikan kebijakan remunerasi telah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, dan melakukan evaluasi secara berkala atas penerapan kebijakan remunerasi.
2. Bidang Nominasi: memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris mengenai komposisi jabatan, pencalonan, penilaian kinerja, dan program pengembangan kemampuan anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris, anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah, serta anggota Komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris.

Rapat Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Rapat Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi diselenggarakan secara berkala setidaknya 1 (satu) kali dalam 4 (empat) bulan. Rapat hanya dapat dilaksanakan apabila dihadiri oleh paling kurang 51% (lima puluh satu perseratus) dari jumlah anggota, termasuk seorang Komisaris Independen dan Pejabat Eksekutif yang membawahi sumber daya manusia atau perwakilan karyawan dan salah satu dari anggota Komite tersebut merupakan Ketua Komite. Keputusan rapat dilakukan berdasarkan musyawarah mufakat.

Informasi terperinci mengenai Kebijakan Rapat Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi tersedia dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Selama tahun 2020 Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi Bank telah menyelenggarakan 3 (tiga) kali rapat dengan tingkat kehadiran masing-masing Ketua dan anggota komite adalah 100%.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi telah menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawab, antara lain melakukan evaluasi dan memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris terkait beberapa hal sebagai berikut:

Fungsi Remunerasi

1. Remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah dan Komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Independence Declaration

In performing its duties and responsibilities, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee acts independently, professionally and self-sufficiently, free from influence by other parties.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee include:

1. On Remuneration: the Committee performs an evaluation of remuneration policies and reports the evaluation results and recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, ensuring that the remuneration policies are in line with the applicable regulations, and regularly evaluates the implementation of remuneration policies.
2. On Nomination: the Committee provides recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on the composition, nomination, performance evaluation, and capability development program for the members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Sharia Supervisory Board, as well as Committee under the Board of Commissioners.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Meetings

Meetings are held periodically at least once every 4 (four) months. Meetings can take place if they are attended by at least 51% (fifty-one percent) of all members, including an Independent Commissioner and an Executive Officer who oversees human capital or an employee representative, with one of the members being the Committee Chairman, and the meeting resolutions being decided based on deliberations for a consensus.

Further information on the Meeting Policy of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is available in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

During 2020, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee held 3 (three) meetings with the attendance level of each Chairman and member was 100%.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee Activities

During 2020, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee performed its duties and responsibilities which included conducting evaluations and providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners concerning the following matters:

Remuneration Function

1. Remuneration for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Sharia Supervisory Board, and Committees of the Board of Commissioners.

Riwayat Pendidikan

Sarjana Administrasi Niaga dari Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Katholik Parahyangan, Bandung (1986).

Pelatihan

Resilience in Turbulence, 72nd Semi Annual Political Forecast, and Navigating Economic Recovery in 2021.

Angeline Nangoi - Anggota (Pihak Independen) | Member (Independent Party)

Periode Jabatan sebagai Anggota Komite Pemantau Risiko
RUPST 2019 – RUPST 2022.

Profil lengkap dapat dilihat pada Profil Komite Audit pada halaman 116.

Education

Bachelor Degree of Commerce Administration from the Faculty of Social and Political Science of Catholic University of Parahyangan, Bandung (1986).

Training

Resilience in Turbulence, 72nd Semi Annual Political Forecast, and Navigating Economic Recovery in 2021.

Struktur, Keanggotaan, dan Keahlian

Komite Pemantau Risiko terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai Ketua merangkap anggota, 2 (dua) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai anggota, 3 (tiga) orang Komisaris sebagai anggota, 1 (satu) orang Pihak Independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang keuangan sebagai anggota, dan 1 (satu) orang Pihak Independen yang memiliki keahlian di bidang manajemen risiko sebagai anggota.

Structure, Membership, and Expertise

The Risk Monitoring Committee consists of 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as Chairman and member, 2 (two) Independent Commissioners, 3 (three) Commissioners, 1 (one) Independent Party with expertise in finance, and 1 (one) Independent Party with expertise in risk management as member.

Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Pemantau Risiko

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya Komite Pemantau Risiko memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja yang selengkapnya dapat diakses pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Risk Monitoring Committee Charter

The Risk Monitoring Committee has in place the Charter covering its duties performance, which can be accessed on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

Pernyataan Independensi Komite Pemantau Risiko

Komite Pemantau Risiko memiliki komitmen bertindak secara independen dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya.

Risk Monitoring Committee Independence

The Risk Monitoring Committee acts independently in performing its duties and responsibilities.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Pemantau Risiko

Komite Pemantau Risiko bertugas dan bertanggung jawab untuk melakukan kajian atas kebijakan penting manajemen risiko serta memberikan hasil rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris tentang hasil evaluasi kesesuaian antara kebijakan manajemen risiko dengan implementasinya dan hasil evaluasi pelaksanaan tugas komite manajemen risiko dan satuan kerja manajemen risiko.

Risk Monitoring Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The Risk Monitoring Committee's duties and responsibilities include reviewing major risk policies and providing recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on the results of conformity evaluations of risk management policies and their implementation and the results of evaluations of the execution of the duties of the risk management committee and risk management unit.

Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko

Rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko diselenggarakan setidaknya 4 (empat) kali dalam satu tahun. Rapat hanya dapat dilaksanakan apabila dihadiri oleh paling kurang 51% (lima puluh satu perseratus) dari jumlah anggota termasuk seorang Komisaris Independen dan Pihak Independen. Keputusan rapat dilakukan berdasarkan musyawarah mufakat. Dalam hal tidak terjadi musyawarah untuk mufakat, maka pengambilan keputusan dilakukan berdasarkan suara terbanyak dengan prinsip 1 (satu) orang 1 (satu) suara. Informasi lebih lanjut mengenai Kebijakan Rapat Komite tersedia dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Pemantau Risiko pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Risk Monitoring Committee Meetings

The Committee meetings take place at least 4 (four) times a year. The meetings can only be held if attended by at least 51% (fifty-one percent) of all members, including an Independent Commissioner and an Independent Party. Meeting decisions are made based on deliberations for consensus. In the event of disagreement, decisions are made by a majority vote, with the principle of one (1) person, one (1) vote. Further information on the Committee Meeting Policy is available in the Risk Monitoring Committee Charter on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

Selama tahun 2020 Komite Pemantau Risiko telah menyelenggarakan 11 (sebelas) kali rapat termasuk Ad Hoc, dengan tingkat kehadiran masing-masing Ketua dan anggota komite adalah 100%.

During 2020, the Risk Monitoring Committee held 11 (eleven) meetings including Ad Hoc with 100% attendance level by the Chairman and all members.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite Pemantau Risiko

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Komite Pemantau Risiko telah melakukan evaluasi dan memberikan rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisaris, terkait antara lain:

1. *Risk Appetite Statement* sebagai salah satu prinsip utama yang menjadi panduan kerangka kerja manajemen risiko, limit risiko dan kebijakan terkait manajemen risiko.
2. Profil risiko Bank dan Konsolidasi, serta Unit Usaha Syariah berdasarkan pendekatan *Risk Based Bank Rating* dan profil risiko Konglomerasi Keuangan, serta memberikan masukan dalam strategi dan pengelolaan risiko Bank.
3. Kebijakan manajemen risiko termasuk Kebijakan *ORM Framework, Market Risk Stress Testing Policy, Model Risk Policy, Responsible Financing Policy*, dan Kebijakan Risiko Teknologi, Informasi & Cyber.
4. Penetapan limit risiko seperti *Market & Liquidity Risk Limit, Recovery Plan Review, Value at Risk (VaR) Limit Treasury Trading* dan *PVo1 L2 Limit*.
5. Limit sementara pada *PVo1 Treasury Banking Limit*.
6. Implementasi kebijakan dan strategi manajemen risiko antara lain terkait pengelolaan Risiko Teknologi, Informasi & Cyber, *Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)*, *Anti-fraud Strategy* dan *Outsourcing*.
7. Dampak pandemi COVID-19 terhadap risiko kredit, likuiditas, operasional dan risiko penting lainnya, kebijakan-kebijakan yang terkait dengan COVID-19, serta langkah-langkah mitigasi risiko yang dilakukan oleh Manajemen.

KOMITE ETIK DAN PERILAKU

Profil Komite Etik dan Perilaku

Betti S. Alisjahbana - Ketua | Chairman
Pramukti Surjaudaja - Anggota | Member
Lai Teck Poh - Anggota | Member
Rama P. Kusumaputra - Anggota | Member

Struktur, Keanggotaan, dan Keahlian

Keanggotaan Komite Etik dan Perilaku terdiri dari 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai Ketua yang merangkap sebagai Anggota, 1 (satu) orang Komisaris Independen sebagai anggota, dan 2 (dua) orang Komisaris sebagai anggota.

Pedoman dan tata tertib kerja Komite Etik dan Perilaku

Dalam menjalankan tugasnya Komite Etik dan Perilaku memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Etik dan Perilaku yang selengkapnya dapat diakses pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Komite Etik dan Perilaku

Komite Etik dan Perilaku dibentuk atas inisiatif Dewan Komisaris untuk memberikan masukan dan mengawasi upaya-upaya Manajemen dalam mengembangkan dan memelihara budaya berperilaku dan berbisnis secara etis di dalam perusahaan dan dalam bekerjasama dengan pemangku kepentingan ekstern.

Risk Monitoring Committee Activities

During 2020, the Risk Monitoring Committee has conducted evaluations and provided recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, involving among others:

1. The Risk Appetite Statement as a key principle guideline for a risk management framework, risk limits, and policies related to risk management.
2. The Bank's, consolidated, and Syaria Business Unit risk profile based on the Risk-Based Bank Rating approach, risk profile of Financial Conglomeration, and the feedback provided on the Bank's risk strategies and management.
3. Risk management policies that include ORM Framework, Market Risk Stress Testing Policy, Model Risk Policy, Responsible Financing Policy, and Technology, Information & Cyber Risk Policy.
4. Risk limit determination, such as Market and Liquidity Risk Limit, Recovery Plan Review, Value at Risk (VaR) Limit Treasury Trading, and PVo1 L2 Limit.
5. Temporary Limit of PVo1 Treasury Banking Limit.
6. Implementation of the risk management policies and strategies related to Technology, Information & Cyber Risk, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), anti-fraud strategy, and Outsourcing.
7. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on credit, liquidity, operational and other key risks, major regulations in relation to COVID-19, and the risk mitigation actions taken by Management.

ETHICS AND CONDUCT COMMITTEE

Ethics and Conduct Committee Profile

Profil lengkap dapat dilihat pada profil Dewan Komisaris pada halaman 46-53.
 Complete profile can be seen in the Board of Commissioners profiles on page 46-53.

Structure, Membership, and Expertise

The Ethics and Conduct Committee comprises 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as Chairman concurrently as member, 1 (one) Independent Commissioner as member, and 2 (two) Commissioners as members.

Ethics and Conduct Committee Charter

In performing its duties and responsibilities, the Ethics and Conduct Committee has in place the Charter which can be accessed on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

Ethics and Conduct Committee Duties and Responsibilities

The Ethic and Conduct Committee is a voluntarily established committee under the Board of Commissioners with purpose to advise and oversee Management's effort to develop and nurture the culture of ethical business conduct within the organization and in working with external stakeholders.

Independensi Anggota Komite Etik dan Perilaku

Komite Etik dan Perilaku harus bertindak secara independen dalam melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya.

Rapat Komite Etik dan Perilaku

Selama tahun 2020, Komite Etik dan Perilaku telah menyelenggarakan 4 (empat) kali rapat, dengan tingkat kehadiran 100%.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Komite Etik dan Perilaku Tahun 2020

Komite Etik dan Perilaku telah melakukan kajian, evaluasi, dan pemantauan serta memberikan rekomendasi sesuai dengan lingkup tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, sebagai berikut:

1. Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Komite Etik dan Perilaku sebagai panduan tugas dan tanggung jawab Komite, termasuk panduan dan prosedur kerja yang mengikat masing-masing anggota Komite.
2. *Dashboard* sebagai media pelaporan pelanggaran etik dan perilaku sehingga Komite dapat memiliki gambaran mengenai kondisi yang sedang terjadi di Bank dan konsistensi Manajemen dalam menegakkan kode Etik.
3. Masukan nasabah dan pegawai internal terkait kode etik dan *fair dealing*, yang disampaikan melalui berbagai saluran, termasuk media sosial dan sistem pelaporan pelanggaran, juga yang didapatkan secara proaktif atas inisiatif bank melalui survei dan review aktivitas penjualan.
4. Program penguatan Budaya Perusahaan sesuai dengan nilai-nilai Inti yang telah disepakati.

PENILAIAN KINERJA KOMITE DEWAN KOMISARIS

Dewan Komisaris melakukan penilaian atas kinerja komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris, yaitu Komite Audit, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, Komite Pemantau Risiko serta Komite Etik dan Perilaku. Penilaian mencakup pemenuhan tugas dan tanggung jawab, frekuensi dan kualitas rapat serta rekomendasi yang diberikan, keragaman kapabilitas, pengalaman serta keahlian anggota Komite guna mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Komisaris secara efektif.

Sepanjang 2020, anggota Komite Audit, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, Komite Pemantau Risiko, dan Komite Etik dan Perilaku juga telah melakukan evaluasi mandiri (*self-assessment*) untuk mengevaluasi kinerja masing-masing Komite.

Hasil evaluasi tersebut antara lain menunjukkan Komite telah melakukan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya dengan baik sesuai dengan Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja, memenuhi frekuensi dan kualitas rapat serta memberikan rekomendasi yang dibutuhkan, termasuk adanya keragaman kapabilitas dan keahlian anggota Komite yang memadai dalam mendukung pelaksanaan tugas Dewan Komisaris.

Ethics and Conduct Committee Independence

The Ethics and Conduct Committee acts independently in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

Ethics and Conduct Committee Meetings

During 2020, the Ethics and Conduct Committee has convened 4 (four) meetings with 100% attendance level.

Ethics and Conduct Committee Activities in 2020

The Ethics and Conduct Committee has conducted review, evaluation, and monitoring, as well as provided recommendations in accordance with its duties and responsibilities, in the following areas :

1. The Ethics and Conduct Committee Charter as the guidelines of duties and responsibilities, including work ethics and procedures that bind each member of the Committee.
2. Dashboard as a medium for reporting violations of ethics and conduct so that the Committee can have an overview of the Bank's current conditions, and the Management's consistency in upholding the code of conduct.
3. Feedback from customers and the internal employees related to Code of Conduct & Fair Dealing, which is conveyed through various channels, including social media and whistle blowing system. Including feedback obtained proactively by the bank through surveys and reviews of sales activities.
4. Strengthening Corporate Culture program inline with the Bank's Core Values.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FOR COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners conducts the performance assessment of its committees, namely the Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and Ethics and Conduct Committee. The assessments covered the fulfillment of duties and responsibilities, frequency and quality of meetings, and recommendations, diversity of capabilities, experience as well as the expertise of Committee members to effectively support the Board of Commissioners' duties and responsibilities.

Members of the Audit Committee, Remuneration and Nomination Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and Ethics and Conduct Committee conducted self-assessments during 2020 to evaluate each of the Committees' performances.

Among others, the results indicated that the Committees had carried out their proper duties and responsibilities in accordance with each Charter, has met the frequency and quality of meetings and provided recommendations as required, including having adequate diversity of capabilities and expertise to support the Board of Commissioners' duties.

DIREKSI

The Board of Directors



DASAR HUKUM

Direksi diangkat oleh Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham, dan bertanggung jawab dalam hal pelaksanaan dan pengembangan GCG di lingkungan Bank.

PEDOMAN DAN TATA TERTIB KERJA

Dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, Direksi telah memiliki Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja yang selengkapnya dapat diakses pada situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

TUGAS DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB MASING-MASING ANGGOTA DIREKSI

Tugas dan tanggung jawab masing-masing anggota Direksi telah diperbarui dan diatur dalam Surat Keputusan Direksi No. KPTS/DIR/KB.01/HC/026/2020 tanggal 28 Agustus 2020, sebagai berikut:

LEGAL BASIS

The Board of Directors was appointed through a General Meeting of Shareholders and is responsible for GCG implementation and development within the Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CHARTER

The Board of Directors Charter serves as a guideline in carrying out duties and responsibilities that can be accessed on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The duties and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Directors are updated and regulated in the Directors Decree No. KPTS/DIR/KB.01/HC/026/2019 dated August 28th, 2020, as follows:

No.	Nama Name	Jabatan Position	Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Duties and Responsibilities	
1.	Parwati Surjaudaja	Presiden Direktur President Director	Mengkoordinasikan pelaksanaan kepengurusan Bank melalui seluruh anggota Direksi dan secara langsung bertanggung jawab atas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Capital • Internal Audit • Operations and IT • Business Transformation 	Coordinating the Bank's management implementation through all Board of Directors' members and directly responsible of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Capital • Internal Audit • Operations and IT • Business Transformation
2.	Emilia Tjahjadi	Direktur Director	<i>Commercial and Enterprise Banking</i>	
3.	Hartati	Direktur Director	<i>Finance</i>	
4.	Martin Widjaja	Direktur Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale Banking • Transaction Banking • Business Management & Analytics • Financial Institution 	
5.	Andrae Krishnawan W.	Direktur Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network • Unit Usaha Syariah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network • Sharia Business Units
6.	Johannes Husin	Direktur Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasury • Private Banking 	
7.	Low Seh Kiat	Direktur Director	<i>Retail Banking</i>	
8.	Joseph Chan Fook Onn	Direktur Director	<i>Risk Management</i>	
9.	Ka Jit	Direktur Director	<i>Strategy and Innovation</i>	
10.	Lili S. Budiana	Direktur Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance • AML-CFT • Corporate Secretary • Corporate Legal 	

WEWENANG DIREKSI

Direksi berwenang menjalankan pengurusan Bank sesuai dengan kebijakan yang dipandang tepat, sesuai dengan maksud dan tujuan yang ditetapkan dalam Anggaran Dasar.

KRITERIA ANGGOTA DIREKSI

Kriteria anggota Direksi antara lain:

1. Mempunyai akhlak, moral, dan integritas yang baik.
2. Cakap melakukan perbuatan hukum.
3. Memiliki rekam jejak yang baik dalam 5 (lima) tahun sebelum pengangkatan dan selama menjabat.
4. Memiliki komitmen untuk mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan.
5. Memiliki pengetahuan dan/atau keahlian di bidang yang dibutuhkan.

KOMPOSISI ANGGOTA DIREKSI

Jumlah anggota Direksi per 31 Desember 2020 adalah 10 (sepuluh) orang, termasuk 1 (satu) Presiden Direktur, dan 1 (satu) Direktur yang membawahi fungsi kepatuhan. Mayoritas WNI dan seluruhnya berdomisili di Jakarta, Indonesia.

INDEPENDENSI DIREKSI

Mayoritas anggota Direksi tidak memiliki hubungan keluarga sampai derajat kedua dengan sesama anggota Direksi dan/atau anggota Dewan Komisaris. Selain itu, tidak ada rangkap jabatan sebagai anggota Direksi, anggota Dewan Komisaris atau Pejabat Eksekutif pada bank, perusahaan, dan/atau lembaga yang dapat menimbulkan konflik kepentingan Direksi dalam mengelola Bank. Dengan demikian, Direksi dapat menjaga independensinya dan bersikap profesional dalam menjalankan operasional Bank.

RANGKAP JABATAN ANGGOTA DIREKSI

Tidak ada anggota Direksi merangkap jabatan sebagai anggota Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, atau Pejabat Eksekutif pada bank, perusahaan dan/atau lembaga lain.

RAPAT DIREKSI

Kebijakan Rapat Direksi

Kebijakan Rapat Direksi diatur dalam Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi Bank antara lain:

1. Rapat dilaksanakan secara berkala sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) kali dalam 1 (satu) bulan, dan rapat bersama Dewan Komisaris paling kurang 1 (satu) kali dalam 4 (empat) bulan.
2. Rapat dapat dilangsungkan apabila dihadiri atau diwakili oleh mayoritas oleh seluruh anggota Direksi.
3. Jadwal Rapat untuk tahun berikutnya sudah ditentukan sebelum akhir tahun buku.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AUTHORITY

The Board of Directors has the authority to manage the Bank according to the policies deemed to be appropriate, aligned with the purpose and objectives in the Articles of Association.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CRITERIA

Criteria for members of the Board of Directors, among others:

1. Having good character, morals and integrity.
2. Capable in carrying out legal actions.
3. Having a good track record in the 5 (five) years prior to appointment and during tenure.
4. Having a commitment to comply with laws and regulations.
5. Having the knowledge and/or expertise in the required fields.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION

As at December 31st, 2020 the Board of Directors comprises of 10 (ten) members, including 1 (one) President Director and 1 (one) Director in charge of compliance. The majority of members of the Board of Directors are Indonesian citizens and are all domiciled in Jakarta, Indonesia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS INDEPENDENCE

The majority of the Board of Directors' members have no family relationships up to the second degree with fellow Directors and/or the Board of Commissioners. In addition, there is no concurrent positions as members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners or Executive Officers in the banks, companies, and/or institutions that may create a conflict of interest for the Board of Directors in managing the Bank. As such, the Board of Directors maintains its independence and professionalism in the Bank operations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONCURRENT POSITIONS

None of the members of the Board having concurrent positions as members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, or Executive Officers in other banks, companies, and/or other institutions.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

Board of Directors Meeting Policy

The Board of Directors Charter regulates the Board of Directors Meeting, as follows:

1. Meetings are held periodically at least once a month, and joint meetings with the Board of Commissioners at least once every 4 (four) months.
2. The meetings can be held when attended or represented by majority of members of the Board of Directors'.
3. The meeting schedule for the following year is determined prior to the end of financial year.

Responding to COVID-19, Business Usual with COVID-19, Accounting Impact to COVID-19, Heightened Fraud Risk due to COVID-19, serta Pengaturan "New Normal".

HUBUNGAN AFILIASI

Mayoritas anggota Direksi tidak memiliki hubungan afiliasi, baik secara keuangan maupun keluarga dengan anggota Dewan Komisaris, Direksi lainnya dan/atau Pemegang Saham Pengendali Bank.

Parwati Surjaudaja memiliki hubungan keluarga dengan anggota Dewan Komisaris, Pramukti Surjaudaja, sedangkan Low Seh Kiat dan Joseph Chan Fook Onn memiliki hubungan kepengurusan dengan Pemegang Saham Pengendali OCBC Bank.

KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM DIREKSI DAN DEWAN KOMISARIS

Seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris tidak memiliki saham yang mencapai 5% atau lebih dari modal disetor pada Bank, bank lain, lembaga jasa keuangan bukan bank, maupun perusahaan lain.

Per 31 Desember 2020, Anggota Direksi hanya Low Seh Kiat memiliki saham 15% pada lembaga keuangan bukan bank, Yolland Investment Pte. Ltd. Anggota Direksi lainnya tidak ada yang memiliki saham 5% atau lebih dari modal disetor Bank, bank lain, lembaga keuangan bukan bank, dan perusahaan lain.

PROSEDUR PENETAPAN REMUNERASI DIREKSI

Usual with COVID-19, Accounting Impact to COVID-19, Heightened Fraud Risk due to COVID-19, as well as New Normal Arrangement.

AFFILIATIONS

The majority of the Board of Directors' members do not have affiliate relationships, either financial or family, with the Board of Commissioners, and other Directors and/or the Bank's Controlling Shareholders.

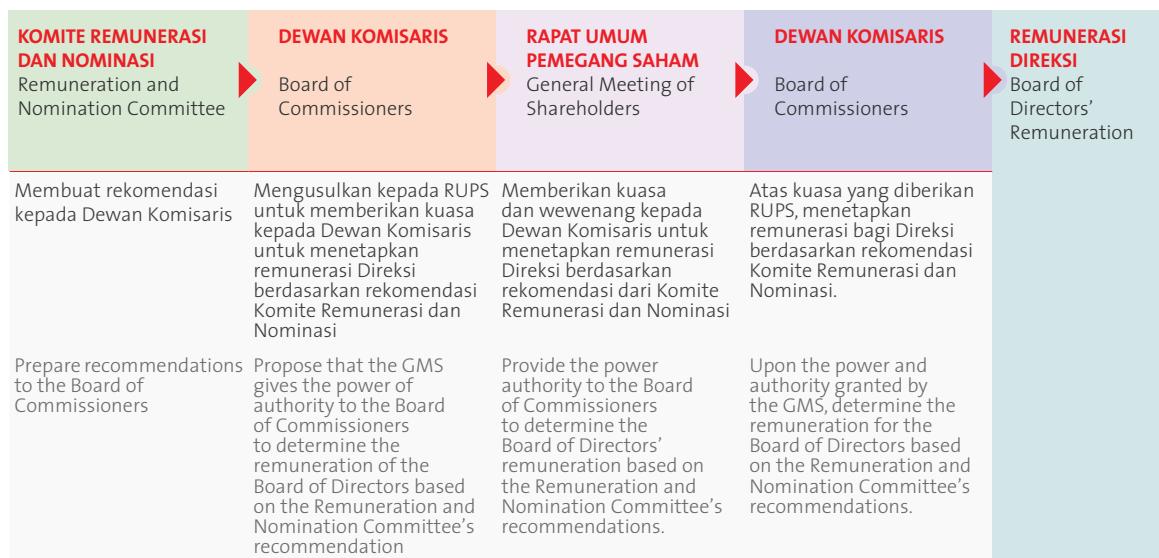
Parwati Surjaudaja has a family relationship with a member of the Board of Commissioners, Pramukti Surjaudaja, while Low Seh Kiat and Joseph Chan Fook Onn have financial relationships with the Controlling Shareholders, OCBC Bank.

SHAREHOLDING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMISSIONERS

No members of the Board of Commissioners have 5% of shares or more of the paid-in capital of the Bank, other banks, nonbank financial institutions, or other companies.

As of December 31st, 2020, only Low Seh Kiat held 15% of shares in a non-bank financial institution, Yolland Investment Pte. Ltd. No other members of the Board of Directors have 5% of shares or more of the paid-in capital of the Bank, other banks, non-bank financial institutions, or other companies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REMUNERATION DETERMINATION PROCEDURES



KOMITE-KOMITE DIREKSI**COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Direksi dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya dibantu oleh Komite-Komite sebagai berikut.

The Board of Directors has in place the following Committees to assist in its duties, as follows:

Komite Committee	Ruang Lingkup Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab serta Komposisi	Scope of Duties and Responsibilities as well as Composition
Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR) Board Risk Committee (BRC)	Menyusun dan mengawasi pelaksanaan kebijakan manajemen risiko, memberikan rekomendasi kepada Direksi mengenai manajemen risiko, termasuk di dalamnya adalah manajemen risiko di Unit Usaha Syariah. Ketua : Presiden Direktur Wakil ketua : Direktur Manajemen Risiko Anggota : Seluruh Direktur Sekretaris : Kepala Divisi Enterprise Risk & Policy Management	Preparing and supervising the implementation of risk management policies, presenting recommendations to the Board of Directors on risk management, including risk management in the Sharia Business Unit (SBU) Chairman : President Director Deputy-Chairman : Risk Management Director Member : All Directors Secretary : Enterprise Risk & Policy Management Division Head
Komite Manajemen Risiko Kredit (KMRK) Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)	Memantau dan mengevaluasi perkembangan kondisi portofolio kredit, merumuskan dan mengawasi pelaksanaan kebijakan perkreditan dan memberikan saran perbaikan serta langkah-langkah yang diperlukan. Ketua : Presiden Direktur Wakil ketua : Direktur Manajemen Risiko Anggota : Seluruh Direktur Sekretaris : Head of Credit Risk	Monitoring and evaluating the development of the loan portfolio, formulating and supervising the implementation of the loan policies, and providing suggestions for required improvements and measures. Chairman : President Director Deputy Chairman : Risk Management Director Member : All Directors Secretary : Head of Credit Risk
Komite Manajemen Risiko Pasar (KMRP) Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC)	Mendukung Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR) dan Presiden Direktur dalam mengelola manajemen risiko pasar Bank. KMRP berfungsi mengawasi pelaksanaan manajemen risiko pasar Bank, serta memastikan kebijakan dan praktik manajemen risiko pasar Bank dilakukan dengan tepat, efektif, dan mendukung strategi bisnis Bank. Ketua : Presiden Direktur Anggota : • Direktur Keuangan (Ketua Pengganti) • Direktur Treasuri • Kepala Divisi Treasury Trading • Kepala Divisi Asset Liability Management • Kepala Divisi Market & Liquidity Risk Management Sekretaris : Market Risk Management Head	Supporting the Board Risk Committee (BRC) and the President Director in controlling the Bank's market risk management. The MRMC's functions are to supervise the implementation of the Bank's market risk management, and to ensure that the Bank's market risk management policies and practice are conducted accurately, effectively, and support the Bank's business strategy. Chairman : President Director Member : • Finance Director (Substitute Chairman) • Treasury Director • Treasury Trading Division Head • Asset Liability Management Division Head • Market & Liquidity Risk Management Division Head Secretary : Market Risk Management Head
Komite Asset Liability Management Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)	Mengawasi pengelolaan neraca Bank dan berperan untuk memastikan bahwa neraca memiliki struktur yang tepat dan konsisten untuk memaksimalkan <i>net interest income</i> dan <i>shareholder value</i> dengan batas toleransi yang disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris. ALCO juga menetapkan kebijakan-kebijakan mengenai pengelolaan eksposur neraca, pengelolaan risiko suku bunga struktural, pengelolaan risiko likuiditas dan pendanaan, serta mekanisme internal FTP Bank. Ketua : Presiden Direktur Wakil Ketua : Direktur Keuangan Anggota dengan Hak Suara : Seluruh Direktur, kecuali Direktur Keputuhan Anggota Tanpa Hak Suara : Direktur Keputuhan Sekretaris : Kepala Divisi Market & Liquidity Risk Management	Supervising the Bank's balance sheet management and taking a role in ensuring that the balance sheet has the appropriate and consistent structure to maximize net interest income and shareholders value within tolerant limit concurred by the Board of Commissioners. ALCO also establishes policies regarding balance sheet exposure management, structural interest rate risk management, liquidity and funding risk management, as well as the Bank's FTP internal mechanisms. Chairman : President Director Deputy Chairman : Finance Director Member with Voting Rights : All Directors, except Compliance Director Member without Voting Rights : Compliance Director Secretary : Market & Liquidity Risk Management Division Head
Komite Asset Liability Management Unit Usaha Syariah (UUS) Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) Sharia Business Unit (SBU)	Menetapkan strategi pengelolaan Aset dan Liabilitas dan memastikan bahwa neraca UUS memiliki struktur yang tepat dan konsisten untuk memaksimalkan investasi dan keuntungan kedua belah pihak untuk Bank dan masyarakat. Menetapkan strategi pengelolaan eksposur neraca, termasuk pengelolaan risiko likuiditas dan pendanaan, pengelolaan risiko imbal hasil dan risiko investasi, dan mekanisme internal FTP Bank. Ketua : Direktur Unit Usaha Syariah Wakil Ketua : • Direktur Keuangan • Direktur Manajemen Risiko Anggota : • Kepala Unit Usaha Syariah • Kepala Divisi Market & Liquidity Risk Management • Kepala Divisi Management Reporting & Methodologies Sekretaris : Asset Liability Risk Management Head	Determining the Asset and Liability Management strategy and ensuring the SBU balance has the appropriate and consistent structure to maximize investments and benefits both the Bank and the community. Determining the balance sheet exposure management, including liquidity and funding risk management, yield risk and investment risk management, and the Bank's FTP internal mechanism. Chairman : Sharia Business Unit Director Deputy Chairman : • Finance Director Member : • Risk Management Director • Sharia Business Unit Head • Market & Liquidity Risk Management Division Head • Management Reporting & Methodologies Division Head Secretary : Asset Liability Risk Management Head

Sepanjang tahun 2020, Divisi Kepatuhan telah melakukan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya, antara lain sebagai berikut:

1. Membuat langkah-langkah yang kongkrit dalam rangka mendukung terciptanya Budaya Kepatuhan pada seluruh kegiatan usaha Bank termasuk Program Anti Pencucian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (APU-PPT).
2. Memastikan kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem, dan prosedur serta kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan perbankan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, termasuk Prinsip Syariah bagi Unit Usaha Syariah (UUS), serta memantau pelaksanaan ketentuan kehati-hatian yang dilakukan oleh Bank.
3. Melakukan kaji ulang produk/aktivitas baru dan kebijakan/prosedur/dokumen kredit, melaksanakan forum diskusi untuk membahas analisa gap dan melakukan pemantauan terhadap kewajiban atas pemenuhan regulasi sesuai dengan ketentuan Regulator dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku termasuk Prinsip Syariah.
4. Melakukan pemantauan atas pelaksanaan penerapan program APU PPT di seluruh kegiatan Bank, termasuk memantau pelaporan terkait sesuai peraturan yang berlaku.

Tingkat Kepatuhan Bank terhadap Ketentuan dan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan serta Pemenuhan Komitmen dengan Otoritas yang Berwenang

Dalam mendukung Penerapan Budaya Kepatuhan guna mewujudkan terciptanya kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan Regulator dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku yang sejalan dengan pertumbuhan bisnis dan organisasi Bank, Divisi Kepatuhan telah menerapkan metodologi pelaksanaan penilaian mandiri (*Regulatory Requirement Self-Assessment*) terhadap proses monitoring atas pelaksanaan regulasi guna memitigasi risiko kepatuhan serta menunjang peningkatan kinerja Bank dalam rangka melaksanakan prinsip kehati-hatian.

Sebagai industri yang diatur secara ketat, Bank perlu membangun hubungan yang efektif dengan Regulator dalam menjalankan kegiatan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, Divisi Kepatuhan senantiasa melakukan komunikasi yang efektif dengan Regulator untuk menjembatani kebutuhan usaha Bank dengan kesesuaian ketentuan Regulator dan memastikan pemenuhan komitmen dengan Otoritas yang berwenang.

AUDITOR EKSTERN

Penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik

Atas wewenang RUPST 2 April 2020, berdasarkan Rekomendasi Komite Audit tanggal 30 April 2020, Dewan Komisaris menunjuk Akuntan Publik Angelique Dewi Daryanto, S.E., CPA dan KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan sebagai Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk tahun buku 2020 berdasarkan Surat Keputusan

Throughout 2020, Compliance Division has carried out the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Measures to foster the creation of a Compliance Culture in all Bank's business activities including Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Funding Program (AML-CTF).
2. Ensuring Bank's policies, regulations, systems, procedures, and business activities have met the prevailing banking laws and regulations, including Sharia Principles for Sharia Business Units (SBU), including to monitor the Bank's prudential principles implementation.
3. Reviewing new products/activities and policies/procedures/documents of loans, conducting discussion forums to discuss gap analysis, monitoring compliance with regulators and applicable laws and regulations, including Sharia Principles.
4. Monitoring the implementation of AML-CTF program in all Bank's activities, including to monitoring related reports in accordance with applicable regulations.

The Bank's Compliance to the Laws and Regulations and Commitments to the Regulators

To encourage compliance culture implementation in order to create compliance towards the Regulators' provisions and the prevailing laws in line with the Bank's business and organization growth, Compliance Division has applied self assessment methodology (Regulatory Requirement Self Assessment) on the monitoring process of the implementation of the regulation to mitigate compliance risk as well as to support and improve the Banks's performance on the prudential principles.

As a highly regulated industry, the Bank needs to build an effective relationship with the Regulators in managing its business activities. As such, the Compliance Division strives to effectively communicate with the Regulators to bridge the gap between the Bank's business requirements and the suitability to Regulators rules and to ensure commitment to the authority.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

Appointment of Public Accounting Firm

With the authority granted by AGMS 2 April 2020, based on Audit Committee Recommendation dated April 30th, 2020, the Board of Commissioners has appointed Angelique Dewi Daryanto, S.E., CPA and Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis & Rekan as the Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm for the 2019 fiscal year based on the Board of

Tujuan

- Memberikan panduan dan pemahaman yang jelas terkait pengaturan program remunerasi pada Bank.
- Menjaga hubungan industrial yang harmonis dimana kebijakan pemberian remunerasi dan fasilitas akan mempertimbangkan kesetaraan peran dan kontribusi karyawan, memperhatikan kemampuan Bank dan praktik praktik di industri perbankan secara keseluruhan.

Pelaksanaan kaji ulang atas kebijakan remunerasi

Bank telah memperbarui kebijakan remunerasi yang merupakan bagian dari Kebijakan *Human Capital* dan telah ditetapkan pada tanggal 27 Juli 2020. Perubahan yang dilakukan terkait pada tata kelola penerapan fasilitas bagi Karyawan.

Mekanisme

Dalam menerapkan strategi remunerasi, Bank tetap memperhatikan kinerja Bank, kinerja unit kerja, kinerja setiap karyawan. Bank juga memastikan bahwa dengan mekanisme yang ada, karyawan yang bekerja di unit kontrol dapat menjalankan fungsinya secara independen untuk menjaga tata kelola Bank berjalan baik.

Cakupan Kebijakan Remunerasi dan implementasinya per unit bisnis, per wilayah dan kantor cabang

Kebijakan remunerasi mengatur secara besaran remunerasi Dewan Komisaris, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan karyawan. Remunerasi diberikan dengan mempertimbangkan kinerja Bank, kinerja unit kerja dan kinerja individu setiap tahunnya.

Remunerasi dikaitkan dengan risiko

Kebijakan remunerasi antara lain dikaitkan dengan jenis risiko utama, kriteria, dampak dan perubahan jenis risiko, seperti dijabarkan pada tabel ini:

Jenis Risiko Utama	Kriteria	Dampak terhadap Remunerasi	Perubahan Jenis Risiko Utama dan Perubahan Kriteria dibanding tahun lalu
Main Risk Type		Impact on Remuneration	Changes of Main Risk and Criteria Compared to the previous Year
Kredit	NPL	Memberikan <i>variable pay</i> dalam bentuk bonus dan bukan incentif untuk karyawan yang memberikan kredit kepada nasabah non retail, dan untuk karyawan dengan posisi jabatan tertentu.	Belum ada perubahan
Loans		Providing variable pay in the form of bonuses, and not as incentives, for employees who provide loans to non retail customers, and for employees of certain position.	No change
Treasuri	<i>Liquidity Risk</i>	Memberikan <i>variable pay</i> dalam bentuk bonus dan bukan incentif untuk karyawan di Treasuri.	Belum ada perubahan
Treasury		Providing variable pay in the form of bonuses, and not as incentives, for employees in the Treasury.	No change

Purpose

- Provide clear guidance and awareness on the Bank's remuneration programs.
- Maintain harmonious industrial relations in which the remuneration and benefits will take into account the employee's equal roles and contribution, while taking into consideration the Bank's ability and practices in banking industry as a whole.

Review of Remuneration Policy

The Bank has renewed the remuneration policy as part of the Human Capital Policy and has been set on July 27th, 2020. The changes included the governance for Employees' benefits.

Mechanism

The Bank implements the remuneration strategy by taking into account the Bank's performance, the units' performances, and employees' performances. The Bank shall also ensure that the mechanism allows employees in control units to maintain their independence in carrying out their functions according to the Bank's good governance.

Remuneration Policy Scopes and Implementation per Business Units, Regions and Branch Offices

The remuneration policy regulates the remuneration amount for the Board of Commissioners, Sharia Supervisory Board, Committees under the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and employees. The remuneration was granted with due observance of the annual performances of the Bank, work units, and individuals.

Remuneration associated with risks

The remuneration policy is correlated to the main risk types, criteria, impact, and changes of risk types, as illustrated in the following table:

Jenis Remunerasi yang bersifat Variabel *) Variable Remuneration Types	Total Pengurangan Selama Periode Laporan Total Reduction During Reporting Period			
	Sisa yang masih Ditangguhkan Deferred Balance	Disebabkan Penyesuaian Eksplisit Due to Explicit Adjustment	Disebabkan Penyesuaian Implisit Due to Implicit Adjustment	Jumlah Total
1. Tunai (dalam juta rupiah) Cash (in million rupiah)	Rp 9,305	-	-	-
2. Saham/ Instrumen yang berbasis saham yang diterbitkan Bank Shares/Instrument of share based issued by Bank	266,667 lembar/shares	-	-	-

Keterangan : *) Hanya untuk MRT | Note : *) Only for MRT

PERKARA PENTING/PERMASALAHAN HUKUM YANG DIHADAPI PERSEROAN/ENTITAS ANAK/ANGGOTA DIREKSI ANGGOTA DEWAN KOMISARIS

Berikut ini adalah data Permasalahan Hukum yang dihadapi oleh Bank di sepanjang tahun 2020:

IMPORTANT/LITIGATION CASES OF THE COMPANY/ SUBSIDIARIES/MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS/MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The following are the Bank's litigation actions in 2020:

Permasalahan Hukum Legal Case	Perdata Civil	Pidana Criminal
Telah mendapat putusan yang mempunyai kekuatan hukum tetap Resolved (final and binding)	32	1
Dalam Proses Penyelesaian Ongoing Process	78	6
Total	110	7

Perkara perdata yang dihadapi Bank di tahun 2020 antara lain disebabkan oleh:

- Keberatan atas lelang jaminan.
- Sengketa antara Debitur dengan pihak ketiga yang mengaku sebagai pemilik awal dari barang jaminan yang menjadi agunan di Bank.
- Keberatan atas perhitungan Bank terhadap nilai outstanding kewajiban Debitur.

The Bank's civil cases in 2020 were, among other caused by the following:

- Objection to the auction of collateral.
- Dispute between the debtor and third party claiming to be the original owner of the item held as collateral in the Bank.
- Objection to the Bank's calculation of the outstanding value of debtor's liabilities.

Pokok Perkara/ Gugatan dan Status Penyelesaian

Berikut adalah 3 (tiga) perkara perdata dengan nilai perkara terbesar yang dihadapi Bank sampai dengan 31 Desember 2020:

Cases/Lawsuits Facts and Settlement Status

The following are the 3 (three) civil cases with the largest case values faced by the Bank up to December 31st, 2020:

No.	Pokok Perkara Cases	Para Pihak Parties	Nilai Perkara Case Value	Status Penyelesaian Settlement Status
1.	Gugatan pembatalan sertifikat milik Debitur yang diterbitkan oleh BPN. Sertifikat merupakan jaminan atas kredit Debitur di Bank OCBC NISP. Lawsuit for the cancellation of the Debtor's certificate issued by the Indonesian National Land Office. The certificate was collateral for Debtor's loan from Bank OCBC NISP.	Penggugat: S Bank sebagai Tergugat Intervensi Plaintiff: S Bank as Defendant in Intervention	Rp 54,500,000,000	Bank telah menang pada tingkat PN, PT, MA, saat ini dalam proses PK. The Bank has won at the District Court, High Court, Supreme Court, currently in the PK process.
2.	Gugatan pihak ketiga dengan Debitor atas piutang yang diberikan, dalam gugatan meminta Bank untuk tidak mengalihkan jaminan kepada siapa pun. Third party's lawsuit with Debtor on borrowing, regarding the request to the Bank to not transferring the collateral to any other parties.	Penggugat: I Bank (Selaku Turut Tergugat) Plaintiff: I Bank (As Co-Defendants)	Rp 4,579,834,272	Bank telah memenangkan perkara di tingkat Pengadilan Negeri, dan saat ini perkara sedang diperiksa di tingkat Pengadilan Tinggi. The Bank has won the litigation at the District Court, and currently undergoing examination at the High Court.

No.	Pokok Perkara Cases	Para Pihak Parties	Nilai Perkara Case Value	Status Penyelesaian Settlement Status
3.	Gugatan mengenai saldo hutang Debitor dan permohonan keringanan cicilan. Lawsuit on Debtor's debt balance and request on installment	Penggugat: A Bank (Selaku Tergugat) Plaintiff: A Bank (As a Defendant)	Rp2,400,000,000	Bank telah memenangkan perkara di tingkat Pengadilan Negeri, Pengadilan Tinggi dan Mahkamah Agung. Saat ini sedang Proses Peninjauan Kembali. The Bank has won the case at the District Court, High Court and Supreme Court. Currently is undergoing Re-Assessment Process.

Risiko yang Dihadapi Bank atas Tuntutan/Gugatan

Terkait perkara penting yang dihadapi Bank selama tahun 2020, tidak ditemukan perkara yang memiliki dampak negatif yang material terhadap kondisi keuangan dan keberlangsungan usaha Bank di kemudian hari.

Risks Faced by the Bank related to Claims/Lawsuits

With regards to the significant cases faced by the Bank in 2020, no cases were found to have had a material negative impact on the Bank's future financial conditions and business continuity.

Perkara Penting yang Dihadapi Anggota Direksi dan/atau Anggota Dewan Komisaris

Sepanjang tahun 2020, tidak terdapat perkara penting yang dihadapi Bank yang melibatkan anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Significant Cases Faced by Members of the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Commissioners

During 2020, there were no significant cases faced by the Bank that involved the members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

Pengaruh terhadap kondisi Bank

Terkait perkara penting yang dihadapi Bank selama tahun 2020, tidak ditemukan perkara yang memiliki dampak negatif yang material terhadap kondisi keuangan dan keberlangsungan usaha Bank di kemudian hari.

Impact on the Bank's condition

With regards to the significant cases faced by the Bank in 2020, no cases were found to have had a material negative impact on the Bank's future financial conditions and business continuity.

TRANSAKSI YANG MENGANDUNG BENTURAN KEPENTINGAN

CONFLICT OF INTEREST TRANSACTIONS

Selama tahun 2020 tidak terdapat transaksi yang mengandung benturan kepentingan yang dapat merugikan Bank atau mengurangi keuntungan Bank.

In 2020, there were no transactions that contained conflicts of interest that could potentially harm the Bank or its profitability.

SANKSI ADMINISTRATIF

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTION

Sepanjang tahun 2020, tidak terdapat sanksi administratif yang memberatkan dan berdampak signifikan bagi perusahaan.

No administrative sanctions that affected or significantly impacted the Bank during 2020.

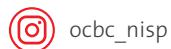
AKSES INFORMASI

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Bank berkomitmen memberikan kemudahan bagi para pemangku kepentingan untuk mengakses berbagai informasi terkait Bank, seperti informasi kinerja perusahaan, aksi korporasi, informasi produk dan promosi, pelayanan nasabah, dan lain-lain melalui situs web www.ocbcnisp.com, dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Sejalan dengan aspirasinya untuk menginspirasi masyarakat Indonesia agar terus melaju lebih jauh, mengubah tantangan menjadi peluang dan terus bertransformasi, Bank OCBC NISP mentransformasi tampilan website Bank OCBC NISP (ocbcnisp.com) menjadi lebih segar dan informatif dengan penguatan pada sisi *User Interface* (UI) dan *User Experience* (UX) yang lebih baik.

The Bank is committed to provide convenience for the stakeholders to access various information, such as on the Bank's performance, corporate actions, product information and promotion, customer service, and other information through the website, www.ocbcnisp.com, both in Bahasa Indonesia and English. Aligned with its aspiration to inspire Indonesian people to go beyond, turning challenges into opportunities and continuing to transform, Bank OCBC NISP transformed the appearance of Bank OCBC NISP's website (ocbcnisp.com) to be more fresh and more informative by strengthening the *User Interface* (UI) and *User Experience* (UX) which.

Platform komunikasi digital lainnya juga dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mendapatkan informasi mengenai Bank, yaitu:



ocbc_nisp



@bankocbcnisp



Bank OCBC NISP



Bank OCBC NISP

The Bank's information may also be accessed through other digital communication platforms, among others:



@taytbfest



@ruangmenyalaya



@onmelajujuah



@tanyaocbcnisp

Untuk mewujudkan komitmen Bank dalam menyediakan akses dan kemudahan informasi bagi para pemangku kepentingan, Bank terus membina hubungan baik dan membangun kerja sama yang erat dengan media dalam menyampaikan informasi perusahaan secara berkala. Hal ini dilaksanakan melalui:

24

berita pers didistribusikan
news releases

8

acara media dilaksanakan
media events

3,235

artikel positif mengenai Bank terbit baik di
media online, cetak dan TV
positive articles about the Bank through
online, print and TV media

KODE ETIK

Sebagai upaya Bank dalam menerapkan prinsip tata kelola yang berkualitas, Bank memiliki Kode Etik sebagai aturan dasar yang diberlakukan dan harus dipenuhi oleh seluruh karyawan, Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris.

Pokok-pokok Kode Etik:

1. Mematuhi peraturan dan perundangan;
2. Menghindari benturan kepentingan;
3. Menjaga kerahasiaan data dan informasi nasabah dan Bank;
4. Melakukan pencatatan dan pelaporan dengan benar;
5. Menolak pencucian uang dan pembiayaan terorisme;
6. Melarang "Insider Trading";
7. Menjaga aset dan reputasi Perusahaan;
8. Tidak berafiliasi dengan partai politik;
9. Menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang sehat;
10. Berkomitmen terhadap tanggung jawab sosial dan lingkungan.

Penyebarluasan/Sosialisasi Kode Etik dan Upaya Penegakannya

Sosialisasi Kode Etik dilakukan secara berkala oleh Bank melalui e-learning wajib dan setiap karyawan diharuskan untuk memberikan pernyataan telah membaca, mengetahui dan berjanji untuk mematuhi Kode Etik Bank. Karyawan juga setiap saat dapat mengakses Kode Etik pada situs internal Bank.

Upaya penegakan Kode Etik di Bank dilakukan dengan mengintegrasikan Kode Etik ke dalam Perjanjian Kerja Bersama (PKB) dan menetapkan mekanisme pemberian sanksi terhadap pelanggaran Kode Etik ke dalam Kebijakan Pemberian Sanksi.

Sanksi Untuk Masing-Masing Jenis Pelanggaran

Jika ditemukan adanya pelanggaran Kode Etik, Bank dapat memberikan sanksi minimal Surat Peringatan Kedua

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Bank has a Code of Conduct in place as an effort in implementing quality governance principles. The Code of Conduct as the basic rules and shall be adhered by all employees, Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

Code of Conduct Principles:

1. Comply with the laws and regulations;
2. Avoid of conflicts of interests;
3. Protect customers and Bank data confidentially;
4. Record and report correctly;
5. Against of money-laundering and terrorism-financing;
6. Prohibition of "Insider Trading";
7. Protect the Bank's assets and reputation;
8. No affiliations with political parties;
9. Develop healthy work environment;
10. Commit to social and environmental responsibility.

Code of Conduct Dissemination and Enforcement Efforts

Code of Conduct dissemination is regularly done through mandatory e-learning and every employee is required to provide a statement that they have read, acknowledge, and pledge to comply with the Bank's Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct is also accessible through the Bank's internal website.

Code of Conduct enforcement is done by integrating it into a Collective Labor Agreement (CLA) and establishing violations sanction mechanisms into the Sanctions Policy.

Sanctions for each Type of Violation

In the event of a Code of Conduct violation, the Bank may impose minimum sanctions of a Second Warning Letter by taking into account the faults that occurred and its

dengan memperhatikan kesalahan yang terjadi serta dampak yang timbul. Sanksi bagi pelaku pelanggaran Kode Etik serta pihak yang ikut bertanggung jawab akan diputuskan berdasarkan keputusan *Disciplinary Council* atau *Human Capital Council*.

Jumlah Pelanggaran Kode Etik dan Sanksi yang Diberikan

Selama tahun 2020, Bank mencatat 2 (dua) kasus pelanggaran Kode Etik. Dari jumlah tersebut, seluruhnya telah ditangani dan masing-masing sanksi yang diberikan berupa surat peringatan.

PEMBELIAN KEMBALI SAHAM DAN/ATAU OBLIGASI BANK

Selama tahun 2020, Bank tidak melakukan transaksi Pembelian Kembali Obligasi, namun melakukan Pembelian Kembali Saham.

Kebijakan dalam Melakukan Pembelian Kembali Saham Pada Tahun 2020

Sesuai dengan keputusan RUPST tanggal 2 April 2020, Bank telah melakukan pembelian kembali saham pada tanggal 8 - 9 Juli 2020 dengan harga rata-rata per saham Rp745, dengan jumlah 400.000 saham dari total saham yang diterbitkan dan disetor penuh, dalam rangka pemberian remunerasi yang bersifat variabel kepada manajemen dan karyawan untuk memenuhi POJK No.45/POJK.03/2015 dan telah melaporkan kepada OJK dengan surat No.005/CPDDCDU/MG/BB/VII/2020 tertanggal 9 Juli 2020.

Tidak terdapat perubahan laba per saham sehubungan dengan pelaksanaan pembelian kembali saham pada tahun 2020.

PEMBERIAN DANA UNTUK KEGIATAN SOSIAL DAN/ATAU KEGIATAN POLITIK

Bank tidak pernah terlibat dalam kegiatan politik dan tidak memberikan bantuan untuk kegiatan politik. Sebaliknya, sejalan dengan visi dan misi untuk menjadi mitra terpercaya untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup, Bank secara konsisten terus berupaya memberikan kontribusi optimal pada kegiatan sosial dalam penerapan tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan.

Untuk tahun buku 2020, Bank mengalokasikan dana untuk kegiatan Tanggung Jawab Sosial sejumlah Rp3,8 miliar untuk dukungan dalam bidang pendidikan, kesehatan dan lingkungan serta kemanusiaan. Informasi kegiatan CSR Bank disajikan pada Laporan Keberlanjutan halaman 192.

PENYEDIAAN DANA KEPADA PIHAK TERKAIT DAN PENYEDIAAN DANA BESAR

Dalam pelaksanaan penyediaan dana pada pihak terkait atau pihak berelasi, Bank telah merumuskan kebijakan dalam bentuk peraturan dan prosedur tertulis sebagai

impacts. Sanctions for the Code of Conduct violators and those who are responsible will be stipulated based on the decision of the Disciplinary Council or Human Capital Council.

Number of Code of Conduct Violations and Sanctions

During 2020, the Bank recorded 2 (two) cases of Code of Conduct violations. Of these, all have been handled and each sanction was given with a warning letter.

SHARES BUYBACK AND/OR BONDS BUYBACK

The Bank did not conduct any Bonds Buyback in 2020 however enacted a Shares Buyback transaction.

Policy in Shares Buyback In 2020

Pursuant to the AGMS resolution dated April 2nd, 2020, the shares buyback was conducted on July 8th – 9th, 2020 with average price per share buyback of Rp745, amounted to 400,000 shares of the total issued and fully paid shares. The shares buyback was intended to provide variable remuneration to management and employees to fulfill POJK No.45/POJK.03/2015. The Bank has reported the shares buyback to OJK through letter No. 005/CPDD-CDU/MG/BB/VII/2020 dated July 9th, 2020.

There was no change in earning per share in relation to the shares buyback in 2020.

FUNDING FOR SOCIAL AND/OR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The Bank has never been involved in political activities nor provided assistance for political activities. Conversely, in line with the Bank's vision and mission to be the trusted partner to enrich quality of life, the Bank continuously endeavors to provide optimal contributions to social activities as part of its corporate social responsibility.

For the 2020 fiscal year, the Bank allocated Rp3.8 billion for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to support the education, health and environment also humanity. Information on the Bank's CSR activities is presented in Sustainability Report on page 192.

PROVISION OF FUNDS TO RELATED PARTY AND LARGE EXPOSURE

The Bank has formulated policies for provision of funds to related party in the form of rules and procedures as part of its prudential banking principle. The policies are

bagian dari prinsip kehati-hatian. Kebijakan tersebut selalu diperbarui, agar sesuai dengan hukum dan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku.

Dewan Komisaris berperan dalam melakukan pengawasan untuk memastikan penyediaan dana pada pihak terkait telah sesuai dengan hukum dan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku.

Selama tahun 2020, Penyediaan Dana Kepada Pihak Terkait (*related party*) dan Penyediaan Dana Besar (*large exposure*), telah dilaksanakan Bank sesuai dengan ketentuan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, dan tidak terdapat pelampauan dan/atau pelanggaran atas penyediaan dana, baik kepada pihak tidak terkait maupun pihak terkait.

continuously updated to align with the prevailing laws and regulations.

The Board of Commissioners undertakes a monitoring role to ensure that provision of funds related parties are aligned with the prevailing laws and regulations.

In 2020, provision of funds related party and large exposures were implemented according to the applicable laws and regulations, and there were no exceeds and/or violations of the lending, both to non-related party and related party.

Penyediaan Dana Funding	Debitur Debtors	TOTAL Nominal (dalam Rp Juta) Nominal (in Rp Million)
Kepada Pihak Terkait To Related Parties	196	2,166,183
Kepada Debitur Inti Main debitur		
Individu Individual	1	1,883,400
Grup Group	24	69,352,688

RENCANA STRATEGIS BANK

Bank akan terus melanjutkan upaya untuk menjaga pertumbuhan bisnis yang sehat dan berkelanjutan dengan tetap berpedoman kuat pada prinsip kehati-hatian serta menjaga penerapan prinsip-prinsip tata kelola yang baik pada setiap kegiatan usaha bank. Upaya transformasi digital juga akan terus dilakukan untuk mengantisipasi perkembangan teknologi informasi dan disruptif digital, baik melalui strategi “*beyond traditional banking*”, kolaborasi dengan start up ataupun layanan Business to Business (B2B). Sementara itu, upaya pendanaan yang bertanggung jawab juga akan terus dilakukan untuk mendukung pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan atau *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), sebagaimana yang telah dituangkan dalam Rencana Aksi Keuangan Berkelanjutan (RAKB) Bank OCBC NISP.

Rencana Jangka Pendek

Bank telah merumuskan langkah-langkah strategis yang akan ditempuh guna mencapai visi dan misi yang baru, di antaranya sebagai berikut:

1. Memperkuat model bisnis dengan:
 - Mengembangkan dan memperkuat proposisi untuk segmen Retail dan Business Banking.
 - Melanjutkan upaya untuk meningkatkan pendalamannya dan jumlah nasabah dengan cara-cara yang inovatif.
 - Menyusun strategi industri khusus di bidang kesehatan dan pendidikan.
 - Menyelaraskan jaringan kantor sebagai bagian dari strategi transformasi, sehingga terjadi layanan yang saling menunjang antara layanan digital dan layanan jaringan kantor.

THE BANK'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The Bank will continue its efforts to maintain healthy and sustainable business growth while still adhering to the strong principles of prudence as well as maintaining the implementation of the principles of good governance in all business activities of the bank. Digital transformation efforts will also continue to be made to anticipate developments in information technology and digital disruption, either through the “*beyond traditional banking*” strategy, collaboration with start-ups or Business to Business (B2B) services. Meanwhile, responsible funding efforts will also continue to be carried out to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as outlined in the Bank OCBC NISP Sustainable Finance Action Plan (RAKB).

Short Term Plan

The Bank has formulated strategic measures to achieve its new vision and mission, including:

1. Strengthening business model by:
 - Developing and strengthening the propositions for Retail and Business Banking segments.
 - Continuing its efforts to deepen customer relationship and increase customer acquisition innovatively.
 - Formulating specific industrial strategies in health and education.
 - Harmonizing office networks as part of our transformation strategy to support digital services and office network services.

2. Melanjutkan transformasi di bidang *network, integrated channel, operations and IT, human capital* dan *data analytics*.
3. Melanjutkan upaya untuk memperkuat *brand* Bank OCBC NISP dengan terus menyelaraskan inisiatif pemasaran di seluruh jaringan komunikasi yang fokus kepada upaya untuk meningkatkan akuisisi nasabah, *wealth management, product holding*, loyalitas nasabah serta jumlah pengguna aktif layanan digital Bank.
4. Terus meningkatkan efektivitas pelaksanaan tiga lini penjagaan (*three lines of defense*) secara efektif.
5. Mengoptimalkan sinergi dengan antara lain dengan fokus pada *wealth management*, pengembangan *future capability* serta kolaborasi pengembangan ekosistem.

Rencana Jangka Menengah dan Panjang

Bank telah menetapkan langkah-langkah strategis jangka menengah dan panjang (3-5 tahun) dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

1. Peningkatan penyaluran kredit dengan tetap memperhatikan arahan pertumbuhan kredit dan mempertahankan rasio kredit bermasalah sesuai dengan ketentuan regulator.
2. Peningkatan penghimpunan dana dengan tetap berfokus pada produk dengan suku bunga rendah, sehingga struktur pendanaan diharapkan menjadi lebih baik dan biaya dana menjadi lebih efisien.
3. Peningkatan kontribusi pendapatan non bunga, di samping mengintensifkan pembuatan paket produk dan penjualan silang, Bank juga akan meluncurkan berbagai produk, jasa, dan fitur-fitur terkini yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan nasabah.
4. Peningkatan efisiensi dan produktivitas, antara lain; melalui pengendalian biaya operasional, perbaikan proses dan digitalisasi secara menyeluruh serta meningkatkan produktivitas jaringan kantor dan ATM.

TRANSPARANSI KONDISI KEUANGAN DAN NON KEUANGAN BANK

Informasi kondisi keuangan Bank telah dituangkan secara jelas dan transparan dalam beberapa laporan, di antaranya sebagai berikut:

Transparansi Kondisi Keuangan

1. Laporan Tahunan, antara lain mencakup:
 - a. Ikhtisar Data Keuangan Penting, Laporan Dewan Komisaris, Laporan Direksi, Profil Perusahaan, Tinjauan Bisnis, Tinjauan Pendukung Bisnis, Tinjauan Keuangan, Tata Kelola Perusahaan, Manajemen Risiko, dan Laporan Keberlanjutan.
 - b. Laporan Keuangan Tahunan yang telah diaudit oleh Akuntan Publik dan Kantor Akuntan Publik yang terdaftar di OJK.
 - c. Pernyataan Pertanggungjawaban Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi atas kebenaran isi Laporan Tahunan yang ditandatangani oleh seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris dan anggota Direksi.

2. Continuing the transformation of networks, integrated channels, operations and IT, human capital and data analytics.
3. Strengthening Bank OCBC NISP's brand by continually aligning marketing initiatives across communication network that focus on efforts to improve customer acquisition, wealth management, product holding, customer loyalty and the number of active users of digital services.
4. Improving the effectiveness of three lines of defense.
5. Optimizing synergies with OCBC Group, including focusing on wealth management, future capability development and collaborative ecosystem development.

Medium and Long Term Plans

The Bank has established the following medium and long-term (3 to 5 years) strategic measures:

1. Increasing lending with due observance to loan growth direction and maintaining the non-performing loan ratio in compliance with regulations.
2. Increasing funds collection by remaining focused on products with low interest rates to improve the financing structure and enhance cost efficiency.
3. Increasing fee-based income contributions, as well as intensifying product bundling and cross selling. The Bank will also launch several products and services with customized features that meet customer needs.
4. Intensifying efficiency and productivity through end-to-end control of operational costs, process improvement, and digitalization, as well as increasing office and ATM network productivities.

TRANSPARENCY OF THE BANK'S FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

The Bank's financial condition has been clearly and transparently communicated in several reports, including:

Financial Condition Transparency

1. Annual Report, which includes:
 - a. Financial Highlights, Board of Commissioners' Report, Board of Directors' Report, Company Profile, Business Review, Business Function Review, Financial Review, Corporate Governance, Risk Management, and Sustainability Report.
 - b. Audited Annual Financial Statements by a Public Accountant and Public Accounting Firm registered at OJK.
 - c. The Board of Commissioners' and Board of Directors' Statements on the accuracy of the Annual Report's contents, signed by all members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.

2. Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Triwulan

Bank secara rutin mengumumkan Laporan Keuangan Publikasi secara triwulanan melalui surat kabar berbahasa Indonesia yang mempunyai peredaran luas serta disajikan pada situs Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

3. Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Bulanan

Bank memublikasikan Laporan Keuangan Publikasi Bulanan di situs Bank www.ocbcnisp.com dalam format sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK.

2. Quarterly Financial Statements

The Bank routinely announces the quarterly Financial Statements in the nation-wide Indonesian newspapers and presents it on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com.

3. Monthly Financial Statements

The Bank publishes the Monthly Financial Statements on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com, in compliance with the OJK's format.

Transparansi Kondisi Non-Keuangan

Bank telah memberikan informasi mengenai produk Bank secara jelas, akurat dan terkini. Informasi tersebut dapat diperoleh secara mudah oleh Nasabah, antara lain dalam bentuk brosur yang dapat diperoleh di setiap Kantor Bank dan/atau dalam bentuk informasi elektronik melalui Call Center Bank atau situs web Bank www.ocbcnisp.com.

Bagi Nasabah yang ingin menyampaikan keluhan dan/atau saran, Bank telah menyediakan berbagai saluran komunikasi seperti Call Center Bank, menu Hubungi Kami pada situs web Bank, dan @tanyaocbcnisp (akun twitter).

Bagi *stakeholder* lainnya, seperti pemegang saham dan regulator, situs web Bank juga telah menyajikan berbagai informasi kondisi non-keuangan lainnya seperti Laporan Implementasi GCG, Struktur Pemegang Saham, Kegiatan Perusahaan melalui Siaran Pers, Penerimaan Penghargaan, dan lain-lain.

Kesiapan Tata Kelola Bank pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19

Mengedepankan dan mengutamakan keselamatan dan kesehatan semua pihak

Pandemi COVID-19 menjadi momentum bagi Bank untuk bertransformasi dalam menjalankan cara kerja yang baru. Menanggapi wabah COVID-19 di Indonesia, Bank memfokuskan upaya untuk memastikan kesehatan dan keselamatan karyawan dan nasabah sambil terus memberikan layanan perbankan yang prima.

Bank mengidentifikasi empat bidang sebagai respon yang sejalan dengan anjuran Pemerintah dan Regulator terkait pandemi, yaitu:

Kesiapan Operasional. Sejak COVID-19 dinyatakan sebagai Bencana Nasional Non-alam di Indonesia, Bank memastikan layanan perbankan yang prima melalui kesiapan operasional dengan tetap menjaga kesehatan dan keselamatan karyawan dan nasabah.

- Bank menerapkan pembatasan sosial skala besar dengan mengaplikasikan kebijakan bekerja dari rumah (WFH), *split operation*, flexible working hours dan inisiatif lainnya. 80% karyawan di kantor pusat dan 60% karyawan di kantor cabang.
- Bank menerapkan beberapa penyesuaian operasional kantor cabang dengan penerapan protokol kesehatan yang ketat seperti: membersihkan kantor dengan disinfektan secara teratur (terutama di tempat umum)

Non-Financial Condition Transparency

The Bank has provided clear, accurate and updated product information. Such information is easily accessible by the Customers, among others brochures that may be easily attained in every Branch Office by the customers, and/or electronic information through the Bank's Call Center or website www.ocbcnisp.com.

For Customers complaints and/or recommendations, the Bank has provided several communication channels, such as Call Center, online Contact Us menu at the Bank's website, and through @tanyaocbcnisp (twitter account).

For other stakeholders such as shareholders and regulators, the Bank's website presents various other non-financial condition information such as GCG Implementation Report, Shareholders Structure, Corporate Actions through Press Releases, Awards, and etc.

Bank's Governance Readiness During COVID-19's Pandemic

Prioritizing the safety and health of all stakeholders

The Bank saw the COVID-19's pandemic as a momentum to carry out a comprehensive transformation in creating new ways of working. Responding to the COVID-19's outbreak in Indonesia, the Bank has focused its efforts to ensure the health and safety of the employees and customers while continuing to provide excellent banking services.

Four areas that the Bank has identified and implemented in response to this pandemic which are aligned with government instructions, includes:

Operational Readiness. As COVID-19 pandemic spread in an exponential speed, the Bank has ensured excellent banking services through operational readiness and taken excellent care of employees and customers' health and safety.

- Bank applied a large-scale implementation of social distancing, by applying Work from Home (WFH), split operations, flexible working hours and other corporate initiatives. More than 80% employees in head office applied WFH and nearly 60% of branch offices.
- Bank has made several adjustments to operational activities with strict hygiene protocols implementation, such as : cleaning offices with disinfectant regularly (especially in public areas) such as elevators and ATMs,

antara lain lift dan ATM, menyediakan pembersih tangan di lokasi yang mudah dijangkau dan mengukur suhu tubuh serta pengaturan jaga jarak.

- Bagi karyawan yang masih harus berangkat ke kantor, Bank menyediakan *hand sanitizer*, sarung tangan, masker wajah serta multi vitamin untuk menjamin kesehatannya.
- Bermitra dengan salah satu penyedia layanan kesehatan daring untuk memberikan konsultasi kesehatan melalui aplikasi bagi karyawan kami yang merasa tidak enak badan sehingga tidak perlu ke rumah sakit jika tidak mendesak

Kesiapan Layanan. Bank memastikan layanan yang prima untuk membantu nasabah, baik individual maupun korporasi.

- Bank mendorong nasabah untuk menggunakan solusi *Banking from Home* melalui ONE Mobile dan Velocity@ocbcnisp.
- Bank meluncurkan dan mengkomunikasikan secara aktif program relaksasi pinjaman kepada nasabah bisnis, terutama para pelaku UKM. Untuk nasabah individu, Bank menerapkan penyesuaian biaya dan suku bunga kartu kredit.
- Bank juga memberikan rangkaian edukasi keuangan untuk berbagi informasi atau tips terbaru dalam mengelola kebutuhan keuangannya. Informasi kegiatan edukasi ini disajikan pada Laporan Keberlanjutan halaman 227-228.

Aksi Sosial. Bank melakukan upaya luar biasa untuk mendukung komunitas Bank, terutama di saat yang penuh tantangan ini. Bank mengalokasikan kembali dana CSR dan dana korporasi untuk program bantuan kemanusiaan, informasi lebih lanjut disajikan pada Laporan Keberlanjutan halaman 227-231.

KEBIJAKAN ANTI KORUPSI

Salah satu cara Bank dalam menjaga integritas dan kepercayaan publik adalah dengan penerapan berbagai kebijakan, antara lain kebijakan anti pencucian uang dan pencegahan pendanaan terorisme (APU-PPT), kebijakan pengadaan barang dan jasa, kebijakan larangan penerimaan hadiah, kebijakan *whistleblowing*, dan kebijakan *anti-fraud*. Dengan penerapan kebijakan yang menyeluruh di setiap aktivitas Bank yang berisiko, diharapkan dapat mengurangi ruang gerak dan peluang bagi siapapun untuk melakukan tindakan korupsi dan gratifikasi.

Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang dan/atau Jasa di Lingkungan Bank

Seluruh kegiatan pengelolaan terhadap proses pengadaan barang dan/atau jasa di lingkungan Bank senantiasa didasarkan pada kebutuhan dari pengguna maupun kebutuhan Korporat dengan skala distribusi secara nasional.

providing hand sanitizers in easily accessible locations and measuring body temperature and enforced a safe distance for the queue.

- For those who still need to go to the office, the Bank provided hand sanitizer, gloves, face mask as well as multi-vitamin to ensure their health.
- The Bank has also partnered with one of online health provider to provide health consultation via apps for our employees who are feeling unwell, so they don't need to go to hospital if not urgent.

Service Readiness. We go beyond our services to help our customers, both retail & corporate customer.

- The Bank encourages the customers to utilize the Banking from Home solution using ONE Mobil for individual customers and Velocity@ocbcnisp for corporate customers.
- Bank launch and actively communicated the loan relaxation to the customers, especially small-medium business players. For individual customers, the Bank has also implemented credit card's cost and interest rate adjustment.
- Bank also has provided financial education series to share the latest information or tips in order to manage their financial needs. Bank's education program is presented in Sustainability Report on page 227-228.

Social Action. the Bank has made extraordinary effort to lift-up its communities, especially in this challenging time. The Bank has reallocated the CSR and Corporate budget for humanitarian relief program, where further information is presented in Sustainability Report on page 227-231.

ANTI CORRUPTION POLICY

One of the measures taken by the Bank in maintaining integrity and public trust is by implementing various policies, including anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML-CFT) policy, procurement policy, the no-gift acceptance policy and whistleblowing policy, and anti-fraud policy. The integrated policies implemented in all Bank activities at-risk are expected to reduce the space and opportunity for anyone to commit acts of corruption and gratification.

Policy of Goods and/or Services Procurement within the Bank

All management activities on the procurement process of goods and/or services within the Bank are constantly based on the User and corporate needs with a national distribution scale.

Agar pelaksanaan pengadaan barang dan/atau jasa terkoordinasi dengan baik, Bank memiliki beberapa kebijakan yang menjadi pedoman bagi para pihak yang terkait, antara lain:

1. Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang dan/atau Jasa.
2. Prosedur Perencanaan dan Penyusunan *Budget* Pengadaan Barang dan/atau Jasa.
3. Prosedur *Vendor Management*.

Dalam menjalankan operasi/usahanya, Bank tidak sepenuhnya menggunakan sumber daya internal. Bank memanfaatkan jasa pihak ketiga terkait pengadaan alat tulis kantor, teknologi informasi, jasa konsultan, jasa rekrutmen *security, office boy*, dan lain lain, sedangkan untuk menjalankan bisnis intinya, Bank tidak menggunakan jasa pemasok ekstern. Informasi lengkap dapat diakses di www.ocbcnisp.com.

Kebijakan Pengelolaan Penerimaan Hadiah

Kebijakan Pengelolaan Penerimaan Hadiah melarang Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, anggota komite di bawah Dewan Komisaris, karyawan Bank dan/atau keluarga inti menerima pemberian dari pihak ekstern mana pun yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan Bank.

Kebijakan Pengelolaan Penerimaan Hadiah di Bank mengatur:

1. Larangan untuk menerima atau meminta hadiah dalam bentuk apa pun dari pihak ekstern.
2. Kewajiban menolak dan mengembalikan hadiah dari pihak ekstern.
3. Kewajiban deklarasi dan penyerahan hadiah yang terpaksa diterima.

SISTEM WHISTLEBLOWING

Bank memiliki program *whistleblowing* sebagai sarana komunikasi yang bersifat rahasia sehingga karyawan dan/atau pihak ekstern tidak merasa khawatir atau sungkan untuk melaporkan tindakan penyalahgunaan wewenang, tindakan *fraud*, atau pelanggaran kode etik perusahaan, baik yang dilakukan oleh karyawan dari tingkat paling bawah sampai dengan tingkat yang paling tinggi.

Penyampaian Laporan Pelanggaran

Laporan pelanggaran dapat disampaikan lisan atau tertulis melalui *channel* sebagai berikut:

1. Melalui e-mail whistleblowing@ocbcnisp.com
2. Ditujukan ke Kepala Divisi Audit Internal, Kepala Divisi Operational Risk Management, Kepala Divisi Human Capital Services, atau Tim Penanganan *Fraud* (TPF).
3. Ditujukan kepada Presiden Direktur atau Presiden Komisaris jika merasa kurang nyaman untuk melaporkan kepada pejabat yang sudah ditunjuk.
4. Melalui website <https://whistleblowing.ocbcnisp.com>

In order to achieve a proper coordination in implementing procurement of goods and/or services, the Bank has several policies as guidance for the related parties, among others:

1. Policy of Goods and/or Services Procurement.
2. Procedure of Planning and Goods and/or Services Procurement Budget Making.
3. Procedure of Vendor Management.

In conducting its operation/business, the Bank does not only use internal resources. The Bank also engage external vendors' services in relation to the procurement of office stationaries, information technology, consultant services, security recruitment services, office boy, etc, meanwhile the Bank does not use the external vendors' services to run its main business. Detail information can be accessed in www.ocbcnisp.com.

No-Gift Acceptance Policy

No-gift acceptance stipulates by the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, the Sharia Supervisory Board, committee members of the Board of Commissioners, Bank employees and/or their direct dependents the prohibition on receiving gifts from any external parties, which relate to Bank activities.

The Bank's Gratuity Policy regulates the following:

1. Prohibition on receiving or requesting gifts in any form from external parties.
2. Obligation to refuse and return gifts from external parties.
3. Obligation to declare and handover of gifts unable to return.

WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

The Bank has in place the whistleblowing program as a confidential communication tool to provide ease or prevent reluctance by employees and/or external parties to report acts of abuse of authority, acts of fraud, or violations of the company's code of ethics, whether carried out by employees from the lowest to the highest levels.

Whistleblowing Report Submission

The fraud reports can be submitted verbally or in writing through the following channel:

1. Via e-mail whistleblowing@ocbcnisp.com
2. Addressed to the Internal Audit Division Head, Operational Risk Management Division Head, Human Capital Services Division Head, or Fraud Management Team (TPF).
3. Addressed to the President Director or President Commissioner if uncomfortable reporting to the appointed officials.
4. Through the website, <https://whistleblowing.ocbcnisp.com>

Program Perlindungan Pelapor

Untuk melindungi pelapor dari tindakan yang merugikan, Human Capital Services Division Head menugaskan *Whistleblowing Protection Officer* untuk memberikan perlindungan kepada pelapor.

Penanganan Pengaduan

• Investigasi

Semua laporan pengaduan yang diterima akan dilakukan proses investigasi oleh unit kerja yang independen yaitu Tim Penanganan *Fraud* (TPF).

• Pelaporan

Laporan statistik *whistleblowing* dipresentasikan dalam *Fraud Council*, Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko. Untuk laporan *whistleblowing* yang berdampak signifikan akan dilaporkan kepada Presiden Direktur.

• Sanksi

Bank memberikan sanksi yang tegas kepada karyawan yang bersalah. Keputusan sanksi diputuskan oleh *Disciplinary Council*.

Pihak yang Mengelola Pengaduan

Empat pihak yang menangani pengaduan *fraud* sebagai tindak lanjut dari pelaporan :

1. *Tim Penanganan Fraud*: investigasi seluruh laporan pengaduan.
2. *Human Capital Services Division Head*: memberikan perlindungan kepada pelapor.
3. *Disciplinary Council* memutuskan sanksi kepada pelaku yang terbukti bersalah.
4. *Operational Risk Management*: mengadministrasikan laporan hasil investigasi dan berkoordinasi dengan unit kerja terkait untuk menyiapkan langkah-langkah perbaikan dan mitigasi.

Jumlah Pengaduan yang Masuk

Sepanjang tahun 2020 telah diterima 10 laporan *whistleblowing* atas tindakan yang terindikasi *Fraud*, sebagaimana pada tabel di bawah.

Status laporan whistleblowing (WB) Status of whistleblowing (WB) report	2020
Jumlah laporan WB yang diterima Number of WB reports received	10
Jumlah laporan WB yang sudah selesai dilakukan investigasi Number of WB reports investigated	6
Jumlah laporan WB yang masih dalam proses investigasi Number of WB reports still under investigation	4
Jumlah laporan WB yang termasuk pelanggaran Number of WB reports including violations	5

Sanksi/Tindak Lanjut atas Pengaduan yang telah Selesai di Proses di tahun 2020

Dari 6 laporan pengaduan yang telah selesai diinvestigasi, terdapat 2 laporan pengaduan yang melibatkan oknum karyawan dan telah diberikan sanksi sesuai dengan keterlibatan masing-masing.

Whistleblowing Protection Program

To protect whistleblowers from unfair actions, the Human Capital Services Division Head appoints a Whistleblowing Protection Officer to provide protection to the whistleblowers.

Whistleblowing Handling

• Investigation

All complaints received will be investigated by an independent unit, namely the Fraud Handling Team.

• Reporting

The whistleblowing statistical report is presented to the Fraud Council, the Board Risk Committee and the Risk Monitoring Committee. Whistleblowing reports that have a significant impact will also be reported to the President Director.

• Sanctions

The Bank imposes strict sanctions on guilty employees. Sanction decisions are made by the Disciplinary Council.

Whistleblowing Management

Four parties handle fraud complaints as a whistleblowing follow up:

1. Fraud Handling Team: to investigate all complaint reports.
2. Human Capital Services Division Head: to provide protection to reporters.
3. The Disciplinary Council to impose sanctions on guilty offenders.
4. Operational Risk Management: to administer the investigation report and to coordinate with relevant unit in preparing improvements and mitigation efforts.

Whistleblowing Report Records

The following 10 whistleblowing reports were recorded during 2020, resulted from the indication of Fraud, as stated in below table.

Resolved Whistleblowing Sanctions/Follow Up in 2020

Of 6 whistleblowing reports that have been investigated, a total of 2 reports were involvement of Bank staff(s) and have been given sanctions in accordance with their respective involvement.

KECURANGAN INTERNAL

Kecurangan internal merupakan tindakan penyimpangan atau pembiaran yang sengaja dilakukan untuk mengelabui, menipu, atau memanipulasi Bank, nasabah, atau pihak lain yang terjadi di lingkungan Bank dan/atau menggunakan sarana Bank sehingga mengakibatkan Bank, nasabah, dan pihak lain menderita kerugian dan/atau pelaku *fraud* memperoleh keuntungan baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung yang dilakukan oleh seluruh jajaran organisasi Bank.

Bank menerapkan strategi *anti-fraud* yang terdiri dari empat pilar utama, yaitu:

1. Pencegahan
Tindakan pencegahan dilakukan untuk meminimalkan peluang terjadinya *fraud* antara lain melalui:
 - a. Sosialisasi Kesadaran Anti Fraud secara berkesinambungan
 - b. Identifikasi kerawanan
 - c. Kebijakan mengenal karyawan
2. Deteksi
Deteksi dilakukan untuk meminimalkan dampak atas kejadian *fraud* secara dini, antara lain:
 - a. Pemeriksaan dadakan yang dilakukan oleh Internal Audit atau unit kerja monitoring / *Quality Assurance*
 - b. Sistem pengawasan / *Surveillance*
 - c. Kebijakan dan mekanisme *whistleblowing*
3. Investigasi, Pelaporan & Sanksi
Investigasi, Pelaporan & Sanksi, dilakukan melalui:
 - a. Investigasi kejadian *fraud* dilakukan oleh petugas independen (Tim Penanganan *Fraud*).
 - b. Pelaporan kejadian *fraud* kepada *Fraud Council*, Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko (dengan Dewan Komisaris sebagai anggota).
 - c. Pelaporan kepada Regulator
 - d. Pemberian sanksi kepada pelaku dan pihak-pihak yang terlibat.
4. Pemantauan, Evaluasi dan Tindak Lanjut
Pemantauan terhadap tindak lanjut penanganan *fraud* dan perkembangan hasil perbaikan, dimonitor oleh *Fraud Council* dan ditelusuri oleh Audit Internal.

Sepanjang tahun 2020, dari pelaporan yang sudah selesai dilakukan investigasi tidak terdapat kejadian *internal fraud* yang dilakukan oleh karyawan dengan eksposur kerugian lebih dari Rp100 juta.

PERLINDUNGAN HAK KREDITUR

Untuk pelaksanaan tata Kelola yang baik, Bank berkewajiban memastikan terpenuhinya hak-hak kreditur dan menjaga kepercayaan kreditur terhadap Bank. Hal tersebut tertuang dalam perjanjian yang disepakati oleh kedua belah pihak, dan Bank menjalankan kewajiban sebagaimana yang diperjanjikan dengan tepat waktu serta berupaya menghindari keterlambatan maupun kelalaian yang berpotensi menimbulkan kerugian kedua belah pihak.

INTERNAL FRAUD

Internal fraud is an offense or omission deliberately carried out by the Bank's employees to defraud or manipulate the Bank, customers or other parties, which occur within the Bank's environment and/or by using the Bank's facilities that may cause potential losses and/or the fraud offenders to gain benefitss either directly or indirectly by all levels of the Bank's organization.

The Bank has implemented an anti-fraud strategy consisting of four main pillars:

1. Prevention
Preventive actions for minimizing the chance of fraud, including:
 - a. Anti Fraud awareness.
 - b. Identification of exposures.
 - c. Know your employee policy.
2. Detection
Detection is conducted to minimize the impact of possible fraud as early as possible, including:
 - a. Impromptu audit by the Internal Audit or monitoring / *Quality Assurance* unit.
 - b. Surveillance system.
 - c. Whistleblowing policy and mechanism.
3. Investigation, Reporting and Sanctions
Investigation, Reporting and Sanctions are carried out through:
 - a. Fraud investigations conducted by Independent officers.
 - b. Fraud reporting to Fraud Council, Board Risk Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee (with Board of Commissioners as members).
 - c. Reporting to Regulators.
 - d. Imposing sanctions on the offenders or the involved parties.
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-Up
Monitoring follow-up of fraud handling and improvement development is done by the Fraud Council and followed-up by Internal Audit.

During 2020,from investigated whistleblowing report,there is no internal fraud by employees with losses exposure of more than Rp100 million.

PROTECTION OF CREDITORS' RIGHTS

In implementing good corporate governance, the Bank is obliged to ensure creditors rights are protected, and they retain confidence in the Bank. It is outlined in the agreement between both parties, and the Bank fullfils its obligation in a timely manner and avoids delays or negligence that could potentially cause losses to both parties.

INFORMASI LAIN YANG TERKAIT DENGAN TATA KELOLA BANK

Dalam menjalankan aktivitasnya, tidak terdapat intervensi pemilik, perselisihan intern atau permasalahan yang timbul sebagai dampak kebijakan remunerasi pada Bank.

PENERAPAN PEDOMAN TATA KELOLA PERUSAHAAN TERBUKA

Bank mengungkapkan informasi mengenai penerapan POJK No.21/POJK.04/2015 tanggal 16 November 2015 dan SEOJK No.32/SEOJK.04/2015 tanggal 17 November 2015 tentang Pedoman Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka. Terkait hal tersebut, Bank telah melakukan berbagai aktivitas dalam rangka memenuhi rekomendasi tersebut seperti dijelaskan pada tabel di bawah ini:

Pemenuhan Pedoman Tata Kelola Perusahaan Terbuka

No.	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Keterangan Description
Aspek 1: Hubungan Perusahaan Terbuka dengan Pemegang Saham Dalam Menjamin Hak-Hak Pemegang Saham Aspect 1. Relationship between Public Company and Shareholders in Ensuring the Rights of the Shareholders		
Prinsip 1. Meningkatkan Nilai Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) Principle 1. Improving the Value of GMS Convention		
1.1	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki cara atau Terpenuhi. prosedur teknis pengumpulan suara (<i>voting</i>) Bank memiliki prosedur pengambilan suara (<i>voting</i>) secara terbuka dengan cara baik secara terbuka maupun tertutup mengangkat tangan sesuai dengan instruksi pilihan yang ditawarkan oleh Pimpinan yang mengedepankan independensi dan RUPS dengan mengedepankan independensi dan kepentingan pemegang saham sebagaimana dituangkan dalam Tata Tertib RUPS yang dibacakan dalam RUPS dan tersedia di situs web www.ocbcnisp.com sebelum RUPS. Compiled. Public Company has voting procedures either publicly or confidentially, which promotes independency and shareholders interest.	The Bank has an open voting system conducted through the raising of hands following the selected option offered by the GMS chairman that prioritizes the shareholders' independence and interests as stated in the GMS Rules which have been read out in the GMS and made available on the website www.ocbcnisp.com before the GMS.
1.2	Seluruh anggota Direksi dan anggota Dewan Komisaris Perusahaan Terbuka hadir dalam RUPS Tahunan. All Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners members attended the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.	Meskipun dalam situasi pandemi COVID-19, 7 (tujuh) dari 9 (sembilan) anggota Direksi dan 4 (empat) dari 9 (sembilan) anggota Dewan Komisaris Bank hadir dalam RUPS Tahunan 2020 secara fisik maupun telekonferensi. Even though in the COVID-19 pandemic situation, 7 (seven) out of 9 (nine) of the Board of Directors and 4 (four) of the total 9 (nine) members of the Board of Commissioners attended the 2020 Annual GMS.
1.3	Ringkasan risalah RUPS tersedia dalam Situs Web Perusahaan Terbuka paling sedikit selama 1 (satu) tahun. The GMS Summary is available on the company's website for at least 1 (one) year.	Terpenuhi. Ringkasan Risalah RUPS selama 5 (lima) tahun terakhir tersedia pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com Compiled. GMS summaries for the past 5 (five) years are available on the website at www.ocbcnisp.com
Prinsip 2. Meningkatkan Kualitas Komunikasi Perusahaan Terbuka dengan Pemegang Saham atau Investor. Principle 2. Improving the quality of Public Companies Communication with Shareholders or Investors		
2.1	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki suatu kebijakan komunikasi dengan pemegang saham atau investor. Public Company has a communication policy with shareholders or investors.	Terpenuhi. Bank telah memiliki Kebijakan mengenai Pemberian Informasi dan Laporan Kinerja kepada Investor dan Analis sejak tahun 2015. Komunikasi dengan pemegang saham dan investor dilaksanakan melalui pelaksanaan RUPS, Paparan Publik, Pertemuan dengan Analis, dan distribusi kinerja keuangan secara reguler. The Bank has a Policy on Information Disclosure and Performance Reports for the Investors and Analysts since 2015. Communication with shareholders and investors is conducted through the GMS, Public Expose, Analyst Meetings, and distribution of financial performance on a regular basis.

OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE BANK'S GOVERNANCE

In carrying out its activities, there is no owner intervention, internal disputes or problems that arise as a result of the Bank's remuneration policy.

GGC GUIDELINES IMPLEMENTATION FOR PUBLIC COMPANIES

The Bank disclosed the information as referred in the OJK Regulation No.21/POJK.04/2015 dated November 16th, 2015 and OJK Circular Letter No.32/SEOJK.04/2015 dated November 17th, 2015 concerning the *Corporate Governance Guidelines for Public Companies*. As such, the Bank has conducted various activities to meet the recommendation as described in the table below:

Fulfillment of Corporate Governance Guidelines for Public Companies

No.	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Keterangan Description
2.2	Perusahaan Terbuka mengungkapkan kebijakan komunikasi Perusahaan Terbuka dengan pemegang saham atau investor dalam situs Web. Company discloses its communication policy with shareholders or investors on website.	Terpenuhi. Kebijakan Pemberian Informasi dan Laporan Kinerja kepada Investor tersedia di situs web www.ocbcnisp.com Complied. The Policy on Information Disclosure and Performance Reports for the Investors can be obtained at the website www.ocbcnisp.com

Aspek 2: Fungsi dan Peran Dewan Komisaris | Aspect 2: Board of Commissioners Functions and Roles

Prinsip 3: Memperkuat Keanggotaan dan Komposisi Dewan Komisaris

Principle 3: Strengthening the Board of Commissioners Membership and Composition

3.1	Penentuan jumlah anggota Dewan Komisaris mempertimbangkan kondisi Perusahaan Terbuka. Determining the Board of Commissioners membership composition by considering the company's condition.	Terpenuhi. Dengan mempertimbangkan kebutuhan, kondisi, dan kemampuan Perusahaan, Bank memiliki delapan orang anggota Dewan Komisaris. Complied. Considering the Company's need, condition, and capability, in 2020, the Bank has eight members of the Board of Commissioners.
3.2	Penentuan komposisi anggota dewan komisaris memperhatikan keberagaman keahlian, pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang dibutuhkan. Determining the Board of Commissioners membership composition by considering various skills, knowledge, and experiences.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki anggota Dewan Komisaris dengan berbagai keahlian, pengetahuan, pengalaman, kewarganegaraan dan gender sebagaimana tercantum dalam Profil Dewan Komisaris pada halaman 47-53 untuk mendukung perkembangan perusahaan. Complied. The Bank's Board of Commissioners members have the skills, knowledge and experience to support company development as shown in the Board of Commissioners Profiles on page 47-53.

Prinsip 4: Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab

Principle 4: Improving the Quality of the Board of Commissioners Duties and Responsibilities

4.1	Dewan Komisaris mempunyai kebijakan penilaian sendiri (<i>Self-Assessment</i>) untuk menilai kinerja Dewan Komisaris. The Board of Commissioners has a self-assessment policy for its performance.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki kebijakan penilaian sendiri (<i>Self-Assessment</i>) untuk menilai kinerja Dewan Komisaris. Complied. The Bank has a self-assessment policy to assess the Board of Commissioners' performance.
4.2	Kebijakan penilaian sendiri (<i>Self-Assessment</i>) untuk menilai kinerja Dewan Komisaris, diungkapkan melalui Laporan Tahunan Perusahaan Terbuka. The self-assessment policy to assess the Board of Commissioners, is disclosed to the Annual Report of the public company.	Terpenuhi. Kebijakan <i>Self-Assessment</i> terdapat pada Laporan Tahunan halaman 112-113. Complied. The self-assessment policy has been disclosed in this Annual Report on page 112-113.
4.3	Dewan Komisaris mempunyai kebijakan terkait dengan pengunduran diri anggota Dewan Komisaris apabila terlibat dalam kejadian keuangan. The Board of Commissioners has a policy with respect to the resignation of Board of Commissioners member if such member involved in financial crime.	Terpenuhi. Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Dewan Komisaris mensyaratkan kriteria anggota Dewan Komisaris antara lain 5 (lima) tahun sebelum dan selama menjabat tidak pernah dihukum melakukan tindak pidana yang merugikan keuangan negara dan/atau berkaitan dengan sektor keuangan. Dengan demikian, apabila ada anggota Dewan Komisaris terlibat dalam kejadian keuangan, yang bersangkutan tidak lagi memenuhi kriteria tersebut dan akan mengundurkan diri. Complied. The Board of Commissioners Charter requires that Board member should never have been convicted of a crime, or sentenced under criminal law, that harmed public finance and/or was related to the financial sector within a period of 5 (five) years prior to their appointment and while serving in office. Thus, if any Board of Commissioners member is involved in a financial crime, then it is deemed a failure in criteria and the member must resign.

4.4	Dewan Komisaris atau Komite yang menjalankan fungsi Nominasi dan Remunerasi menyusun kebijakan suksesi dalam proses nominasi anggota Direksi. The Board of Commissioners or Committee that carries out the Nomination and Remuneration function develops succession policies for the Board of Directors members' nomination.	Terpenuhi. Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi memiliki Kebijakan Nominasi yang mencakup kebijakan suksesi dalam proses nominasi Direksi. Complied. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has the Nomination Policy that includes the succession policy for the nomination process of the Board of Directors.
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Aspek 3: Fungsi dan Peran Direksi | Aspect 3: Board of Directors Functions and Roles

Prinsip 5: Memperkuat Keanggotaan dan Komposisi Direksi

Principle 5: Strengthening the Board of Directors Membership and Composition

No.	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Keterangan Description
5.1.	Penentuan jumlah anggota Direksi mempertimbangkan kondisi Perusahaan Terbuka serta efektivitas dalam pengambilan keputusan. Determining the number of Board of Directors members considering the company's condition and effectiveness in decision making.	Terpenuhi. Saat ini Bank memiliki 10 (sepuluh) anggota Direksi sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan kompleksitas Perusahaan. Complied. Currently the Bank has 10 (ten) Board of Directors members which suit the needs and complexity of the Bank.
5.2	Penentuan komposisi anggota Direksi memerhatikan, keberagaman keahlian, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman yang dibutuhkan. Determining the Board of Directors membership composition by considering various skills, knowledge, and experiences.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki anggota Direksi dengan berbagai keahlian, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman sebagaimana tercantum dalam Profil Direksi pada halaman 54-61. Complied. The Bank's Board of Directors members have the various skills, knowledge and experience as shown in the Board of Directors Profiles on page 54-61.
5.3.	Anggota Direksi yang membawahi bidang akuntansi atau keuangan memiliki keahlian dan/atau pengetahuan di bidang akuntansi. The Board of Directors members who are in charge of accounting or financial have expertise and/or knowledge in accounting.	Terpenuhi. Tertera pada Profil Direktur Keuangan pada halaman 56-57 pada Laporan Tahunan ini. Complied. Refer to the Finance Directors Profile on page 56-57 in this Annual Report.
Prinsip 6: Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelaksanaan Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direksi Principle 6: Improving the Quality of the Board of Directors Duties and Responsibilities		
6.1	Direksi mempunyai kebijakan penilaian sendiri untuk menilai kinerja Direksi. The Board of Directors has a self-assessment policy to assess its Board of Directors performance	Terpenuhi. Bank melaksanakan proses evaluasi kinerja Direksi secara individu dan berkelompok, terkait rencana dan strategi Bank yang telah ditentukan sebelumnya. Penilaian antara lain menggunakan Balance Score Card (BSC) dan penyusunan Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Complied. The Bank carries out the performance evaluations on the Directors individually and collegially based on the Bank's predetermined plans and strategies. The Bank applies a Balance Score Card (BSC) and agreed Key performance indicator (KPI)
6.2	Direksi mempunyai kebijakan penilaian sendiri (<i>self-assessment</i>) untuk menilai kinerja Direksi. The self-assessment policy to be disclosed in the Annual Report.	Terpenuhi. Kebijakan tersebut dapat dilihat pada halaman 128 pada Laporan Tahunan ini. Complied. The self-assessment policy has been disclosed in this Annual Report on page 128.
6.3.	Direksi mempunyai kebijakan terkait pengunduran diri anggota Direksi apabila terlibat dalam kejadian keuangan. The Board of Directors has policies relating to the resignation of Board of Directors members if they are involved in financial crimes.	Terpenuhi. Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi mensyaratkan kriteria anggota Direksi antara lain lima tahun sebelum dan selama menjabat tidak pernah dihukum melakukan tindak pidana yang merugikan keuangan negara dan/atau berkaitan dengan sector keuangan. Dengan demikian, apabila ada anggota Direksi terlibat dalam kejadian keuangan, yang bersangkutan tidak lagi memenuhi kriteria tersebut dan akan mengundurkan diri. Complied. The Board of Directors' Charter requires that all Board members should never have been convicted of a crime, or sentenced under criminal law, that harmed public finance and/or was related to the financial sector within a period of 5 (five) years prior to their appointment and while serving in office. Thus, if any Board of Directors member is involved in a financial crime, then it is deemed a failure in criteria and the member must resign.
Aspek 4: Partisipasi Pemangku Kepentingan Aspect 4: Stakeholder Participation		
Prinsip 7: Meningkatkan Aspek Tata Kelola Perusahaan melalui Partisipasi Pemangku Kepentingan Principle 7: Increasing Good Corporate Governance Aspects through Stakeholder Participation		
7.1	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan untuk mencegah terjadinya <i>insider trading</i> . Public Company has policies to prevent insider trading.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki Kode Etik yang melarang <i>insider trading</i> . Selain itu Bank memiliki kebijakan <i>Information Wall</i> yang mengelola arus informasi yang bersifat rahasia/tidak untuk diketahui secara luas ("inside information") dan menghindari benturan kepentingan yang mungkin timbul. Complied. The Bank has a Code of Conduct prohibiting insider trading. The Bank also has an Information Wall policy that regulates confidential/for-limited audience only information flow (also referred to as "inside information") and to avoid any conflict of interest that might arise.
7.2.	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan anti korupsi dan Anti-Fraud. Public Company has anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki Kebijakan Anti Korupsi yang tercakup antara lain dalam Kebijakan Penerimaan Hadiah, Pengelolaan Barang dan Jasa, Whistleblowing, dan Anti-Fraud. Complied. The Bank has policies to regulate anti-corruption which is covered in the No-gifts acceptance, Goods and/or Services Procurement, Whistleblowing, Anti-Fraud.

No.	Rekomendasi Recommendation	Keterangan Description
73.	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan tentang seleksi dan peningkatan kemampuan pemasok atau vendor. Public Company has policies regarding the selection and increase in the abilities of suppliers or vendors.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki Kebijakan tentang proses seleksi vendor dengan menerapkan prinsip keterbukaan dan keadilan (<i>fairness</i>). Selain itu kebijakan ini juga mengatur tentang evaluasi kinerja vendor yang dapat dijadikan sarana bagi vendor untuk melakukan perbaikan. Complied. The Bank has a vendor selection process Policy that follows the principles of transparency and fairness. The Policy also regulates vendor performance evaluations that can be used in assisting vendor improvements.
74.	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan untuk pemenuhan hak-hak kreditor. Public Company has policies regarding the fulfillment of creditor rights.	Terpenuhi. Bank memastikan hak-hak kreditor terpenuhi dalam setiap Perjanjian Kredit antara Bank dan Kreditor. Complied. The Bank ensures creditor's rights are fulfilled in every credit agreement between the Bank and the creditor.
75.	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan Sistem <i>whistleblowing</i> . Public Company has whistleblowing system policies.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki kebijakan sistem <i>whistleblowing</i> yang dapat diakses di situs web perusahaan www.ocbcnisp.com Complied. The Bank has a whistleblowing system policy that can be obtained on the website at www.ocbcnisp.com
76.	Perusahaan Terbuka memiliki kebijakan pemberian insentif jangka panjang kepada Direksi dan karyawan. Public Company has policies for providing long-term incentives to the Board of Directors and employees.	Terpenuhi. Bank memiliki kebijakan remunerasi yang mencakup antara lain pemberian insentif jangka panjang kepada Direksi dan karyawan. Complied. The Bank ensures creditor's rights are fulfilled in every credit agreement between the Bank and the creditor.

Aspek 5. Keterbukaan Informasi | Aspect 5: Information Disclosure

Prinsip 8: Meningkatkan Pelaksanaan Keterbukaan Informasi | Principle 8: Improving Information Disclosure

8.1.	Perusahaan Terbuka memanfaatkan penggunaan teknologi informasi secara lebih luas selain Situs Web sebagai media keterbukaan informasi. Public Companies utilize information technology widely outside its website in the form of information disclosure media.	Terpenuhi. Bank telah memanfaatkan pengembangan teknologi informasi secara luas sebagai media keterbukaan informasi, di antaranya melalui situs web perusahaan www.ocbcnisp.com dan beberapa akun media sosial seperti <i>facebook, twitter, instagram</i> dan <i>youtube</i> . Complied. The Bank utilize information technology for information disclosure as seen on the Bank's website www.ocbcnisp.com and on several social media accounts such as <i>facebook, twitter, instagram</i> and <i>youtube</i> .
8.2	Laporan Tahunan Perusahaan Terbuka mengungkapkan pemilik manfaat akhir dalam kepemilikan saham Perusahaan Terbuka paling sedikit 5% (lima persen), selain pengungkapan pemilik manfaat akhir dalam kepemilikan saham Perusahaan Terbuka melalui pemegang saham utama dan pengendali. Public Companies Annual Reports disclose the final beneficial owners of their shares holding at least five percent, in addition to the disclosure of the final beneficial owners in the Public Companies through the majority and controlling shareholder.	Terpenuhi. Bank telah mengungkapkannya pada Laporan Tahunan halaman 67 pada Laporan Tahunan ini. Complied. The Bank has disclosed this information in this Annual Report on page 67.

LAPORAN PENERAPAN TATA KELOLA UNIT USAHA SYARIAH (UUS) Sharia Business Unit (SBU) GCG Implementation Report

Penerapan GCG pada Unit Usaha Syariah Bank sesuai dengan Prinsip Syariah berdasarkan Fatwa yang diterbitkan oleh DSN-MUI dan ketentuan yang diatur oleh regulator yaitu PBI No.11/33/PBI/2009 tentang Pelaksanaan *Good Corporate Governance* bagi Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah, serta Undang Undang No.40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas.

The implementation of GCG on the Bank's Sharia Business Unit refers to the Sharia Principles issued by the National Sharia Board of the Indonesian Ulama Council (DSN-MUI) Fatwa and to stipulations from the regulator, the PBI No. 11/33/PBI/2009 concerning *Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units*, as well as the 2007 Law No. 40 concerning *Limited Liability Companies*.

Prinsip Tata Kelola UUS | SBU GCG Principles



Keterbukaan
Transparency



Akuntabilitas
Accountability



Pertanggungjawaban
Responsibility



Profesional
Professional



Kewajaran
Fairness

DIREKTUR UUS

Bank telah mengangkat Direktur UUS yaitu Andrae Krishnawan W. efektif sejak tanggal 29 Juli 2013.

SBU DIRECTOR

The Bank has appointed Andrae Krishnawan W. as SBU Director, effective since July 29th, 2013.

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab Direktur UUS Bank

Direktur UUS bertanggung jawab atas pengelolaan seluruh kegiatan UUS dan memastikan bahwa pengelolaan kegiatan usaha telah berjalan sesuai dengan prinsip syariah dan ketentuan yang berlaku. Informasi lebih detail mengenai tugas dan tanggung jawab Direktur UUS dapat diakses di situs web www.ocbcnisp.com bagian Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Direksi.

The SBU Director's Duties and Responsibilities

The SBU Director is responsible for managing all SBU activities, and for ensuring the management of business activities in accordance with prevailing sharia principles and regulations. Detailed information on the SBU Directors' duties and responsibilities can be accessed on the website, www.ocbcnisp.com, in The Board of Directors Charter section.

DEWAN PENGAWAS SYARIAH (DPS)

Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah | Chairman of the Sharia Supervisory Board

Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah | Member of the Sharia Supervisory Board

SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD (SSB)

Muhammad Anwar Ibrahim

Mohammad Bagus Teguh Prawira

Tugas dan Tanggung Jawab DPS

DPS melakukan tugas dan tanggung jawab untuk memberikan nasihat dan saran kepada Direktur UUS, serta mengawasi kegiatan UUS Bank yang dilakukan berdasarkan prinsip Syariah, antara lain meliputi:

- Menilai dan memastikan pemenuhan Prinsip Syariah dalam pedoman operasional dan produk yang dikeluarkan UUS Bank.
- Mengawasi proses pengembangan produk baru UUS Bank sejak awal sampai dengan dikeluarkannya produk tersebut.
- Memberikan opini syariah terhadap produk baru UUS Bank dan/atau pembiayaan yang direstrukturisasi.
- Meminta *fatwa* kepada DSN-MUI untuk produk baru yang belum ada *fatwanya*.
- Melakukan kajian secara berkala atas pemenuhan Prinsip Syariah terhadap mekanisme penghimpunan dana dan penyaluran dana serta pelayanan jasa-jasa UUS Bank.
- Meminta data dan informasi terkait dengan aspek Syariah dari satuan kerja UUS dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugasnya.
- Menyampaikan hasil pengawasan syariah kepada Direksi, Dewan Komisaris, DSN-MUI, dan OJK sesuai dengan ketentuan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
- Mengevaluasi kebijakan Managemen Risiko yang terkait dengan pemenuhan prinsip syariah paling sedikit 1 kali dalam 1 tahun.

SSB Duties and Responsibilities

The SSB's duties and responsibilities include providing advice and suggestions to the SBU Director, as well as supervising the Bank's SBU activities based on Sharia principles, including the following:

- Assessing and ensuring the fulfillment of Sharia Principles in the operational and product guidelines issued by the Bank's SBU.
- Supervising new product development processes by the Bank SBU from the start to the launch of the products.
- Providing sharia opinions on new products of the Bank SBU and/or restructured financing.
- Requesting *fatwa* from the DSN-MUI for new products for which no *fatwa* has been issued.
- Performing periodic reviews of Sharia Principles compliance for funds collection and disbursement mechanisms, as well as the Bank SBU's services.
- Requesting data and information related to sharia aspects from the SBU task force in support of its duties.
- Reporting the sharia supervision results to the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, DSN-MUI, and the OJK in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.
- Evaluation policy of Risk Management related with fulfillment of Sharia Principle at least once a year.

- Mengevaluasi pertanggung-jawaban Direksi atas kebijakan Manajemen Risiko yang terkait dengan pemenuhan prinsip syariah paling sedikit triwulanan.

Kriteria dan Independensi DPS

Kriteria dan independensi DPS telah sesuai dengan ketentuan regulator sebagai berikut:

- Anggota DPS memiliki integritas, yang paling kurang mencakup:
 - Memiliki akhlak dan moral yang baik.
 - Memiliki komitmen untuk mematuhi ketentuan perbankan Syariah dan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
 - Memiliki komitmen terhadap pengembangan perbankan Syariah yang sehat dan berkelanjutan.
 - Tidak termasuk dalam daftar tidak lulus uji kepatutan dan kelayakan sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan mengenai uji kemampuan dan kepatutan yang ditetapkan oleh OJK.
- Anggota DPS merupakan para profesional yang memiliki kompetensi, yang sekurang-kurangnya memiliki pengetahuan dan pengalaman di bidang *Syariah mu'amalah* dan pengetahuan perbankan dan/ atau keuangan secara umum.
- Anggota DPS memiliki reputasi keuangan yang baik, paling kurang mencakup:
 - Tidak termasuk dalam daftar kredit macet.
 - Tidak pernah dinyatakan pailit atau menjadi pemegang saham, anggota Dewan Komisaris, atau anggota Direksi suatu perseroan dan/atau anggota pengurus suatu badan usaha yang dinyatakan bersalah dan menyebabkan suatu perseroan dan/ atau badan usaha dinyatakan pailit dalam waktu 5 (lima) tahun terakhir sebelum dicalonkan.
- Anggota DPS memiliki rangkap jabatan paling banyak di 4 (empat) Lembaga Keuangan Syariah lainnya sesuai ketentuan tentang pelaksanaan GCG bagi Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah.
- Evaluation about responsibility of Director on the implementation of Risk Management policy related to the fulfillment of Sharia Principles at least on quarterly basis.

SSB Criteria and Independence

The Criteria and independence was aligned with Bank Indonesia regulations and included the following:

- SSB members must have integrity, which at least includes:
 - Good character and morals.
 - Committed to comply with sharia banking regulations and the applicable laws and regulations.
 - Committed to the development of sound and sustainable sharia banking.
 - Not included in the fit and proper test unqualified list, as stated in the OJK regulation concerning the *fit and proper test*.
- SSB members must be competent professionals, who at least have knowledge and experience in sharia *mu'amalah* and banking and/or finance in general.
- SSB members must have good financial reputations, which at least includes:
 - Not included on Non-Performing Loan lists.
 - Having never been declared bankrupt or been a shareholder, a member of Board of Commissioners, or Board of Directors of a company and/or an executive member of a company that has been found guilty, causing the company and/or institution to become bankrupt in the last 5 (five) years before being nominated.
- SSB members hold maximum 4 (four) concurrent positions at other Sharia Financial Institutions according to the regulation on GCG implementation of Sharia Bank and Sharia Business Unit.

Rapat DPS

Rapat DPS wajib diselenggarakan paling kurang 1 (satu) kali dalam 1 (satu) bulan. Selama tahun 2020 DPS menyelenggarakan 12 (dua belas) kali rapat dengan tingkat kehadiran Ketua dan anggota DPS 100%.

SSB Meetings

SSB meeting must be held at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) month. During 2020 SSB held 12 (twelve) meetings with 100% attendance of the Chairman and members of SSB.

Laporan Hasil Pengawasan DPS

Pada tahun 2020, DPS menyampaikan Laporan Pengawasan kepada OJK berupa Laporan pelaksanaan atas kesesuaian produk dan jasa Bank dengan fatwa Dewan Syariah Nasional – Majelis Ulama Indonesia yaitu :

- Produk Baru: tidak ada produk baru pada tahun 2020
- Kegiatan Pembiayaan: Pembiayaan KPR iB dan investasi (korporasi) dengan Akad Musyarakah Mutanaqisah dan Akad Musyarakah.
- Penghimpunan Dana Pihak Ketiga: Tanda iB, Taka iB, Deposito iB, Tabungan Mudharabah iB, dan Tabungan Haji

SSB Supervision Report

For 2020, the SSB submitted supervision reports to OJK in the form of an Implementation report on the suitability of the Bank's products and services with the DSN – MUI fatwa, which are:

- New Product : there are no new product in 2020
- Financing: KPR iB Financing and investment (corporation) with Musyarakah Mutanaqisah and Musyarakah agreement.
- Third Party Funds: Tanda iB, Taka iB, Time Deposit iB, Mudharabah Saving Account, Hajj Saving Account.

4. Pelayanan Jasa Perbankan: Sistem Kliring Nasional (SKN) dan *Real-time Gross Settlement* (RTGS).
5. Kegiatan *Treasury*: Sukuk Pemerintah dan Fasbis.
4. Banking Services: National Clearing System (SKN) and Real-time Gross Settlement (RTGS).
5. Treasury Activities: Government Sukuk and Fasbis.

Remunerasi DPS

Jenis Remunerasi dan Fasilitas Lain Type of Remuneration and Other Facilities		SSB Remuneration	
		Dewan Pengawas Syariah Sharia Supervisory Board	
		Orang Person	Jumlah (Rp juta) Amount (Rp million)
Remunerasi Remuneration		2	1,098
Fasilitas lain seperti perumahan, transportasi, asuransi, kesehatan, dll. Other facilities such housing, transport, insurance, healthcare, etc.		-	-
Yang dapat dimiliki Can be owned		-	-
Yang tidak dapat dimiliki Cannot be owned		-	-
Total		2	1,098
Jumlah Remunerasi per Orang dalam 1 (satu) tahun Total Annual Remuneration per Person in 1 (one) year		Jumlah Dewan Pengawas Syariah (DPS) Number of Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB)	
Di atas Rp2.000.000.000,- Above Rp2,000,000,000,-		-	-
Di atas Rp1.000.000.000,- sd Rp2.000.000.000,- Above Rp1.000.000.000,- up to Rp2,000,000,000,-		2	-
Di atas Rp500.000.000,- sd Rp1.000.000.000,- Above Rp500.000.000,- up to Rp1,000,000,000,-		-	-
Rp500.000.000,- ke bawah Rp500,000,000 and below		-	-
Total		2	

Daftar Konsultan UUS

Pada tahun 2020, UUS tidak menggunakan jasa konsultan.

List of SBU Consultants

In 2020, the SBU did not use consulting services.

Internal Fraud

Sampai dengan bulan Desember 2020 tidak ada kejadian internal fraud yang dilakukan oleh karyawan di lingkungan UUS Bank.

Internal Fraud

Up to December 2020, there was no internal fraud committed by the Bank's employees.

Perkara Hukum

Sampai dengan bulan Desember 2020, terdapat 6 (enam) perkara perdata, 2 (dua) perkara telah selesai dan 4 (empat) perkara masih dalam proses. Tidak ada perkara pidana di lingkungan UUS Bank.

Legal Cases

As of December 2020, there have been 6 (six) civil cases, 2 (two) cases have been completed and 4 (four) cases are still in process. There are no criminal cases within the SSB of the Bank.

Pendapatan Non-Halal dan Penggunaannya

Sampai dengan bulan Desember 2020 tidak terdapat pendapatan Non-halal.

Non-Halal Income and Its Use

Up to December 2020, there was no Non-halal income.

Penyaluran Dana Kebajikan UUS Bank Untuk Kegiatan Sosial

Sampai dengan bulan Desember 2020, UUS Bank menyalurkan Dana Kebajikan sebesar Rp 482.697.182 yang sumber dananya dari UUS Bank, dan penyaluran Dana Kebajikan tersebut melalui kegiatan sosial seperti kegiatan: perayaan keagamaan, kegiatan rutin tahunan renovasi rumah ibadah, peningkatan sarana dan prasarana pendidikan serta penyediaan masker dan APBD ke rumah sakit terkait dengan COVID-19.

Distribution of Interest-Free Loans from the Bank SBU for Social Activities

Throughout to December 2020, Bank SBU distributed charitable funds amounting to Rp482,697,182 originating from Bank SBU, and interest free loans were distributed through social activities, such as religious celebrations, improvement of education facilities, and infrastructure, as well as disaster relief and the provision of mask and APBD to hospital related to COVID-19.

Self Assessment Tata Kelola UUS Bank

Di tahun 2020, UUS Bank telah menyelenggarakan Self Assessment GCG yang mengacu kepada ketentuan Bank Indonesia tentang Pelaksanaan Good Corporate Governance Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah yang diatur dalam PBI No.11/33/PBI/2009 dan SEBI No.12/13/DPbS.

GCG Self-Assessment of the Bank's SBU

In 2020, Bank's SBU performed a GCG Self-Assessment that referred to Bank Indonesia stipulations concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Islamic Commercial Banks and Islamic Business Units, as regulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation No.11/33/PBI/2009 and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.12/13/DPbS.

Penilaian terhadap pelaksanaan GCG bagi UUS Bank diwujudkan dan difokuskan dalam 5 (lima) faktor yang terdiri dari:

1. Pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Direktur UUS.
2. Pelaksanaan tugas dan tanggung jawab Dewan Pengawas Syariah.
3. Pelaksanaan Prinsip Syariah dalam kegiatan penghimpunan dana dan penyaluran dana serta pelayanan jasa.
4. Penyaluran dana kepada nasabah pembiayaan inti dan penyimpanan dana oleh deposan inti.
5. Transparansi kondisi keuangan dan non keuangan UUS, laporan pelaksanaan GCG serta pelaporan internal.

The Bank SBU GCG implementation assessment was conducted and focused on 5 (five) factors, including:

1. Implementation of the SBU Director's duties and responsibilities.
2. Implementation of the Sharia Supervisory Board's duties and responsibilities.
3. Implementation of Sharia Principles in fund accumulation and funds distribution as well as service activities.
4. Funds distribution to key financing customers and funds deposits by key depositors.
5. Transparency of the SBU's financial and non-financial conditions, GCG implementation report, and internal reporting.

Kesimpulan Umum Hasil *Self Assessment* GCG Unit Usaha Syariah

Berdasarkan penilaian pada *Self Assessment* GCG diperoleh hasil sebagai berikut:

General Conclusion for the Sharia Business Unit's GCG Self-Assessment Results

Based on the GCG Self-Assessment, the following results were obtained:

Nilai Komposit dan Predikat Composite Score and Rating	Penerapan Tata Kelola UUS Bank mencapai peringkat 1 dengan kategori Sangat Baik	The Bank SBU Good Corporate Governance Implementation achieved a rating of 1 or Very Good Category
Kelemahan dan Penyebab Hasil <i>Self Assessment</i> Weakness and Factors of Self-Assessment Result	Tidak terdapat kelemahan signifikan dalam penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik di UUS Bank.	There were no significant weaknesses in the Bank SBU Good Corporate Governance implementation.
Kekuatan Pelaksanaan Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik Strength in Good Corporate Governance Implementation	Peran aktif Direktur UUS dan DPS dalam memastikan pemenuhan prinsip syariah dalam kegiatan usahanya serta komitmen seluruh pihak dalam organisasi UUS dan Unit terkait.	The SBU Director's and the SSB active role ensure the fulfillment of Sharia principles in business activities, as well as the commitment of all parties in the SBU Organization and relevant units.
Tindak Lanjut Follow Up	UUS Bank tetap berkomitmen dalam penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik serta melakukan penyempurnaan yang berkesinambungan atas pelaksanaan setiap aspek Tata Kelola Perusahaan.	The Bank's SBU remains committed to Good Corporate Governance Implementation and performs continuous improvement on every aspect of Good Corporate Governance Implementation.

RIWAYAT HIDUP SINGKAT DPS

PROFILE OF SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD

MUHAMMAD ANWAR IBRAHIM - Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah | Chairman of Sharia Supervisory Board



Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 79 tahun. Domisili: Jakarta, Indonesia. Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah Bank OCBC NISP sejak 2009.

Riwayat Jabatan:

- 1999-sekarang: Wakil Ketua Pelaksana Harian Dewan Syariah Nasional (Perbankan Syariah dan Lembaga Keuangan Syariah), Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Pusat.
- 2001-sekarang: Dosen Lembaga Keuangan Umat pada Fakultas Syariah, Institut Ilmu Al-Quran Jakarta.
- 2003-sekarang: Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah PT Maybank Indonesia.*)

Indonesian citizen, aged 79 years old. Domicile: Jakarta, Indonesia. Bank OCBC NISP Sharia Supervisory Board Chairman since 2009.

Work experience:

- 1999-present: Deputy Chief Executive of the National Sharia Council (Sharia Banking and Islamic Financial Institutions), – Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI).
- 2001-present: Lecturer of Public Financial Institutions at the Sharia Faculty, Jakarta Institute of Al-Quran Sciences.
- 2003-present: Chairman of Sharia Supervisory Board at PT Maybank Indonesia.*)

- 2008-Oktober 2020: Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah PT Prudential Life Assurance.
- 2008-sekarang: Dosen Pengantar Ekonomi Islam Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Trisakti.
- 2013-sekarang: Dosen Sistem Keuangan dalam Islam, Fakultas Dirasat Islamiah, Universitas Islam Negeri.

*) Rangkap Jabatan

- 2008-October 2020: Chairman of Sharia Supervisory Board at PT Prudential Life Assurance.
- 2008-present: Lecturer of Introduction to Islamic Economy at the Faculty of Economics, University of Trisakti.
- 2013-present: Lecturer in Financial Systems in Islam, Faculty of Dirasat Islamiah, State Islamic University.

*) Concurrent Positions

Riwayat Pendidikan:

S2 di bidang Ushululfiqh Perbandingan (Sumber dan Filsafat Hukum Islam) Fakultas Syariah dan Jurisprudensi (1969) dan meraih gelar Doktor di bidang yang sama (1978), keduanya dari Universitas Al-Azhar, Cairo, Mesir.

Riwayat Penunjukan:

Penunjukan pertama kali sebagai Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah pada RUPST 2009, efektif tanggal 14 September 2009 dan telah beberapa kali diangkat secara berkesinambungan. Terakhir diangkat kembali pada RUPST 2 April 2020.

Educational Background:

Master's degree and a PhD degree in Ushululfiqh Comparative (Source and Philosophy of Islamic Law) from the Faculty of Sharia and Jurisprudence, Al Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt in 1969 and 1978 respectively.

Appointment History:

First appointed as Sharia Supervisory Board Chairman at the AGMS 2009, effective as at September 14th, 2009, and has been reappointed several times with the latest appointment at 2020.

MOHAMMAD BAGUS TEGUH PERWIRA - Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah | Member of Sharia Supervisory Board



Warga Negara Indonesia, berusia 42 tahun.
Domisili: Jakarta, Indonesia.
Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah Bank OCBC NISP sejak 2009.

Indonesian citizen aged 42 years old.
Domicile: Jakarta, Indonesia.
Bank OCBC NISP Sharia Supervisory Board Member since 2009.

Riwayat Jabatan:

- 2009–sekarang: Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah PT Schroder Investment Management Indonesia.*)
- 2015-2017: Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah PT Indosurya Asset Management.
- 2015–sekarang: Ketua Dewan Pengawas Syariah PT Aberdeen Standard Investments Indonesia (d/h PT Aberdeen Asset Management).*)

Work Experience:

- 2009-present: Member of Sharia Supervisory Board at PT Schroder Investment Management Indonesia.*)
- 2015-2017: Chairman of Sharia Supervisory Board at PT Indosurya Asset Management.
- 2015-present: Chairman of Sharia Supervisory Board at PT Aberdeen Standard Investments Indonesia (formerly named PT Aberdeen Asset Management).*)

- 2015–sekarang: Pengurus Badan Pelaksana Harian Dewan Syariah Nasional – Majelis Ulama Indonesia sebagai Sekretaris Bidang Pasar Modal Syariah.
- 2020–sekarang: Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. *)

*) Rangkap Jabatan

- 2015–present: Member of Executive Board of the National Sharia Board - Indonesian Ulama Council as a Secretary of Islamic Capital Market Task Force.
- 2020–present: Member of Sharia Supervisory Board PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. *)

*) Concurrent Positions

Riwayat Pendidikan:

- Lulusan S1 bidang Kajian Islam & Bahasa Arab di Universitas Al Azhar, Cairo (1999).
- S2 di bidang Ekonomi Islam di Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta (2007).

Educational Background:

- Bachelor's degree in Islamic Studies and Arabic from Al Azhar University, Cairo (1999).
- Master's degree in Islamic Economics from Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta (2007).

Riwayat Penunjukan:

- Penunjukan pertama kali sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah pada RUPST 2009, efektif tanggal 14 September 2009, dan telah beberapa kali diangkat kembali dengan pengangkatan terakhir pada RUPST 2014, 2017, dan 2020.
- Merupakan Anggota Komite Tata Kelola Terintegrasi (KTKT) melalui Keputusan Dewan Komisaris Entitas Utama No. 001/DEKOM-EU/IPC-NK/X/2019 tanggal 9 Oktober 2019

Appointment History:

- First appointed as Sharia Supervisory Board Member at the AGMS 2009, effective as at September 14th, 2009 and has been reappointed several times with the latest appointment at the 2014, 2017, and 2020 AGMS.
- A member of the Integrated Governance Committee (KTKT) through the Decision of the Board of Commissioners of the Main Entity No. 001/DEKOM-EU/IPC-NK/X/2019 dated October 9th, 2019

06 MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Risk Management



MENGUBAH CARA KAMI MEMITIGASI

TRANSFORMING THE WAY WE MITIGATE



Dalam pelaksanaan manajemen risiko yang bijaksana, kami bertujuan untuk senantiasa membangun kepatuhan, yang didukung oleh Tiga Lini Pertahanan (3LoD) dalam strategi digital, dengan memperkuat kolaborasi di antara ketiga fungsi tersebut.

Hal ini seiring perkembangan pesat bisnis digital Bank dan hadirnya pandemi COVID-19 yang membawa bisnis untuk bergerak dan berinteraksi secara daring.

Kolaborasi di antara Tiga Lini Pertahanan diperlukan sebagai penguatan kapabilitas digital bank yang berpedoman pada prinsip kehati-hatian untuk mengidentifikasi gap dan memvalidasi risiko dalam proses bisnis digital, serta merancang dan mengembangkan mekanisme pendukung untuk memastikan transformasi digital yang berkelanjutan.

In implementing prudent risk management, we aim to continually build competencies, supported by the Three Lines of Defense (3LoD) in a digital strategy, by strengthening collaboration between the three functions.

This is in line with the rapid development of the Bank's digital business and the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic which has brought business to move and interact online.

Collaboration between the Three Lines of Defense is needed as the Bank's digital capability enhancement, which are guided by the prudent principle to identify gaps and validate risks in digital business processes, as well as design and develop support mechanism to ensure sustainable digital transformation.

GAMBARAN UMUM SISTEM MANAJEMEN RISIKO 2020

Bank selalu meningkatkan kualitas manajemen risiko dengan memperhatikan faktor Lingkungan, Sosial, dan Tata Kelola (Faktor LST).

Selama tahun 2020 pengelolaan risiko telah ditangani dengan baik oleh *Risk Management Group* (RMG) dengan berfokus pada:

1. Pemberdayaan pengelolaan risiko yang efektif untuk memperkuat model bisnis melalui penguatan/ pengembangan proporsi, nasabah, network, dan sinergi dengan Grup.
2. Pelaksanaan Tiga Lini Pertahanan (3LoD) yang efektif meliputi tata kelola dan pengambilan keputusan, pertahanan lini pertama, kedua dan ketiga yang efektif.
3. Pengelolaan krisis dan pertahanan keamanan siber. Pengelolaan krisis mencakup penanganan pandemi COVID-19 dengan memperhatikan portofolio bisnis, *People Health & Safety, Business Continuity & Sustainable Growth*, kepatuhan terhadap undang-undang dan peraturan yang berlaku, dan *Seamless & Effective Crisis Communication*.
4. Kelanjutan transformasi meliputi transformasi saluran terintegrasi, sumber daya manusia, produk rantai pasokan dan kerangka kerja tata kelola manajemen data.
5. Dukungan berkelanjutan terhadap transformasi digital melalui inisiatif manajemen risiko kredit yang efektif.

Secara umum, Bank mampu mengelola dengan baik dampak perkembangan ekonomi global dan domestik akibat pandemi COVID-19. Oleh karena itu, Bank berhasil menjaga kualitas kredit dengan baik tercermin dari rasio Kredit Macet (NPL) Bank di sepanjang tahun ini yang masih masih terjaga di bawah 2%, dibawah rata-rata perbankan.

Kondisi keuangan dan operasional Bank tetap berjalan dengan baik selama krisis COVID-19 dan siap untuk memasuki era kenormalan baru atau *new normal*.

PENERAPAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Implementasi manajemen risiko di lingkungan Bank mengacu kepada *Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)* yang menjadi landasan dasar dalam proses pengambilan risiko. Dengan demikian bisnis Bank tetap bertumbuh secara hati-hati dan berkesinambungan.

Pengawasan Aktif Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

Dalam melaksanakan fungsi pengawasan atas penerapan manajemen risiko di Bank, Dewan Komisaris memiliki

OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT IN 2020

Bank continues to improve its risk management quality by taking into account the Environmental, Social, and Governance factors (ESG Factor).

In 2020, the Bank's Risk Management Group (RMG) exercised robust risk management and focused on:

1. Effective risk management as an enabler for a strengthened business model by implementing the strengthen/build proposition, customer, network alignment and Group synergy.
2. Effective Three Lines of Defense (3LoD) which are effective governance and decision making, effective first, second and third lines of defense.
3. Crisis Management and Cyber Security Defense. Crisis management includes COVID-19 pandemic handling by taking into account business portfolio, People Health & Safety, Business Continuity & Sustainable Growth, Comply to Laws & Regulations and Seamless & Effective Crisis Communication.
4. Continuation of transformation journey that includes integrated channel transformation, human capital, supply chain product and data management governance framework.
5. Sustainable support towards digital transformation through effective credit risk management initiatives.

In general, the impact on domestic and global economic developments caused by the COVID-19 pandemic was prudently addressed by the Bank. Hence, the Bank was able to successfully maintain a sound credit quality as indicated by the Bank's Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio that was below 2% during the year, below average banking industry.

Bank's financial position and operational capabilities remain strong throughout the COVID-19 crisis and are ready to enter new normal era.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

The Bank's risk management implementation adheres to the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which becomes the foundation in risk-taking. Thereby, the Bank's business may continue to grow prudently and sustainably.

Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors' Active Supervision

In conducting its supervisory function on the Bank's implementation of risk management, the Board of

tugas dan tanggung jawab yang jelas, antara lain memastikan pelaksanaan fungsi manajemen risiko sesuai RAS, kerangka kerja dan kebijakan yang ditetapkan, dan memberikan arahan strategis untuk meningkatkan kualitas serta efektivitas fungsi manajemen risiko. Dalam kaitannya dengan fungsi di atas, Dewan Komisaris juga melakukan peninjauan ulang dan memutuskan apa yang direkomendasikan oleh Komite Pemantau Risiko. Hal ini termasuk pengelolaan risiko, penetapan batasan dan limit risiko yang boleh diambil. Dewan Komisaris juga bertanggungjawab untuk:

1. Menyetujui pemberian fasilitas kredit kepada pihak terkait.
2. Melakukan pengawasan atas penerapan manajemen risiko terintegrasi dalam konglomerasi keuangan.

Sehubungan krisis akibat pandemi COVID-19, Dewan Komisaris melakukan pengawasan yang lebih ketat khusus sehubungan risiko kredit, pasar, likuiditas dan operasional, termasuk membuat pertemuan bulanan untuk itu.

Dalam melaksanakan fungsi manajemen risiko, Direksi memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab yang jelas, di antaranya:

1. Menyusun kebijakan dan strategi manajemen risiko secara tertulis dan komprehensif.
2. Bertanggung jawab atas pelaksanaan kebijakan manajemen risiko dan eksposur risiko yang diambil oleh Bank secara keseluruhan.
3. Mengevaluasi dan memutuskan transaksi yang memerlukan persetujuan Direksi.
4. Mengembangkan budaya manajemen risiko pada seluruh jenjang organisasi Bank.
5. Memastikan peningkatan kompetensi sumber daya manusia yang terkait dengan manajemen risiko.
6. Memastikan bahwa fungsi manajemen risiko telah beroperasi secara independen
7. Melaksanakan kaji ulang secara berkala untuk memastikan keakuratan metodologi penilaian risiko, kecukupan implementasi sistem informasi manajemen risiko dan ketepatan kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit risiko.
8. Memastikan masing-masing Lembaga Jasa Keuangan (LJK) yang terafiliasi dalam konglomerasi keuangan telah menerapkan pengelolaan risiko secara efektif.

Kecukupan Kebijakan, Prosedur, dan Penetapan Limit Manajemen Risiko

Bank telah memiliki kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit yang memadai untuk mendukung penerapan kerangka kerja manajemen risiko yang efektif, efisien dan profesional terhadap 8 (delapan) jenis risiko utama yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, risiko strategik dan risiko kepatuhan serta terhadap risiko lainnya dalam mendukung pertumbuhan Bank secara hati-hati, konsisten dan berkelanjutan serta meningkatkan nilai tambah Bank di mata seluruh pemangku kepentingan. Kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit risiko didokumentasikan dan ditinjau secara berkala disesuaikan dengan perkembangan internal maupun ekstern.

Commissioners has clear duties and responsibilities, including overseeing its implementation in accordance with the RAS, established framework and policies, and providing strategic direction to improve its quality and effectiveness. In relation to the above function, the Board of Commissioners would review and concur on the recommendations of the Risk Monitoring Committee pertaining to such risk matters, including risk thresholds and limits that may be undertaken. The Board of Commissioners is also responsible for:

1. Approving lending to related parties.
2. Overseeing the implementation of integrated risk management in the financial conglomerate.

Related to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, Board of Commissioners have performed closer supervision, especially in conjunction to credit, market, liquidity and operational risk, including to conduct monthly meeting for that purpose.

In carrying out its risk management function, the Board of Directors has clear duties and responsibilities, including:

1. Developing written policies and comprehensive risk management strategies.
2. Being responsible for the implementation of the risk management policies and the overall risk exposures taken by the Bank.
3. Evaluating and deciding on transactions that require the Board of Directors' approval.
4. Developing a risk management culture at every level in the Bank.
5. Ensuring competency improvement for human resources associated with risk management.
6. Ensuring the independence operations of risk management functions.
7. Conducting periodical reviews to ensure the accuracy of risk assessment methodologies, the adequacy of risk management system implementation and the accuracy of the policies, procedures, as well as risk thresholds.
8. Ensuring effective risk management implementation by each Financial Services Institution (FSI) affiliated in the financial conglomerate.

Adequacy of Risk Management Policies, Procedures, and Limit Setting

The Bank has adequate risk management policies, procedures, and thresholds supporting an effective, efficient and professional Risk Management framework covering 8 (eight) main risk types. The risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, reputation risk, strategic risk and compliance risk as well as other risks that support the Bank's growth in a prudent, consistent and sustainable manner, while improving on the Bank's added value for all of its stakeholders. The risk policies, procedures, and thresholds are periodically documented and reviewed according to internal and external development.

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

Bank telah memiliki infrastruktur untuk mengidentifikasi, mengukur, memantau, dan mengendalikan risiko yang didukung dengan sistem informasi manajemen yang memadai dan mampu mendukung fungsi manajemen risiko secara menyeluruh.

Untuk mengantisipasi potensi risiko di masa mendatang, dengan analisa ke depan, Bank mengembangkan pendekatan *emerging risk* sebagai mekanisme peringatan dini untuk mengidentifikasi berbagai potensi risiko yang mungkin akan dihadapi oleh Bank dalam beberapa waktu mendatang.

Melalui pendekatan *emerging risk* tersebut, Bank mampu mengidentifikasi potensi risiko sesuai dengan profil karakteristik bisnis Bank, baik berupa besaran dampak risiko (*severity of material impact*) maupun perkiraan waktu terjadinya risiko tersebut (*imminence*) di waktu mendatang, sehingga Bank mampu melakukan berbagai tindakan yang diperlukan untuk memitigasi dan mengendalikan potensi risiko tersebut.

Sejalan dengan penerapan pilar 2 Basel II, Bank menerapkan *Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process* (ICAAP) guna memastikan kecukupan modal sesuai profil risiko Bank di luar profil risiko yang sudah tercakup di pilar 1. Bank senantiasa memastikan ketersediaan modal yang cukup agar mampu menyerap potensi kerugian material yang mungkin terjadi dalam skenario kondisi stress serta mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis secara berkelanjutan (*sustainable business growth*).

Organisasi dan Tata Kelola Manajemen Risiko

Bank telah memiliki beberapa unit kerja pada struktur organisasi *Risk Management Group* yang bertanggung jawab mengelola berbagai jenis risiko. Sebagai pertahanan baris kedua (*second line of defense*), selain bertanggung jawab dalam menjalankan fungsi tata kelola manajemen risiko secara independen, *Risk Management Group* juga bekerja sama dan bermitra dengan seluruh unit bisnis dan unit pendukung, mulai dari level strategis sampai dengan level transaksi dalam rangka membangun proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, pengendalian risiko dan sistem informasi serta sistem pengendalian intern yang menyeluruh.

Dalam melaksanakan manajemen risiko yang efektif, Direksi dibantu oleh komite atau *council* terkait fungsi manajemen risiko, yaitu Komite Manajemen Risiko, Komite Manajemen Risiko Kredit, Komite Manajemen Risiko Pasar, ALCO, ALCO UUS. Sementara itu, pengawasan organisasi secara keseluruhan dilakukan oleh Dewan Komisaris dengan bantuan komite-komite terkait, seperti Komite Pemantau Risiko dan Komite Audit sebagaimana terlihat pada struktur organisasi pada halaman 44-45.

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

The Bank has in place the infrastructure to identify, measure, supervise and control risk supported by an adequate management information system capable of supporting the overall risk management function.

To anticipate the potential future risks, through forward looking analysis, the Bank has developed an emerging risk approach that serves as an early warning mechanism to identify various potential risks that may be encountered by the Bank in the future.

Through this emerging risk approach, the Bank is able to identify potential risks in accordance with the Bank's business profile characteristics, both on risk impact (*severity of material impact*) and the estimated time of risks occurrence (*imminence*), hence the Bank is prepared to take the necessary actions to mitigate and control the potential risks.

In accordance with the second pillar of Basel II, the Bank applies Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to ensure the capital adequacy is in accordance with the Bank's risk profile outside of the risk profile already covered in the first pillar. The Bank consistently ensures there is sufficient capital adequacy to absorb potential material losses that may occur in stress condition scenarios and to support the Bank's sustainable business growth.

Risk Management Organization and Governance

The Bank has several work units in its Risk Management Group's organizational structure that are responsible to manage various risk types. As a second line of defense, besides being responsible to carry out risk management governance independently, the Risk Management Group also works closely and partners with all business units and supporting units, from the strategic to transaction levels in order to build a process of risk identification, measurement, monitoring, control and an information system as well as the overall internal control system.

In conducting effective risk management, the Board of Directors is supported by committees or councils with relevant risk management function. They are the Board Risk Committee, Credit Risk Management Committee, Market Risk Management Committee, ALCO, ALCO SBU. Meanwhile, the overall supervision for the organization is conducted by the Board of Commissioners with the support of related committees, such as the Risk Monitoring Committee and Audit Committee, as illustrated in the organizational structure on page 44-45.

Manajemen Risiko Unit Usaha Syariah

Bank memiliki layanan perbankan berdasarkan prinsip Syariah yang berbentuk Unit Usaha Syariah (UUS). Penerapan manajemen risiko pada UUS dilakukan terhadap seluruh kegiatan usaha UUS yang merupakan satu kesatuan dengan penerapan manajemen risiko pada Bank. Penerapan manajemen risiko dilakukan terhadap 8 jenis risiko sebagaimana di atas ditambah dengan risiko imbal hasil dan risiko investasi. Penerapan manajemen risiko tersebut melibatkan semua unsur Bank, termasuk Direksi yang dibantu dengan ALCO Syariah, serta pengawasan aktif dari Dewan Komisaris dan Dewan Pengawas Syariah (DPS). Penilaian profil risiko UUS merupakan penilaian terhadap risiko inheren dan kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko dalam operasional Bank. Berdasarkan hasil penilaian sendiri tahun 2020, peringkat profil risiko UUS (*composite risk rating*) Bank berada pada kategori peringkat rendah.

Pengendalian Risiko Terhadap Produk dan/atau Aktivitas Baru

Bank senantiasa memenuhi kebutuhan Nasabah yang semakin beragam dengan melakukan inovasi secara berkelanjutan atas produk dan/atau aktivitasnya melalui kesiapan infrastruktur dan proses, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi dan pengendalian risiko yang memadai serta sejalan dengan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDG) yang ditargetkan oleh Bank. Setiap produk dan/atau aktivitas baru harus memenuhi proses dan ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan pada Kebijakan Manajemen Produk atau yang dikenal juga dengan istilah *New Product Approval Process* (NPAP).

Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi

Bank OCBC NISP sebagai Entitas Utama yang ditunjuk oleh OCBC Bank Ltd melalui OCBC Overseas Investment Pte. Ltd selaku pemegang saham pengendali, telah melakukan penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi bagi Konglomerasi Keuangan secara komprehensif.

Dalam Konglomerasi Keuangan ini, Bank terelasi dengan PT Great Eastern Life Indonesia (GELI) dan PT Great Eastern General Insurance Indonesia (GEGI) serta PT OCBC Sekuritas Indonesia (PTOS).

PERMODALAN DAN PRAKTIK MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Kebijakan Permodalan

Bank telah menetapkan Kebijakan Manajemen Permodalan yang berisi pendekatan-pendekatan, prinsip-prinsip dan kerangka dasar bagaimana permodalan akan diukur, diawasi dan diatur agar tidak melanggar peraturan ekstern dan/atau pedoman kehati-hatian intern.

Manajemen permodalan menjadi satu kesatuan yang utuh dengan upaya Bank dalam menjaga stabilitas keuangan dan manajemen keberlanjutan karena sudah melekat dalam tata cara operasional Bank sebagai badan hukum dan perencanaan strategis Bank. Selain itu, Strategi

Risk Management of Sharia Business Unit

The Bank provides banking services based on the Sharia principle through Sharia Business Units (SBU). The implementation of risk management in the SBU covers all business activities and are integrated with the Bank's risk management. The implementation covers 8 risk type as mentioned above including rate of return risk and equity investment risk. The implementation involves all banking elements, including the Board of Directors supported by the ALCO SBU, with active supervision by the Board of Commissioners and the Sharia Supervisory Board (SSB). The SBU risk profile assessments involve an assessment of the inherent risks and the quality of risk management implementation in the Bank's operations. Based on the self-assessment results in 2020, the SBU composite risk rating was low.

Risk Control for New Products and/or Activities

The Bank continues to meet an increasing variety of customers' needs, by innovating its products and/or activities to prepare infrastructure, process, and comply with the proper regulations and risk control as well as aligned with the targeted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), each new product and/or activity must meet the required processes and provisions stipulated in the Product Management Policy known as the New Product Approval Process (NPAP).

Integrated Risk Management

Bank OCBC NISP, as the Main Entity appointed by OCBC Bank Ltd through OCBC Overseas Investment Pte. Ltd. as the controlling shareholder, has carried out comprehensive Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomerate.

In this Financial Conglomerate, the Bank is related to PT Great Eastern Life Indonesia (GELI), PT Great Eastern General Insurance Indonesia (GEGI), and PT OCBC Sekuritas Indonesia (PTOS).

CAPITAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Capital Policy

The Bank has established a Capital Management Policy on the approaches, principles and basic framework for capital measurement, monitoring and supervision in order to not violate external rules and/or internal prudential guidelines.

Capital management is the Bank's effort to maintain financial stability and sustainability management that remained inherent in the Bank's operational procedures as a legal entity, and the Bank's strategic planning. Moreover, the Capital Management Strategy is also driven by the

Manajemen Permodalan Bank juga didorong oleh tujuan strategis Bank, persyaratan peraturan, dan *Risk Appetite* yang ditetapkan oleh Direksi.

Berpjik pada peraturan dan jenis modal yang dapat diperhitungkan, serta untuk mendukung rencana dan strategi bisnis di masa mendatang, Bank berfokus pada pengelolaan sumber-sumber pendanaan internal untuk memenuhi Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) sesuai dengan ketentuan regulator.

Kecukupan Permodalan

Rasio kecukupan modal Bank per 31 Desember 2020 tercatat sebesar 22,0%, jauh di atas modal minimum sesuai profil risiko yang dipersyaratkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

Terkait dengan inisiatif masing-masing unit kerja pada *Risk Management Group*, selama tahun 2020, Bank melaksanakan berbagai inisiatif penerapan manajemen risiko, sebagai berikut:

PENGELOLAAN RISIKO KREDIT

Risiko kredit adalah risiko yang timbul akibat kegagalan debitur dan/atau pihak lain (*counterparty*) dalam memenuhi kewajibannya kepada Bank.

Pengawasan dan Organisasi Manajemen Risiko Kredit

Komite Manajemen Risiko Kredit (KMRK) merupakan komite yang dibentuk untuk membantu Direksi dalam merumuskan Kebijakan Perkreditan Bank (KPB), mengawasi pelaksanaan, memantau perkembangan dan kondisi portofolio perkreditan serta memberi masukan langkah-langkah perbaikan.

Unit *Credit Risk Management* mengelola risiko kredit dalam *pre-determined risk appetite*, target Nasabah, limit dan standar risiko yang telah ditentukan. Unit kerja tersebut juga bertanggung jawab dalam hal pemberian kredit dengan melakukan pengawasan terhadap portofolio risiko, metodologi pengukuran risiko, pelaporan risiko, dan *remedial* pinjaman agar sesuai dengan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam pemberian kredit sekaligus memastikan bahwa semua risiko kredit telah dikelola secara optimal.

Untuk memastikan risiko kredit dapat dikelola dengan baik, Bank telah melakukan berbagai upaya, antara lain:

1. Memantau kualitas portofolio kredit dengan melihat tren yang terjadi baik dalam hal perburukan ataupun perbaikan, menganalisa secara detil portofolio dari berbagai sisi, serta menyusun berbagai laporan terkait secara berkala.
2. Merumuskan rencana kerja yang sejalan dengan pantauan dan hasil analisa kualitas portofolio kredit yang telah dilakukan, baik untuk perbaikan maupun untuk mempertahankan kualitas kredit.
3. Melakukan *stress test* untuk portofolio kredit dengan menggunakan skenario baik *top - down* ataupun *bottom-up* dan menentukan langkah-langkah mitigasi yang akan diambil sehubungan dengan hasil *stress test* tersebut.

Bank's strategic objectives, requirements, and Risk Appetite set by the Board of Directors.

Based on regulations and measurable capital, and to support the future business plan and strategy, the Bank focuses on the management of internal financing sources to meet the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement in accordance with regulatory provisions.

Capital Adequacy

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio stood at 22.0 %, well above the minimum requirement set by the Financial Services Authority.

In line with each work unit's initiatives in the Risk Management Group, the Bank undertook the following risk management initiatives during 2020:

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk is the risk that exists due to the failure of the debtor and/or counter-party in fulfilling their obligations to the Bank.

Credit Risk Management Supervision and Organization

The Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) has been established to assist the Board of Directors in formulating the Bank's Credit Policy (KPB), supervising its implementation, monitoring the progress and the conditions of credit portfolio as well as providing suggestions on remedial actions.

The Credit Risk Management Unit manages the credit risk based on pre-determined risk appetite, target customers, limits and risk standards. The work unit is also responsible for controlling lending activities by supervising the risk portfolio, risk measurement methodology, risk reporting and remedial loans in line with prudent banking principles in lending activities, as well as ensuring that all of the credit risks have been optimally managed.

To ensure sound management of the credit risk, the Bank conducted various efforts, including:

1. Monitoring the credit portfolio quality by observing current trends in terms of deterioration or improvement, as well as analysis by observing the portfolio in detail from many sides, as well as compiling various related reports periodically.
2. Formulating a work plan to be executed in line with the monitoring and credit portfolio quality analysis results, both for improving or maintaining credit quality.
3. Conducting stress tests for credit portfolios by using top-down or bottom-up scenarios, as well as ensured mitigating actions were taken in relation to the stress test results.

4. Semua upaya tersebut dilakukan secara berkala dan akan disampaikan kepada Direksi melalui Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR) dan Komite Manajemen Risiko Kredit (KMRK) secara tepat waktu, obyektif dan transparan. Pelaporan tersebut dapat digunakan oleh manajemen untuk perbaikan dan memastikan kualitas portofolio kredit yang sehat.

Pendekatan Manajemen Risiko Kredit

Kerangka kerja manajemen risiko kredit Bank mencakup keseluruhan siklus risiko kredit, didukung oleh proses-proses risiko kredit yang komprehensif, yang juga menggunakan model-model untuk mengkuantifikasi dan mengelola risiko secara efisien dan konsisten.

Bank menerima risiko kredit yang sesuai dengan standar sebagaimana telah ditetapkan oleh Bank dan hanya risiko-risiko yang sepadan dengan *return* yang cukup untuk meningkatkan nilai para pemegang saham.

Pinjaman terhadap Nasabah Consumer dan Emerging Business

Portofolio kredit untuk nasabah *Retail Banking (Consumer and Emerging Business)* berasal dari program kredit, antara lain:

- Kredit Properti Komersial
- Kredit Kepemilikan Rumah
- Kredit Modal Kerja
- Kartu Kredit
- Kredit Tanpa Agunan

Kredit yang diberikan sesuai dengan target pasar dan mengikuti ketentuan (*policy*) yang tercantum dalam *Product Program*. Adapun *Product Program* tersebut dikaji secara berkala untuk memastikan bahwa target pasar telah mengikuti perkembangan pasar dan ketentuan yang ditetapkan sudah sesuai dengan regulasi yang terbaru.

Analisa kredit dilakukan dengan mengutamakan prinsip kehati-hatian dengan mengkaji kinerja pemegang limit secara regular dan mengevaluasi kelayakan terhadap wewenang kredit yang telah diberikan, sesuai dengan kebijakan internal dan regulator.

Tingkat risiko dari aplikasi kredit yang diproses akan otomatis dihitung oleh *Loan Origination System* (LOS) karena aplikasi ini telah terintegrasi dengan aplikasi Scorecard dan sesuai dengan parameter kebijakan yang berlaku, sehingga diharapkan proses pengambilan keputusan kredit berjalan secara efektif, efisien, objektif dan konsisten.

Pinjaman terhadap Nasabah Komersial, Korporasi dan Institusi

Pinjaman yang diberikan kepada Nasabah komersial, korporasi dan institusi dinilai dan direkomendasikan oleh *Credit Risk Officer* yang berpengalaman. *Credit Risk Officer* mengidentifikasi dan menilai risiko kredit dari nasabah komersial, korporasi atau institusi secara individu dan grup nasabah dengan mempertimbangkan kualitas manajemen,

4. The above efforts were carried out on a regular basis and were objectively, transparently and timely submitted to the Board of Directors through the Credit Risk Management Committee and Board Risk Committee. Such reporting may be used by the management for improvements and to ensure a sound credit portfolio quality.

Credit Risk Management Approach

The credit risk management framework at the Bank covers the complete credit risk cycle, supported by comprehensive credit risk processes, which use models to efficiently and consistently quantify and manage risks.

The Bank accepts credit risks that are within its established standards and those commensurate with an adequate return to increase the shareholder value.

Consumer and Emerging Business Loans

The Credit Portfolio for Retail Banking consumers (Consumer and Emerging Business) is derived from credit programs, including:

- Commercial Property Loans
- Mortgage Loans
- Working Capital Loans
- Credit Cards
- Unsecured Loans

Lending facilities are in accordance with the target markets and comply with the Product Program policy. The Product Program is regularly examined to ensure that the target markets have kept abreast with the market development and the set policies have complied with the current regulations.

Credit analysis is conducted by prioritizing the prudent banking principles whereby the limit holders' performance is regularly examined and used as the basis for feasibility evaluations on authorized lending, in accordance with the internal and regulator policies.

The risk level of processed credit applications will be calculated automatically by the Loan Origination System (LOS) as it has been integrated with the Application Scorecard model and applicable parameter policy, hence to ensure the effective, efficient, objective and consistent performance of the loans decision making process as expected.

Commercial, Corporate and Financial Institution Loans

Lending to commercial, corporate and financial institution customers are assessed and recommended by experienced Credit Risk Officers. They identify and assess the credit risk of commercial, corporate or financial institution customers, both as individuals and groups, by considering the management, financial and company profile quality

keuangan dan profil perusahaan terhadap ancaman keadaan industri dan ekonomi. Jaminan atau pendukung kredit lainnya juga dinilai guna memitigasi atau mengurangi risiko. Pemberian kredit diarahkan pada *Target Market* dan *Risk Acceptance Criteria (TM RAC)* yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya. *Target Market* digunakan sebagai acuan dalam menyaring debitur/calon debitur berdasarkan industrinya. Sementara itu, *Risk Acceptance Criteria* berisi sejumlah kriteria yang digunakan pada saat Bank menganalisa kualitas debitur yang menggambarkan *Risk Appetite* Bank.

Untuk memastikan obyektivitas pemberian kredit, proses persetujuan mengikuti prinsip empat mata sebagai syarat mutlak, dengan pengelolaan risiko dibagi antara unit bisnis dan fungsi-fungsi pengelolaan risiko kredit.

Sebagai bagian dari implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan, Bank telah membuat Kerangka Kerja dan Kebijakan Pembiayaan yang Bertanggung Jawab termasuk kebijakan untuk masing-masing sektor industri. Selain itu Bank telah memiliki *Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)*, yang terdiri dari seperangkat kebijakan, prosedur, dan pengukuran dalam melakukan identifikasi dan pengelolaan risiko Lingkungan dan Sosial debitur/calon debitur secara sistematis dan berkelanjutan. Penjelasan lebih detail mengenai implementasi keuangan berkelanjutan dapat dilihat pada Laporan Keberlanjutan halaman 198-204.

Risiko Kredit dari Aktivitas Investasi atau Trading

Risiko kredit *counterparty* dari aktivitas *trading*, derivatif dan pinjaman surat berharga diawasi secara ketat dan aktif untuk melindungi Bank dari kemungkinan kerugian dalam menggantikan sebuah kontrak jika *counterparty* mengalami *default*. Limit kredit *counterparty* ditetapkan berdasarkan penilaian atas kapasitas kredit *counterparty* sesuai dengan kebijakan internal, serta mengikuti kelayakan serta kecocokan *counterparty* dengan produk yang ditawarkan. Eksposur kredit dikontrol melalui pengawasan independen dan pelaporan langsung terkait pelampaunan atas limit serta *threshold* mitigasi risiko yang telah disetujui.

Pengendalian Risiko Kredit

Pengembangan sumber daya manusia terus dilakukan secara berkesinambungan dengan menyelenggarakan pelatihan-pelatihan kredit, baik untuk SDM di unit bisnis dan di unit risiko kredit. Kolaborasi dengan unit bisnis telah diperkuat melalui berbagai penyempurnaan, di antaranya bekerja sama dengan tim manajemen risiko sejak awal proses pengajuan fasilitas kredit sampai dengan persetujuan kredit.

Secara berkala, Bank juga melakukan *emerging risk assessment* yang bersifat *forward looking* untuk melihat potensi risiko yang muncul di kemudian hari. *Assessment* ini merupakan kolaborasi antara Unit Bisnis dan Unit Manajemen Risiko Kredit. Adapun skenario yang biasa digunakan, antara lain: risiko krisis ekonomi global, kondisi

against industry and economic threats. The collateral or other credit support is also assessed to mitigate or reduce the risks. Credit extensions are directed towards pre-defined Target Markets and Risk Acceptance Criteria (TM RAC). The pre-defined target is used as a screening reference on the debtors/potential debtors based on the industry that they are in, while the Risk Acceptance Criteria are used to analyze the quality of debtors, which represents the Bank's Risk Appetite.

To ensure lending objectivity, the approval process follows the four-eyes principle as an absolute requirement, with risk handling shared between the business units and credit risk management functions.

As part of the implementation of sustainable finance, the Bank has created a Responsible Financing Framework and Policy, including policies by industry sector. In addition, the Bank has an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), which consists of a set of policies, procedures and measurements to identify and manage environmental and social risks of debtors/potential debtors in a systematic and sustainable manner. Detailed explanation regarding the implementation of Sustainable Finance can be seen in Sustainability Report page 198-204.

Credit Risk from Investment or Trading Activities

Counterparty credit risk from trading, derivatives and debt security activities are closely monitored, and actively managed, to protect the Bank from potential losses that may occur when replacing a contract if the counterparty defaults. A credit limit is set following a counterparty credit capacity assessment in accordance with the internal policy and following a feasibility and counterparty compatibility for products offered. The credit exposure is controlled through independent monitoring and direct reporting related to breaches of the approved limit and risk mitigation threshold.

Credit Risk Control

Human resource development is continuously performed through credit training programs, both for business and risk functions relating to credit. Collaboration with the business units has been strengthened through a series of improvements, including working closely with the risk management teams from the initial process of credit proposal to the final credit approval.

The Bank also periodically conducts forward-looking emerging risk assessments to ascertain the future potential risk. The assessment is a collaborative effort between the Business Units and Credit Risk Management Unit. The commonly used scenarios, include global economic crisis risk, Indonesia's macroeconomic conditions, interest rate

makro ekonomi Indonesia, kenaikan suku bunga, kenaikan tingkat inflasi, depresiasi Rupiah, dan beberapa skenario lainnya terkait risiko kredit.

Selain itu, berdasarkan *stress testing* yang dilakukan oleh Unit Bisnis dan Unit Manajemen Risiko Kredit, Bank melakukan langkah-langkah proaktif dan preventif yakni penetapan debitur dalam kategori Dalam Pengawasan untuk perusahaan-perusahaan yang kondisi keuangannya diproyeksikan menurun karena terpengaruh imbas perubahan kondisi ekonomi tertentu dan juga dampak COVID-19. Debitur-debitur yang masuk dalam kategori Dalam Pengawasan akan dimonitor secara ketat dan berkala untuk mengantisipasi terjadi penurunan kualitas kredit di kemudian hari.

Dengan menerapkan berbagai strategi pengendalian risiko di atas, Kredit Bermasalah Bank per 31 Desember 2020 secara konsisten dapat dijaga pada level yang rendah yaitu sebesar 1,9% (gross). Hal ini mencerminkan bahwa Bank telah menjalankan prinsip kehati-hatian yang sangat baik dalam mengelola risiko kreditnya di sepanjang tahun.

Mitigasi Risiko Kredit

Dalam menghitung Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) risiko kredit berdasarkan *Standardized Approach*, Bank memperhitungkan keberadaan agunan, garansi, penjaminan, atau asuransi kredit sebagai teknik mitigasi risiko kredit (Teknik MRK).

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Bobot Risiko Setelah Memperhitungkan Dampak Mitigasi Risiko Kredit diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih dan Teknik Mitigasi Risiko Kredit dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

Perhitungan Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) Risiko Kredit

Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk risiko kredit posisi per 31 Desember 2020 individual Bank tercatat sebesar Rp 120,5 triliun.

Informasi terkait Eksposur Aset di Laporan Keuangan, Kewajiban Komitmen/Kontinjenji pada Transaksi Rekening Administratif, Risiko Kredit Akibat Kegagalan Pihak Lawan (*Counterparty Credit Risk*), Eksposur di Unit Usaha Syariah, Total Pengukuran Risiko Kredit, dan Analisis Eksposur *Counterparty Credit Risk* (CCR1) dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

Pengelolaan Risiko Konsentrasi Kredit

Risiko konsentrasi kredit adalah risiko yang timbul akibat terkonsentrasi penyediaan dana antara lain kepada debitur, wilayah geografis, produk, jenis pembiayaan atau lapangan usaha tertentu.

hikes, inflation rate hikes, Rupiah depreciation, and other scenario related to credit risk.

Based on stress testing exercises performed by the Business Units and Credit Risk Management Unit, the Bank also undertakes proactive and preventive actions, such as determining a Watchlist category for companies affected by changes in certain economic conditions as well as COVID-19 impact whose financial condition is projected to decline. The debtors included in the Watchlist category will be closely and regularly monitored in anticipation of future deterioration in credit quality.

Backed by the above strategies, the Bank's Non-Performing Loan (NPL) as of December 31, 2020 was consistently maintained low level of 1.9% (gross). This reflects proper implementation of the Bank's prudent banking principles on credit risk management throughout the year.

Credit Risk Mitigation

To calculate the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for credit risk based on the Standardized Approach, the Bank recognizes the existence of collateral, warranty, guarantee, collateral, or credit insurance as Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (CRMT).

Disclosure of Risk Weighted Net Receivables After Calculating the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

Disclosure of Risk Weighted Net Receivables and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report

Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk

The Risk Weighted Assets for credit risk as of December 31st, 2020 for individual Bank was stood at Rp 120.5 trillion.

Information of Assets Exposure in the Financial Statement, Commitment/Contingency Liabilities Exposure on Off Balance Sheet Transactions, Counter-party Credit Risk Exposure, Sharia Business Unit Exposure, Total Credit Risk Measurement, and Analysis of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure (CCR1) can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

Credit Concentration Risk Management

Credit concentration risk is the risk that arises from financing concentration with certain debtors, geographic regions, products, types of financing or certain business fields.

Dalam melaksanakan pengelolaan risiko konsentrasi kredit, Bank telah memiliki beberapa pedoman penetapan limit yang dituangkan dalam pernyataan *Risk Appetite*, ketentuan mengenai *Target Market and Risk Acceptance Criteria* (TM RAC), dan juga melalui ketentuan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit antara lain batas pinjaman untuk *Top Borrower*, perorangan ataupun kelompok, sektor industri tertentu, serta kelompok peminjam, pihak terkait dan lain-lain.

Dengan adanya panduan-panduan tersebut, maka risiko konsentrasi kredit Bank dapat dikendalikan dengan baik karena tingkat eksposur kredit kepada pihak dan sektor industri tertentu telah dibatasi, dikelola dan dipantau secara berkala.

Manajemen Remedial

Bank secara konsisten berusaha untuk mengantisipasi secara dini kredit yang bermasalah dan secara proaktif mengelola kredit tersebut pada saat mulai memburuk dan/atau dalam proses pemulihan menuju kondisi yang sehat kembali. Oleh karenanya, Bank telah mendedikasikan unit kerja khusus untuk menangani kredit bermasalah yaitu Unit Asset Recovery Management (ARM). Khusus untuk portofolio *unsecured consumer loan*, pengendalian risiko dilakukan oleh tim *Consumer Collection*.

Selain itu dalam mengantisipasi krisis terkait COVID-19, telah dilakukan relaksasi atau restrukturisasi oleh tim kredit dan Asset Recovery Management (ARM). Hal tersebut juga untuk mendukung Kebijakan Pemerintah di bidang keuangan/perbankan terkait stimulus perekonomian nasional sebagai kebijakan *countercyclical* dampak COVID-19. Bank menerapkan program Relaksasi atau Restrukturisasi Kredit yang diberikan secara hati-hati agar tepat sasaran. Program diberikan antara lain dengan cara penurunan suku bunga, perpanjangan jangka waktu, pengurangan tunggakan pokok atau pengurangan tunggakan bunga. Dengan adanya program ini maka penilaian atas kualitas kredit dapat terkendali, sehingga mendorong optimalisasi kinerja Bank khususnya fungsi intermediasi.

Tagihan yang Telah Jatuh Tempo dan Penurunan Nilai Tagihan

Bank mendefinisikan tagihan jatuh tempo (*matured*) sebagai seluruh tagihan yang terlambat bayar lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari, baik atas pembayaran pokok dan/atau bunga. Semua tagihan dapat dinilai mengalami penurunan apabila berdasarkan hasil evaluasi Bank terdapat bukti yang obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai tersebut sebagai akibat terjadinya satu atau lebih "peristiwa yang merugikan" setelah ditetapkannya kredit menjadi bermasalah, yang berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan atau kelompok asset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Bank telah memiliki kriteria yang digunakan sebagai pedoman dalam menentukan bukti obyektif atas

In managing credit concentration risk, the Bank has several threshold determination guidelines stipulated in the Risk Appetite statement, rules on the Target Market and Risk Acceptance Criteria (TM RAC), as well as stipulations on Legal Lending Limit, including the limits for Top Borrowers, individuals or groups, certain industrial sectors, as well as groups of borrowers, related parties and others.

With these guidelines, credit concentration risk can be properly controlled as the credit exposure for certain parties and industrial sectors are limited, managed and regularly monitored.

Remedial Management

The Bank consistently strives to anticipate non-performing loans at an early stage, and proactively manages the non-performing loans and/or recovery towards a sound condition. As such, the Bank has established the Asset Recovery Management (ARM) Division, a dedicated special work unit to manage non-performing loans. Specifically for the unsecured consumer loan portfolio, the risk control function is performed by Consumer Collection team.

Moreover, loan relaxation or restructuring has been implemented by credit team and Asset Recovery Management (ARM) to anticipate crisis related to COVID-19. At the same time, this also supports Government Policy on financial/banking related to national economic stimulus as the countercyclical policy of COVID-19. Bank implements Loan Relaxation or Restructuring program prudently to meet the targets. The program was delivered by reducing interest rates, extension of installment period, reduction of principal arrears or reduction of interest arrears. The program enables control of loan quality assessment, hence optimizing the Bank's performance in its intermediation function.

Matured Account Receivables and Impairment of Receivables

The Bank defines matured account receivables as all receivables with 90 days overdue, both for principal and/ or interest repayments. All receivables are subject to impairment based on the Bank's evaluation, which is based on objective evidence on the impairment due to one or more "loss events", after initial credit problem recognition where the loss event has had an impact on the reliable estimated future cash flow of the financial asset or group of financial assets.

The Bank has established criteria used as the basic guidelines for determining objective evidence of

penurunan nilai. Selain itu, terdapat juga beberapa kriteria tambahan yang digunakan khusus untuk kredit dengan jumlah yang signifikan.

Informasi terkait Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Wilayah, Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sisa Jangka Waktu, dan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

Pendekatan yang Digunakan Untuk Pembentukan Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai (CKPN)

Pembentukan CKPN dihitung menggunakan pendekatan *forward looking* kerugian kredit ekspektasian (ECL) sesuai PSAK 71.

Model kerugian kredit ekspektasian berlaku untuk seluruh aset finansial yang masuk dalam kelompok *amortized cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)* dan *loan commitments* pada off balance sheet serta *financial guarantees*.

CKPN kredit dihitung pada setiap tanggal pelaporan sesuai dengan 3 tahap ECL model:

- *Stage 1* – Tahap pengakuan awal, kerugian kredit ekspektasian akan dihasilkan dari kejadian gagal bayar yang mungkin terjadi dalam 12 bulan ke depan.
- *Stage 2* – Apabila terjadi peningkatan risiko kredit yang signifikan sejak pengakuan awal aset finansial tersebut, kerugian kredit ekspektasian akan dihasilkan dari kemungkinan kejadian gagal bayar sepanjang umur aset tersebut.
- *Stage 3* – Ketika aset finansial tersebut mengalami bukti obyektif dari gagal bayar dan dikelompokkan sebagai kredit bermasalah, CKPN akan menjadi kerugian kredit yang diperkirakan sepanjang umur.

Perpindahan antara *stage 1* dan *stage 2* didasarkan pada pertimbangan apakah instrumen risiko kredit telah meningkat secara signifikan sejak pengakuan awal.

Perpindahan antara *stage 2* dan *stage 3* didasarkan pada kondisi aset finansial merupakan kredit bermasalah pada saat tanggal pelaporan. Penentuan suatu aset finansial adalah kredit bermasalah sesuai PSAK 71 didasarkan pada bukti obyektif dari penurunan tersebut.

Bank mempertimbangkan parameter kualitatif dan kuantitatif dalam mengukur apakah terdapat peningkatan signifikan pada risiko kredit. Hal ini termasuk:

- Bank melakukan penilaian kualitatif untuk memastikan apakah terdapat peningkatan signifikan pada risiko kredit.
- Bank menetapkan batasan peningkatan risiko kredit berdasarkan perubahan baik relatif maupun absolut dalam *credit scoring*.
- Bank menggunakan *days past due (DPD)* sebagai indikasi lebih lanjut dari peningkatan signifikan pada risiko kredit.

impairment. Also, there are several additional criteria used specifically for credits for significant amounts.

Information of Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Region, Net Receivables Based on Maturity Term, and Net Receivables Based on Economic Sector can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

Approach Used for Calculating Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN)

Allowance for Impairment losses for financial assets are assessed using a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) model in accordance with the requirement of PSAK 71.

The ECL model is applied to debt financial assets measured at amortised costs, *Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)* and most off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Credit loss allowances are measured on each reporting date according to a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model:

- Stage 1 – On initial recognition, expected credit loss will be that resulting from default events that are possible over the next 12 months.
- Stage 2 – Following a significant increase in credit risk of financial assets since its initial recognition, the credit loss allowance will be that resulting from default events that are possible over the expected life of the asset.
- Stage 3 – When a financial assets exhibits objective evidence of impairment and is considered to be credit-impaired, the credit loss allowance will be the full lifetime expected credit loss.

Movement between stage 1 and stage 2 are based on whether an instruments' credit risk as at the reporting date has increased significantly since its initial recognition.

Movement between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are based on whether financial assets are credit-impaired as at the reporting date. The determination of whether a financial asset is credit-impaired under PSAK 71 will be based on objective evidence of impairment

The Bank considers both qualitative and quantitative parameters in the assessment of whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. These include the following:

- The Bank conducts qualitative assessment to ascertain if there has been significant increase in credit risk.
- The Bank has established threshold for significant increases in credit risk based on both a relative and absolute changes in credit scoring.
- The Bank uses days past due (DPD) as a further indication of significant increase in credit risk.

Kerugian kredit ekspektasian (ECL) adalah rata-rata tertimbang dari estimasi kerugian kredit. Parameter utama yang digunakan untuk mengukur ECL adalah:

- *Probability of Default (PD)* – ini adalah estimasi kemungkinan gagal bayar dari suatu periode tertentu.
- *Exposure at Default (EAD)* – ini adalah estimasi dari eksposur di masa mendatang pada saat terjadi gagal bayar dengan mempertimbangkan perubahan-perubahan yang sudah diperkirakan setelah tanggal pelaporan termasuk pembayaran kembali atas pokok dan bunga serta pencairan yang sudah diperkirakan atas *committed facilities*.
- *Loss Given Default (LGD)* adalah estimasi yang timbul jika terjadi gagal bayar. Hal ini didasarkan pada selisih antara arus kas kontraktual yang jatuh tempo dan hal-hal yang diharapkan akan diterima Bank termasuk penerimaan dari setiap jaminan.

ECL yang dipergunakan untuk menghitung CKPN kredit *stage 1* dan *stage 2* dimodelkan berdasarkan 3 skenario makroekonomi (“Base”, “Upside”, dan “Downside” atau perubahan pada *variable* makroekonomi) yang terkorelasi dengan kerugian kredit dalam portofolio yang sesuai.

Bank telah memiliki pedoman dalam menentukan apakah pembentukan CKPN dilakukan secara individual atau kolektif. Pembentukan CKPN secara individual dilakukan untuk asset keuangan yang signifikan secara individual dan mengalami penurunan nilai. Sementara pembentukan CKPN secara kolektif dilakukan untuk aset keuangan yang secara individual tidak signifikan tetapi mengalami penurunan nilai dan untuk asset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual tetapi tidak terdapat bukti obyektif penurunan nilai.

Informasi terkait Pengungkapan Tagihan dan Pencadangan Berdasarkan Wilayah, Tagihan dan Pencadangan – Berdasarkan Sektor Ekonomi, dan Rincian Mutasi Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

Pemenuhan Ketentuan Regulator dan Basel

Seiring dengan komitmen penuh Bank untuk selalu melaksanakan praktik-praktik terbaik dalam melakukan pengelolaan risikonya, Bank telah menyiapkan infrastruktur untuk memenuhi berbagai regulasi yang ditetapkan oleh regulator termasuk di antaranya penerapan kerangka Basel sebagai *international best practice*.

Saat ini, Bank masih mengadopsi Standardized Approach dalam pengukuran risiko kredit dengan tetap mengacu pada ketentuan regulator. Bobot risiko menggunakan ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh regulator. Apabila terdapat tagihan yang membutuhkan pemeringkatan, maka Bank menggunakan lembaga pemeringkat yang diakui oleh regulator sesuai ketentuan lembaga pemeringkat dalam negeri yang diakui, yaitu Pefindo, sedangkan untuk pemeringkat internasional dapat menggunakan S&P, Moody's dan Fitch.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The key inputs used in the measurement of ECL are:

- Probability of default (PD) – This is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.
- Exposure at default (EAD) – This is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest as well as expected drawdowns on committed facilities.
- Loss given default (LGD) – This is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Bank would expect to receive, including from any collateral.

The ECL used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances are modelled based on three macroeconomic scenarios (“Base”, “Upside” dan “Downside” or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

The Bank has guidelines to determine whether an allowance for impairment losses should be applied individually or collectively. Individual allowance for impairment losses is applied on individually significant financial assets with impairment. While, collective allowance for impairment losses is applied for individually insignificant financial assets with impairment; and on financial assets individually assessed with no objective evidence of impairment.

Information of Disclosure of Receivables and Allowance based on Region, Receivables and Allowance By Economic Sector, and Movements in Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

Regulatory and Basel Requirements Compliance

Align with the Bank's commitment to consistently implement the risk management best practices, it has established an infrastructure to meet the various stipulations by the regulators, including the Basel framework as an international best practices.

Currently, the Bank still adopts a Standardized Approach in credit risk measurement by referring to the regulatory provisions. The risk weight refers the rules set by the regulators. In the event of required rating for receivables, the Bank uses a rating agency recognized by the regulators in accordance with the domestic rating agency stipulations, such as Pefindo, as well as international credit rating agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch.

Sebagai persiapan untuk memenuhi kriteria implementasi *Internal Rating Based* (IRB) sesuai standar Basel, Bank telah menetapkan dan mengembangkan model penilaian kredit dan model *scorecard* untuk kredit korporasi, dan sebuah aplikasi *scorecard* dan *behavior scorecard*, untuk kredit retail dan konsumen.

Penilaian kredit untuk korporasi dan *credit scorecard* untuk retail telah diimplementasikan dalam proses pengambilan keputusan kredit. Melalui sistem penilaian kredit dan *scorecard* tersebut, Bank mampu menilai kelayakan kredit secara obyektif sehingga dapat membantu meningkatkan kualitas analisa kredit secara portofolio maupun individual.

Sebelum diimplementasikan, seluruh model yang digunakan untuk penilaian kredit dan *scorecard* telah divalidasi oleh pihak independen sesuai dengan model kerangka kerja manajemen risiko dan akan senantiasa dievaluasi serta dianalisa secara periodik sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku untuk memastikan kelayakan dan kesesuaian model dengan pola bisnis yang berlaku.

Pengungkapan Tagihan Bersih Berdasarkan Kategori Portofolio dan Peringkat dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

PENGELOLAAN RISIKO PASAR

Risiko pasar adalah risiko kerugian pada posisi neraca dan rekening administratif termasuk transaksi derivatif, akibat perubahan keseluruhan dari kondisi pasar, seperti perubahan suku bunga, nilai tukar, termasuk risiko perubahan harga *option*.

Strategi manajemen risiko pasar dibentuk sesuai dengan *risk appetite* dan strategi bisnis Bank, dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi ekonomi makro dan perkembangan pasar.

Kerangka Kerja Manajemen Risiko Pasar

Pengelolaan risiko pasar dilakukan dengan mengacu pada kerangka kerja dan kebijakan manajemen risiko pasar yang komprehensif meliputi pemisahan yang tegas antara portofolio *Trading Book* dan *Banking Book*, pembagian tugas antara unit pengambil risiko dan unit yang melakukan kontrol dan pengawasan, yang menyiapkan berbagai aturan dan batasan untuk unit pengambil risiko.

Untuk mengontrol besaran risiko yang dapat diambil, Bank telah menetapkan berbagai limit dan *threshold* untuk memastikan bahwa setiap eksposur risiko pasar berada di tingkat toleransi risiko dan *risk appetite* yang telah disetujui.

Eksposur risiko pasar dilaporkan secara harian yang dilengkapi dengan proses eskalasi yang tepat dan dibahas dalam forum Komite Manajemen Risiko Pasar.

In preparation of meeting the criteria for Internal Rating Based (IRB) in accordance with Basel standards, the Bank has established and developed a credit rating model and a scorecard model for corporate credit, and an application scorecard and behavior scorecard for retail and consumer credit.

Both the corporate credit rating and retail credit scorecard have been implemented in the credit decision making process. Through the credit rating and scorecard, the Bank is able to objectively assess the credit feasibility, with a view to improve credit analysis quality for portfolios and individually.

All models used for credit rating and scorecard have been validated by an independent party in accordance with the model risk management framework prior to implementation, and will be constantly evaluated as well as periodically analyzed according to the regulations to ensure the model's feasibility and compatibility with prevailing business patterns.

Disclosure of Net Receivables Based on Portfolio Categories and Individual Rating can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the risk of losses on the balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions, including derivative transactions, resulting from overall movements in market conditions such as changes in interest rate, foreign exchange, including changes in option prices.

Market risk management strategy is established in line with the Bank's risk appetite and business strategy, by considering macro economic and market conditions.

Market Risk Management Framework

Market risk management is carried out by referring to a comprehensive risk management framework and policies covering clearly separation between the Trading Book and Banking Book portfolio, segregation of duties between risk-taking units and units which carry out control and supervision, that prepare various mandatory rules and limitations for risk-taking units.

To control the amount of risk that can be taken, the Bank has established various market risk limits and thresholds to ensure that each market risk exposure is within the approved risk tolerance level and risk appetite.

Market risk exposure is reported on daily basis equipped with proper escalation process and discussed in the Market Risk Management Committee meeting.

Pengawasan dan Organisasi Manajemen Risiko Pasar

Untuk memastikan pengelolaan manajemen risiko pasar Bank memadai, diperlukan pengawasan aktif dari Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris. Di tingkat Direksi, pengawasan risiko dilaksanakan oleh Komite Manajemen Risiko Pasar/ *Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC)*, ALCO dan Komite Manajemen Risiko/Board Risk Committee (BRC), sedangkan di tingkat Dewan Komisaris, fungsi pengawasan risiko dilakukan oleh Komite Pemantau Risiko/Risk Monitoring Committee (RMC). MRMC dan ALCO diadakan secara bulanan, sedangkan BRC minimal sebanyak empat kali dalam setahun dan RMC diadakan minimal sebanyak enam kali dalam setahun.

MRMC merupakan komite yang beranggotakan manajemen senior yang mendukung BRC dan President Direktur dalam proses manajemen risiko pasar secara menyeluruh. MRMC bertanggung jawab dalam hal pengawasan atas implementasi manajemen risiko pasar Bank dan memastikan bahwa kebijakan serta pelaksanaannya sudah dilakukan dengan tepat, efektif, dan memadai serta sejalan dengan strategi bisnis Bank. Selanjutnya, setiap potensi masalah dalam pengelolaan risiko pasar akan didiskusikan di MRMC dan dilaporkan ke BRC.

Treasury merupakan unit pengambil risiko di mana terdapat pemisahan antara unit yang melakukan *trading* dan unit yang melakukan aktivitas pada *banking book*. Market and Liquidity Risk Management Division (MLRMD) merupakan unit kontrol independen yang bertanggung jawab untuk memantau dan mengontrol setiap aktivitas risiko pasar sesuai dengan kerangka kerja dan kebijakan manajemen risiko pasar, baik *trading book* maupun *banking book*. MLRMD bertanggung jawab dalam mengidentifikasi risiko, menetapkan dan melakukan validasi model pengelolaan risiko dan melaporkan risiko secara independen.

Pendekatan Manajemen Risiko Pasar

Bank menyadari bahwa manajemen risiko pasar merupakan tanggung jawab bersama antara unit pengambil risiko dan unit kontrol sesuai dengan strategi bisnis dan mandat yang disetujui.

Pedoman kerja manajemen risiko pasar meliputi proses-proses risiko utama di bawah ini, antara lain:

- **Identifikasi Risiko Pasar**

Identifikasi risiko pasar dilakukan melalui analisa pergerakan harga pasar dan perubahan portofolio keuangan dibandingkan dengan strategi business unit, serta analisa risiko pasar yang melekat pada produk baru yang akan diluncurkan.

- **Pengukuran Risiko Pasar**

Teknik pengukuran risiko pasar dilakukan menggunakan metodologi kontrol risiko berikut ini.

1. **Value-At-Risk**

Value-At-Risk (VaR) adalah metodologi untuk

Market Risk Management Organization and Supervision

To ensure the adequacy of the Bank's market risk management, active monitoring by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners is needed. At the Board of Directors level, the risk monitoring function is performed through the Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC), ALCO, and the Board Risk Committee (BRC), while at the Board of Commissioners level, the monitoring function is performed by the Risk Monitoring Committee (RMC). The MRMC and ALCO meetings are held on a monthly basis, while the BRC meetings are held minimum four times a year and RMC meetings are held minimum six times a year.

MRMC is the committee consisting of senior management as members that support BRC, and the President Director in managing the overall market risk processes. The MRMC is responsible to supervise the Market Risk Management, by ensuring the appropriate, effective, and sufficient policies and practices are in place to support the Bank's business strategies. Moreover, any potential problems in the market risk management will be discussed with MRMC and reported to the BRC.

Treasury is the risk taking unit with segregation between trading and banking book activities. The Market and Liquidity Risk Management Division (MLRMD) is an independent control unit responsible to monitor and control any market risk activities in accordance with market risk management framework and policies, both trading book and banking book. MLRMD is in charge of identifying risks, establishing and validating risk management models and reporting risks independently.

Market Risk Management Approach

The Bank is aware that market risk management is a joint responsibility between risk taking unit and control unit with regards to the approved strategy and trading mandate.

The market risk management working guidelines include the following main risk processes:

- **Market Risk Identification**

The market risk identification is conducted through market price movement analysis and changes in financial portfolios compared to the business unit strategies, as well as analysis of market risks inherent in new products launch.

- **Market Risk Measurement**

Market risk measurement are conducted using the following risk control methodologies.

1. **Value-At-Risk**

Value-At-Risk (VaR) is a methodology for measuring

mengukur potensi risiko kerugian maksimum yang mungkin terjadi atas suatu portofolio keuangan dalam rentang waktu tertentu dan berdasarkan tingkat kepercayaan (*confidence level*) tertentu. VaR diukur dan dipantau untuk faktor-faktor risiko suku bunga dan risiko nilai tukar dengan menggunakan pendekatan simulasi historis pada tingkat kepercayaan 99%.

2. Sensitivitas Portfolio Keuangan

Perhitungan sensitivitas portofolio keuangan dilakukan dengan mengukur dampak pergerakan instrumen risiko yang mendasarnya (*underlying risk instrument*) portofolio keuangan, yaitu:

- » PV01 untuk mengukur potensi perubahan harga suatu portofolio keuangan dari pergerakan suku bunga.
- » CS01 untuk mengukur dampak dari pergerakan *credit spread* terhadap suatu portofolio keuangan yang terpapar risiko kredit.

3. Stress Testing

Stress testing untuk risiko pasar dilakukan untuk mengestimasi potensi kerugian ekonomis yang mungkin terjadi akibat asumsi skenario tertentu berdasarkan asumsi *hypothetical (anticipatory stress test)* atau observasi historis yang mempunyai probabilitas rendah tetapi mungkin terjadi (*plausible*). *Stress testing* untuk risiko pasar dilakukan secara berkala dan hasil *stress test* dipresentasikan kepada MRMC, BRC dan RMC.

4. Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR)

Saat ini dalam memperhitungkan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko Pasar Bank mengadopsi Pendekatan Standar untuk pengukuran risiko pasar dengan mengacu pada pedoman regulasi.

• Pemantauan dan Pengelolaan Risiko Pasar

1. Limit

Bank telah menetapkan suatu set limit dan *threshold* risiko untuk memastikan eksposur risiko pasar selalu sesuai dengan toleransi risiko dan *risk appetite* Bank. Limit risiko ini disetujui oleh Direksi dan di-concurred oleh Dewan Komisaris. *Limit* risiko pasar meliputi *limit* PV01, VaR, FX NOP, *Stop Loss*, dan *FX Option Greeks*.

2. Validasi Model

Validasi model merupakan bagian integral dari proses pengendalian risiko Bank. Validasi model merupakan serangkaian proses yang dilakukan secara berkala ditujukan untuk memverifikasi bahwa model yang digunakan telah sesuai dengan tujuan yang dimaksud, setelah melalui verifikasi internal dan penilaian oleh pihak independen.

the potential risk of maximum losses that may occur in a financial portfolio within a specific time frame and based on certain confidence levels. VaR is measured and monitored for interest rate and currency risk factors by using a historical simulation approach, under 99% confidence level.

2. Financial Portfolio Sensitivity

Financial portfolio sensitivity is calculated by measuring the impact of movements in the underlying risk instruments on the financial portfolio. The calculation of sensitivity is:

- » PV01 to measure the potential change in price of a financial portfolio from the movement of interest rates
- » CS01 to measure the impact from the credit spread on a financial portfolio exposed to credit risk.

3. Stress Testing

Market risk stress testing is carried out to estimate potential economic losses that may occur due to certain scenario assumptions, based on a hypothetical assumption (anticipatory stress test) or historical observations, which has a low probability but is plausible. Market Risk Stress Testing is conducted regularly and stress test result presented to MRMC, BRC and RMC.

4. Market Risk Weighted Asset

Currently in calculating market risk weighted asset the Bank adopts Standardized Approach for market risk measurement by referring to the regulatory guidelines.

• Market Risk Monitoring and Management

1. Limits

The Bank has established a set of risk limit and threshold to ensure market risk exposure always within the Bank's risk tolerance and appetite. These risk limits approved by Board of Directors and concurred by Board of Commissioners. Market risk limits include PV01, VaR, FX NOP, Stop Loss, and FX Option Greeks limits.

2. Model Validation

Model validation is an integral part of the Bank's risk control process. Model validation is a series of processes carried out periodically aimed at verifying that a model used is in accordance with its intended purpose, after going through internal verification and evaluation by an independent party.

3. Back-testing

Back-testing merupakan proses untuk memastikan integritas suatu model dan mengevaluasi kualitas dari suatu model statistik. Bank melakukan Back-testing untuk mengkonfirmasi konsistensi model risiko pasarnya terhadap asumsi-asumsi model statistik yang digunakan.

4. Sistem Manajemen Risiko Pasar

Sistem manajemen risiko pasar Bank dibangun sesuai dengan lingkup, ukuran, dan kompleksitas aktivitas risiko pasar yang ada, yang mencakup semua risiko pasar material, baik *on* maupun *off-balance sheet*. Bank menggunakan sistem Murex untuk mengelola dan mengontrol eksposur risiko pasar yang timbul dari portofolio *trading* dan *banking book*. Selain itu, untuk mengukur *interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)*, Bank menggunakan sistem Fermat ALM.

Bank memercayai bahwa pelaporan risiko yang baik merupakan hal yang penting untuk memastikan kepatuhan terhadap limit-limit risiko serta mengidentifikasi setiap peningkatan profil risiko Bank, sehingga jika diperlukan tindakan perbaikan dapat segera diambil secara tepat waktu.

Tabel VaR

Jenis Risiko	2020				2019			
	Year End	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Year End	Average	Minimum	Maximum
IR VAR	12,412,974,649	11,709,864,003	2,254,183,856	26,111,037,627	7,710,197,569	11,353,976,716	5,075,556,801	28,948,646,205
FX VAR	2,283,454,377	5,785,331,933	378,389,585	22,732,736,641	8,500,612,900	4,658,092,435	157,198,157	17,043,012,008
TOTAL VAR	11,623,945,322	15,429,998,099	2,255,570,735	43,467,681,289	8,187,007,422	10,943,911,209	4,308,602,261	28,684,056,771

Tabel PV01 (nilai penuh)

Rupiah	2020				2019			
	Year End	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Year End	Average	Minimum	Maximum
PV01 - Trading Book	502,360	688,049	256	1,348,107	959,940	855,723	381,295	1,569,029

Informasi Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR), dan Risiko Suku Bunga dalam *Banking Book* dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

PENGELOLAAN RISIKO ASET DAN LIABILITAS

Manajemen risiko aset dan liabilitas merupakan manajemen strategis yang dilakukan Bank untuk mengatur komposisi dan struktur aset dan liabilitas Bank, dengan tujuan untuk memaksimalkan pendapatan serta mengoptimalkan manajemen risiko likuiditas dan risiko suku bunga, sesuai dengan batas toleransi risiko dan limit yang ditetapkan. Fokus utama dalam manajemen risiko aset dan liabilitas (ALM) adalah risiko likuiditas dan risiko suku bunga dalam *banking book* (IRRBB).

3. Back-testing

Back testing is a process to ensure a model's integrity and to evaluate a statistical model's quality. The Bank conducts back testing to confirm the consistency of its market risk model against assumptions for the statistical model used.

4. Market Risk Management System

The Bank's market risk management system has been built in accordance with the scope, size and complexity of the existing market risk activities, which covers all material market risks, both on and off-balance sheet. The Bank uses Murex system to manage, measure and control market risk exposures arising from the trading and banking book portfolios. In addition, to measure the interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), the Bank uses the Fermat ALM system.

The Bank believes that good risk reporting is important for ensuring compliance with risk limits and identifying any improvements needed in the Bank's risk profiles, hence necessary corrective actions can be taken in a timely manner.

Table VaR

PV01 (absolute value)

Information of Market Risk Weighted Assets, and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

ASSET AND LIABILITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The asset and liability risk management is a strategic management carried out by the Bank to regulate the Bank's assets and liabilities composition and structure, with the aim of maximizing revenue and optimizing liquidity risk and interest rate risk management, in accordance with risk tolerance limits and set limits. The main focus in asset and liability (ALM) risk management is liquidity risk and interest risk in the banking book (IRRBB).

Kerangka dan Kontrol Manajemen Risiko Aset dan Liabilitas

Pelaksanaan manajemen risiko likuiditas dan IRRBB dibatasi oleh limit-limit risiko yang mengacu kepada *Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)* Bank. Penetapan limit dan kebijakan pengelolaan risiko ALM ditetapkan sejalan dengan strategi bisnis, perkembangan kondisi pasar dan ekonomi, dan *risk appetite* Bank.

Pemantauan dan pelaporan eksposur risiko ALM dilaporkan secara harian, yang dilakukan oleh unit kerja independen di dalam *Risk Management Group*. Proses pemantauan telah dilengkapi dengan prosedur eskalasi untuk memastikan tata kelola terhadap implementasi limit-limit maupun *trigger*.

Selain batasan limit risiko dan *trigger*, Bank juga melakukan simulasi *stress test* secara bulanan untuk mengantisipasi dan mengukur kemampuan Bank menghadapi kondisi terburuk yang mungkin dihadapi, akibat perubahan pasar maupun perilaku nasabah.

Pengawasan dan Organisasi pada Manajemen Risiko Aset dan Liabilitas

Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) terdiri dari seluruh Direksi dan diketuai oleh Presiden Direktur. Komite ini bertanggung jawab untuk mengawasi pengelolaan neraca Bank secara menyeluruh dan memberikan arahan strategis dalam pengelolaan risiko likuiditas dan IRRBB.

Selain itu, perkembangan posisi likuiditas dan eksposur IRRBB juga disampaikan dalam rapat Komite Manajemen Risiko dan kepada Dewan Komisaris melalui rapat Komite Pemantau Risiko.

Analisa dan pemantauan terhadap risiko ALM dilakukan oleh Divisi Market and Liquidity Risk Management (MLRM) yang bertanggung jawab dalam mengidentifikasi, memonitor, mengukur, dan melaporkan risiko likuiditas dan IRRBB.

Adapun manajemen risiko likuiditas dan IRRBB secara harian dilakukan oleh unit kerja Treasuri ALM, sebagai unit pengambil risiko, yang secara aktif mengelola eksposur risiko likuiditas dan IRRBB dalam batasan limit risiko dan *trigger* yang telah ditetapkan.

Pendekatan dan Pengukuran Manajemen Risiko Aset dan Liabilitas**Manajemen Risiko Likuiditas**

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko ketidakmampuan Bank dalam memenuhi kewajiban keuangannya pada saat jatuh tempo tanpa menimbulkan biaya atau kerugian yang tidak dapat diterima melalui pengumpulan dana dan likuidasi aset. Risiko ini mencakup ketidakmampuan Bank dalam mengelola penurunan atau perubahan yang tidak direncanakan dari sumber pendanaan dan kegagalan untuk mengenali atau menyampaikan perubahan dari kondisi pasar yang mempengaruhi kemampuan Bank untuk melikuidasi asset dengan kerugian nilai yang minimal.

Asset and Liability Risk Management Framework and Control

Implementation of liquidity risk management and IRRBB is limited to risk limits with reference to the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). Limit setting and ALM risk management policies are established in line with business strategies, market developments and economic conditions, and the Bank's risk appetite.

The ALM risk exposure are monitored and reported on a daily basis, by an independent unit within the Risk Management Group. The monitoring process has equipped with an escalation procedure to ensure limits and triggers implementation governance.

In addition to risk limits and trigger, the Bank also conducts stress test simulations on a monthly basis to anticipate and measure the Bank's ability to address the possible worst conditions, due to the market changes and customer behavior.

Assets and Liabilities Risk Management Oversight and Organization

The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) consists all Directors and chaired by the President Director. This committee is responsible for overseeing the overall management of the Bank's balance sheet and providing strategic direction in managing liquidity risk and IRRBB.

In addition, the liquidity-risk updates and IRRBB exposures are also reported at the Board Risk Committee (BRC) meeting, and to the Board of Commissioners through the Risk Monitoring Committee (RMC) meetings.

The ALM risk analysis and control is conducted by the Market and Liquidity Risk Management (MLRM) Division which is responsible for monitoring, measuring, and reporting on liquidity and IRRBB risk.

The daily liquidity and IRRBB risk management is conducted by the Treasury ALM unit, as a risk-taking unit, which actively manages liquidity risk exposure and IRRBB within the set limits and predetermined triggers.

Assets and Liabilities Risk Management Measurement and Approach**Liquidity Risk Management**

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank being unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable costs or losses through fund raising and assets liquidation. This risk includes the inability of the Bank to manage unplanned decreases or changes in funding sources and the failure to recognise or address changes in market conditions that affect the Bank's ability to liquidate assets quickly with minimal loss in value.

Manajemen risiko likuiditas bertujuan untuk memastikan bahwa tersedia sumber-sumber pendanaan yang cukup guna memenuhi kewajiban keuangan yang jatuh tempo, sehingga dapat mempertahankan kemampuan Bank dalam melakukan kegiatan bisnis secara wajar.

Bank mengelola dan memantau likuiditas operasional dengan memproyeksikan arus kas secara harian berdasarkan pendekatan kontraktual dan *behavioral*. Simulasi eksposur likuiditas untuk skenario *stress* juga dilakukan guna mengukur ketahanan likuiditas Bank dalam menghadapi skenario *stress test* yang disetujui.

Selain laporan *gap* likuiditas secara harian, Bank juga memantau indikator-indikator rasio likuiditas yang bersifat struktural seperti *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR), *Non-Bank Funding Ratio*, *Medium Term Funding Ratio*, *Net Interbank Borrowing Ratio*, serta *Deposit Concentration Ratio* untuk menjaga komposisi optimal antara pendanaan dan aset.

Sesuai ketentuan regulator terkait implementasi BASEL III *liquidity standard*, Bank juga melakukan pemantauan *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* (LCR) secara harian dan *Net Stable Funding Ratio* (NSFR) secara bulanan.

Selain itu, Bank telah membangun indikator peringatan dini dan dimonitor secara bulanan, sebagai bentuk peringatan dini mengenai potensi peningkatan risiko likuiditas yang mungkin terjadi sewaktu-waktu. Indikator peringatan dini tersebut berguna sebagai alat analisis untuk mengaktifkan Rencana Pendanaan Darurat apabila diperlukan.

Informasi terkait pengungkapan Laporan Regulasi LCR, NSFR, dan Aset Terikat maupun Aset Tidak Terikat dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

Manajemen Risiko Suku Bunga dalam Banking Book

Risiko suku bunga dalam *banking book* (IRRBB) adalah risiko terhadap pendapatan dan modal karena adanya ketidaksesuaian waktu *repricing* suku bunga antara aset dan liabilitas di dalam aktivitas *banking book* yang kemungkinan dapat mengakibatkan potensi kerugian karena adanya pergerakan suku bunga.

Pengelolaan IRRBB bertujuan untuk memastikan bahwa eksposur IRRBB dapat diidentifikasi, diukur, diawasi dan dikelola sesuai dengan toleransi risikonya.

Oleh karena itu, Bank mengukur eksposur IRR *Banking Book* dari tiga perspektif:

- *Repricing gap* dan PVo1 dalam satu waktu tertentu.
- Perspektif pendapatan, untuk mengukur dampak perubahan suku bunga terhadap pendapatan bunga bersih (NII) – dalam berbagai skenario risiko suku bunga.
- Perspektif nilai ekonomis ekuitas (EVE). Pendekatan nilai ekonomi memberikan pandangan yang lebih komprehensif mengenai potensi efek jangka Panjang dari perubahan suku bunga pada kecukupan modal.

The liquidity risk management aims to ensure that sufficient funding sources are available to meet financial obligations, so that it can maintain the Bank's ability to conduct business activities properly.

The Bank manages and monitors operational liquidity by projecting cash flows on a daily basis based on the contractual and behavioral approaches. Liquidity exposure simulations under stress scenarios are also performed to measure the Bank's liquidity position resistance levels, using approved stress test scenarios.

In addition to the daily liquidity gap reports, the Bank also monitors structural liquidity ratio indicators such as the *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR), *Non-Bank Funding Ratio*, *Medium Term Funding Ratio*, *Net Interbank Borrowing Ratio*, and *Deposit Concentration Ratio* to maintain the optimal composition between funding and assets.

In accordance with the regulatory provisions related to implement BASEL III liquidity standards, the Bank also monitors its daily *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* (LCR) and *Net Stable Funding Ratio* (NSFR) on a monthly basis.

In addition, the Bank has built early warning indicators, which are monitored on a monthly basis, to provide early warning to the management with regards to potential liquidity risk that might occur at any time. These early warning indicators are useful for activating the Contingency Funding Plan (CFP), if needed.

Information of the Regulatory LCR, NSFR, as well as Encumbered and Unencumbered Assets can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

Interest Rate Risk Management in Banking Book

IRRBB is the risk to earnings and capital arising from mismatches in the timing of repricing assets and liabilities in the Bank's banking book activities, which can possibly exposed to adverse movements in interest rates.

IRRBB management is aimed to ensure that IRRBB exposures can be identified, measured, monitored and managed in accordance within defined risk tolerances.

As such, the Bank measures IRRBB exposure from the following three perspectives:

- Point in time repricing gaps and PVo1.
- Earnings perspective, the impact of interest rate change on Net Interest Income (NII) – over different interest rate scenarios.
- Economic value of equity (EVE) perspective. The economic value approach provides a more comprehensive view of the potential long-term effects of changes in interest rates on capital adequacy.

Dalam menghitung NII, Bank mengukur perubahan tingkat suku bunga terhadap pendapatan bunga bersih untuk 12 bulan ke depan, dengan asumsi asumsi besaran dan komposisi neraca konstan.

Dalam menghitung EVE, Bank menggunakan pendekatan arus kas perilaku simpanan tanpa jatuh tempo, perilaku penarikan dipercepat untuk deposito berjangka dan perilaku pinjaman dengan pelunasan dipercepat. Perhitungan ini termasuk marjin komersial dan spread dalam arus kas, serta menggunakan *risk-free rate* sebagai tingkat suku bunga diskonto. Bank menggunakan skenario *shock* sesuai standar OJK, yaitu *parallel up*, *parallel down*, *flattener*, *steepener*, *short rate up* dan *short rate down*.

Informasi terkait pengungkapan Sensitivitas Pendapatan Bunga Bersih dan Sensitivitas Nilai Ekonomis Ekuitas, dan Laporan IRRBB menurut ketentuan OJK dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

Sistem dan Infrastruktur

Untuk mendukung pelaksanaan proses manajemen risiko likuiditas dan IRRBB, Bank telah mengimplementasikan sistem ALM Fermat dari Moody yang dapat menghasilkan laporan profil risiko ALM secara harian.

Dengan sistem Fermat ini pelaporan Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) dan pelaporan Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) ke regulator dapat pula dilakukan secara efektif.

PENGELOLAAN RISIKO OPERASIONAL

Risiko Operasional adalah risiko yang dapat timbul karena adanya kerugian yang disebabkan oleh ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem dan manajemen, atau kejadian ekstern. Pengelolaan risiko operasional bertujuan untuk meminimalkan kerugian yang tidak terduga (*unexpected loss*) atau *catastrophic*, mengelola kerugian yang terduga (*expected loss*), serta mendukung peluang bisnis baru dengan risiko yang terkontrol.

Pengawasan dan Organisasi Manajemen Risiko Operasional

Divisi Operational Risk Management (Divisi ORM) melakukan pemantauan risiko operasional terkait produk, proses kerja, sistem, infrastruktur maupun faktor ekstern. Masing-masing Divisi/unit kerja memiliki karyawan yang ditunjuk sebagai *Operational Risk Partner* (ORP) untuk bekerja sama dengan Divisi ORM dalam mengimplementasikan pengelolaan risiko operasional secara efektif di unit kerjanya masing-masing.

Pendekatan Manajemen Risiko Operasional

Bank memiliki dan mengimplementasikan kerangka kerja, kebijakan dan prosedur pengelolaan risiko operasional dalam melakukan proses identifikasi, penilaian

In calculating NII, the Bank measures changes in interest rates to net interest income for the next 12 months, assuming constant balance sheet compositions.

In calculating EVE, the Bank applies a behavioral cash flow for non-maturity deposit, early redemption of time deposit, and taken into account prepayment cash flow of loan products. The calculation includes commercial margins and spreads in the cash flow, and uses risk-free rate as the discount rate. The Bank uses standard OJK shock scenarios on the calculation of EVE sensitivity, i.e. parallel up, parallel down, flattener, steepener, short rate up and short rate down.

Information of Sensitivity of Net Interest Income and Sensitivity of Economic Value of Equity, and IRRBB Report according to OJK can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

System and Infrastructure

To support the implementation of the liquidity risk management process and IRRBB, the Bank has implemented "Moody's Fermat ALM System" to produce ALM risk profile reports on a daily basis.

Through the Fermat system, the reporting of Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for the regulator is done effectively.

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational Risk is a risk that can arise due to losses caused by the insufficiency or failure of internal processes, human errors, system and management failures, or external events. Operational risk management aims to minimize unexpected losses or catastrophic losses, manage expected losses, and supports new business opportunities with controlled risk.

Operational Risk Management Oversight and Organization

The Operational Risk Management Division (ORM Division) conducts monitoring on operational risks related to products, work processes, systems, and infrastructure as well as external factors. Each division/work unit has an employee appointed as an Operational Risk Partner (ORP) to team-up with the ORM Division to implement effective operational risk management in each work unit.

Operational Risk Management Approach

The Bank has implemented the operational risk management framework, policies and procedures to handle the risk identification, assessment, treatment,

(assessment), mitigasi (treatment), monitoring risiko serta pelaporan kepada Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris atas eksposur risiko yang berdampak terhadap Bank. Kerangka kerja pengelolaan risiko operasional Bank didukung dengan Sistem Pengendalian Intern yang efektif melalui penetapan tugas, tanggung jawab serta wewenang kepada karyawan dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsi kontrol. Masing-masing unit kerja melakukan penilaian sendiri (*Self-Assessment*) atas risiko yang melekat pada proses kerjanya masing-masing, termasuk penuhan regulasi. Selanjutnya, hasil penilaian sendiri digunakan untuk mengukur tingkat efektivitas kontrol masing-masing unit kerja. *Key Risk Indicator* (KRI) digunakan untuk mendeteksi dan menentukan tindakan segera yang harus diambil manajemen sebelum potensi risiko menimbulkan kerugian terhadap Bank. Bank memiliki program asuransi untuk mengurangi dampak kerugian finansial akibat risiko operasional.

Bank memiliki sistem untuk mendukung pengelolaan risiko operasional yang andal. Dalam mengoptimalkan fungsi kontrol pada aktivitas *trading*, Bank membentuk unit *Control Assurance Function*. Setiap tahun, Manajemen secara rutin menyampaikan laporan kepada Presiden Direktur dan Dewan Komisaris mengenai kecukupan dan efektivitas pengelolaan risiko dan Sistem Pengendalian Intern Bank.

Untuk meningkatkan pemahaman dan kesadaran risiko operasional dan *fraud* terhadap karyawan, Bank mengadakan pelatihan kepada karyawan baik di dalam kelas, *e-learning* maupun dalam bentuk *email blast*.

Alih Daya

Bank menyadari adanya risiko inheren yang dapat terjadi sewaktu-waktu terkait dengan program alih daya. Oleh karenanya, Bank memiliki kebijakan untuk mengelola potensi risiko yang muncul sesuai dengan regulasi.

Manajemen Keberlangsungan Bisnis

Manajemen Keberlangsungan Bisnis bertujuan mengurangi gangguan pada proses bisnis dan operasi Bank terutama pada saat situasi krisis. Setiap tahun, Bank melakukan pembaharuan dan pengujian rencana Manajemen Keberlangsungan Bisnis agar senantiasa sesuai dengan kondisi terkini.

Pandemi COVID-19 berdampak terhadap penutupan sementara beberapa kantor cabang dan mesin ATM yang disesuaikan dengan jumlah volume transaksi serta akibat gedung dimana lokasi kantor cabang dan mesin ATM berada mengalami penutupan oleh pemilik gedung. Aktivitas transaksi nasabah tetap dapat dilakukan pada cabang atau mesin ATM terdekat serta melalui *channel Internet dan Mobile Banking*.

Aktivitas karyawan di kantor dikurangi dan melakukan kombinasi kerja dari rumah dengan kantor. Karyawan yang terindikasi atau menunjukkan gejala COVID-19 wajib

monitoring process as well as reporting to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners on risk exposures that affect the Bank. The operational risk management framework is also supported by an effective Internal Control System through determination of duties, responsibilities as well as clear authorities for the employees in carrying out their duties and control function. Each work unit conducts Self-Assessments on inherent risk in each work process, including compliance with regulations. Furthermore, the Self-Assessment results will measure the control effectiveness levels from each work unit. Key Risk Indicators (KRI) have been used to detect and decide the prompt actions that must be taken by the management prior to the Bank suffering losses due to potential risks. Bank also has an insurance program to reduce the impact of financial loss due to operational risk.

The Bank has a system to support reliable operational risk management. To optimize the trading activities control function, the Bank has established a Control Assurance Function unit. Every year, the management routinely submits reports to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners on the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and Internal Control System.

To enhance risk understanding and awareness by employees, the Bank conducts training sessions for employees through classroom training, e-learning and email blasts.

Outsourcing

The Bank is aware of the inherent risks that may occur at anytime due to its outsourcing program. Therefore, the Bank has policies for managing any potential risks that may arise in this program in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

Business Continuity Management

The Bank's Business Continuity Management aims at reducing disruption to business processes and the Bank's operations mainly in crisis situations. Every year, the Bank conducts a review and testing on the Business Sustainability Management plan to keep abreast of the current conditions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the temporary closure of several branch offices and ATM machines according to the number of transaction volumes as well as the result of buildings where the location of branch offices and ATM machines are closed by building owners. Customer transaction activities can still be done at other branches or ATM machines nearby as well as through Internet and Mobile Banking channels.

Employee activities in the office are reduced and conducted by a combination of work from home and work from office. Employees who are indicated or showed COVID-19

menjalankan *testing rapid* dan/atau PCR sesuai arahan dokter. Apabila menunjukkan positif COVID-19, karyawan melakukan isolasi/*Home Self Monitoring* (HSM) atau mendapatkan perawatan di fasilitas kesehatan/rumah sakit. Bank melakukan *contact tracing* menyeluruh, memonitor secara intensif, memberikan dukungan dalam proses recovery-nya dan disinfektasi di area kantor.

Dalam rangka keberlangsungan bisnis, dalam menghadapi pandemi COVID-19 Bank telah mengaktifkan *Crisis Management Team* (CMT) serta mengimplementasikan Manajemen Keberlangsungan Bisnis seperti *split operation*, *work from home*, pengaturan jumlah karyawan yang bekerja di rumah dan kantor agar terlaksananya *physical distancing*, *meeting* secara virtual, mensosialisasikan protokol kesehatan, distribusi vitamin, masker dan *hand sanitizer*, karyawan melakukan *self assessment* kesehatan setiap hari, dan laporan kehadiran secara digital. Bank mengkomunikasikan kepada seluruh karyawan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran terhadap bahaya COVID-19 melalui *email blast*, *Leader's Guide*, *CEO's Messages*, panduan COVID-19 pada internal web.

Pengelolaan Risiko Fraud

Bank mengimplementasikan strategi anti-fraud yang terdiri dari 4 (empat) pilar utama, yaitu pilar pencegahan, deteksi, investigasi, pelaporan & sanksi, serta pilar pemantauan, evaluasi & tindak lanjut. Manajemen mendorong seluruh karyawan segera melaporkan apabila mengetahui atau mencurigai adanya kejadian yang terindikasi *fraud*, pelanggaran prosedur maupun penyalahgunaan wewenang melalui saluran *Whistleblowing*. Bank memberikan sanksi tegas kepada setiap karyawan yang terlibat kejadian *fraud*. Secara reguler, penanganan kejadian *fraud* serta perkembangan perbaikan proses kontrol atau mitigasi dilaporkan kepada *Fraud Council*, Komite Manajemen Risiko dan Komite Pemantau Risiko.

Strategi Manajemen Risiko Teknologi dan Keamanan Informasi

Bank melindungi dan memastikan kerahasiaan, integritas, dan ketersediaan aset informasi dengan mengimplementasikan sistem dan kontrol yang memadai untuk mencegah serta menghindari penyalahgunaan aset informasi Bank. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Teknologi Informasi telah diimplementasikan untuk memastikan risiko penggunaan teknologi informasi sudah diidentifikasi, dikelola, dimonitor, dimitigasi dan dilaporkan secara konsisten dan berkesinambungan. Laporan terkait risiko teknologi dan keamanan informasi dilaporkan berkala kepada *Operational Risk Management Council* dan Komite Manajemen Risiko.

Bank mengembangkan sistem keamanan siber sebagai salah satu sarana untuk melindungi Bank dari serangan siber yang semakin meningkat. Sebagai langkah antisipasi atas perkembangan teknologi, Bank selalu mengkinikan teknologi keamanan dengan *trend* terbaru sesuai dengan kebutuhan Bank. Saat ini Bank mengimplementasikan Sistem Pertahanan Keamanan Siber yang terintegrasi untuk memproteksi Bank,

symptoms, must carry out rapid and/or PCR testing according to doctor's direction. If the result shows positive COVID-19, the employee should do the isolation/Home Self Monitoring (HSM) or receive treatment at a health facility/hospital. The Bank conducted comprehensive contact tracing, monitored it intensively, provided support in the recovery process and carried out disinfection in the office area.

On business continuity, in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic the Bank has activated Crisis Management Team (CMT) and implements the Business Continuity Management such as split operation, work from home, implement physical distancing through the arrangement of number of employees that work at home and in office, virtual meetings, dissemination of health protocols, vitamin, masks and hand sanitizer distribution, employee's daily health self assessment and report the presence through digital attendance system. The Bank also communicates to all employees on how to increase awareness on the danger of COVID-19 through email blasts, Leader's Guide, CEO's Message, and COVID-19 guidelines at internal web.

Fraud Risk Management

The Bank anti-fraud strategy consists of four main pillars, which are prevention, detection, investigation, reporting & sanctions, as well as monitoring, evaluation & follow-ups. The management calls on all employees to immediately report any knowledge or suspicion of fraud indications, abuse of procedures and authority through its Whistleblowing channel. The Bank imposes strict sanctions on any employee engaged in fraud. Regularly, fraud handling and control process or mitigation improvements are reported to the Fraud Council, Board Risk Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee.

Information Technology and Security Risk Management Strategy

The Bank protects and ensures the confidentiality, integrity and availability of asset information with adequate systems and control to prevent and avoid misuse of the Bank's assets information. The information technology risk management policy ensures that the risk of using technology has been identified, managed, monitored, mitigated and reported consistently and continuously. The report related to information technology and security risk is presented periodically to the Operational Risk Management Council and Board Risk Committee.

The Bank has also developed a cybersecurity system as a tool to protect the Bank from increasing cyber-attacks. To keep abreast of technological developments, the Bank updates its security technology to keep up with the latest trends in accordance with the Bank's needs. Currently the Bank has implemented an integrated Cyber Security Defense System to protect the Bank from internal or external

baik dari serangan ekstern maupun intern. Sistem-sistem tersebut diimplementasikan secara menyeluruh, pada jaringan, server, aplikasi, pangkalan data dan pengguna akhir serta dimonitor oleh tim *cyber security operations monitoring center* (24/7). Bank menerima sertifikasi ISO 20000 mengenai *service management system* dan ISO 27001:2013 mengenai *information security management system* untuk terus meningkatkan keamanan informasi perbankan dan nasabah. Selain itu, untuk terus meningkatkan kesadaran seluruh karyawan, Bank secara berkala melaksanakan program peningkatan kesadaran menggunakan *email*, *e-Learning* maupun melakukan *testing social engineering*.

Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR)

Perhitungan ATMR Risiko Operasional dilakukan dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar.

Alokasi modal dan ATMR Risiko Operasional dapat diakses pada situs web www.ocbcnisp.com pada bagian Hubungan Investor - Laporan Tahunan.

SISTEM PENGENDALIAN INTERN

Bank menetapkan kebijakan Sistem Pengendalian Intern (SPI) yang efektif dan efisien sebagai suatu mekanisme pengawasan secara berkesinambungan yang diimplementasikan di seluruh level jabatan dari kantor pusat dan kantor cabang. SPI Bank meliputi 5 (lima) komponen utama, yaitu:

1. Pengawasan manajemen dan lingkungan yang mendukung pengendalian.
2. Proses identifikasi dan penilaian risiko.
3. Aktivitas kontrol dan pemisahan tugas serta tanggung jawab.
4. Keandalan sistem akuntansi, informasi dan komunikasi yang efektif.
5. Pemantauan dan perbaikan terhadap kelemahan.

Implementasi SPI di lingkungan Bank dilakukan pada 3 (tiga) aspek pengendalian utama, yaitu:

1. Pengendalian Operasional
 - a. Bank memiliki kebijakan dan prosedur lengkap yang mendukung proses operasional sehari-hari dan secara rutin dievaluasi.
 - b. Bank menyusun kajian risiko pada setiap produk dan aktivitas, menerapkan *Key Risk Indicator* (KRI) dan *Risk and Control Self-Assessment* (RCSA).
 - c. Bank menerapkan proses penyusunan, kaji ulang dan pengujian *Business Continuity Plan* serta melaporkan kepada Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris.
2. Pengendalian Kepatuhan terhadap Ketentuan Peraturan dan Perundang-undangan
 - a. Bank memiliki Unit Kerja yang berfungsi menjaga serta mendukung kepatuhan Bank terhadap ketentuan yang berlaku.
 - b. Bank melakukan proses *Regulatory Requirement Self-Assessment* (RRSA) bersamaan dengan proses RCSA.

attacks. The systems have been implemented thoroughly, both for the network, servers, application, database, and end users, which is monitored by a cyber security operation monitoring center team (24 hours). The Bank has received ISO 2000 certification for its service management system, and ISO 27001:2013 for its information security management system to keep improving banking and customer information security. Moreover, to continuously increase awareness for all employees, the Bank periodically performs awareness programs using email, e-Learning and social engineering testing.

Risk-Weighted Asset (RWA)

Risk-Weighted Asset (RWA) is calculated by using a Basic Indicator Approach.

Allocation of Capital and Operational Risk RWA can be accessed on website www.ocbcnisp.com part Investor Relation - Annual Report.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Bank established an effective and efficient Internal Control System (ICS) as a continuous supervision mechanism for all head office and branch office levels. The Bank's ICS consists of 5 (five) main components, including:

1. Management supervision and environmental support controls.
2. Risk identification and measurement.
3. Control activities and separation of duties and responsibilities.
4. Reliable and effective accounting, information and communication systems.
5. Monitoring and shortfall improvements.

The Bank's ICS implementation covers 3 (three) main control aspects, including:

1. Operational Control
 - a. Comprehensive policies and procedures that support daily operations are routinely evaluated.
 - b. The Bank conducts risk assessments on products and activities and implements Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSA).
 - c. The Bank implements the preparation, review and testing of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and reports to the Board of Directors the Board of Commissioners.
2. Laws and Regulations Compliance Control
 - a. The Bank has the Working Units that function to maintain and support the Bank's compliance with prevailing regulations.
 - b. The Bank embedded Regulatory Requirement Self-Assessments (RRSA) within the RCSA process.

3. Pengendalian Keuangan

- a. Bank memiliki ‘Rencana Bisnis Bank’ untuk pencapaian jangka pendek dan jangka panjang dengan memperhitungkan kemampuan modal yang dimiliki.
- b. Pengendalian keuangan menekankan pada pelaksanaan kontrol yang efektif, seperti tersedianya:
 - Unit Kontrol atau *Quality Assurance* untuk mengawasi proses dari masing-masing unit kerja terkait.
 - Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko, Divisi Compliance serta Audit Internal yang independen.
 - Sistem informasi dan saluran komunikasi dengan pengamanan sistem enkripsi. Bank juga melakukan sosialisasi melalui berbagai media seperti *email awareness* dan *e-learning* kepada karyawan untuk pengamanan data dan informasi.

Kesesuaian Dengan Ketentuan Regulator dan Sistem Internasional

Rancangan dan implementasi SPI Bank berpedoman pada Pedoman Standar Sistem Pengendalian Intern bagi Bank Umum dan *Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission* (COSO).

Evaluasi Atas Efektivitas SPI

Manajemen telah menyampaikan laporan pernyataan kecukupan pengendalian intern kepada Dewan Komisaris yang menyatakan bahwa pelaksanaan atas pengendalian intern dan pengelolaan risiko di sepanjang tahun 2020 telah dilakukan secara memadai dan efektif.

RISIKO HUKUM

Risiko hukum adalah risiko yang timbul akibat tuntutan hukum dan/atau kelemahan aspek hukum, termasuk ketidaaan/perubahan peraturan perundang-undangan atau kelemahan perikatan serta proses litigasi yang timbul dari gugatan pihak ketiga terhadap Bank maupun sebaliknya.

Mekanisme Pengendalian Risiko Hukum

Dalam rangka pengendalian risiko hukum, Unit Kerja Corporate Legal melaksanakan strategi manajemen risiko hukum dengan menekankan pada 3 (tiga) faktor, yakni (i) faktor litigasi yang dikendalikan dengan penanganan sengketa di tahap pra-litigasi dan tahap litigasi, (ii) faktor kelemahan perikatan dan kelemahan hubungan hukum yang terbentuk melalui teknologi digital serta berkembangnya era transformasi digital perbankan, yang dikendalikan dengan pemberian opini dan saran hukum pada setiap dokumen hukum, kebijakan dan prosedur intern serta penyusunan dan penetapan standar dokumen hukum untuk seluruh layanan dan transaksi Bank sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah hukum dan (iii) faktor ketiadaan/ perubahan peraturan perundang-undangan, yang

3. Financial Control

- a. The Bank has a ‘Bank Business Plan’ containing short and long-term achievements that align with Bank Capital Capability.
- b. Emphasis on effective control implementation, such as availability of:
 - A Control Unit or Quality Assurance to supervise each related unit’s processes.
 - An Independent Risk Management Unit, Compliance Division, and Internal Audit.
 - Information system and communication channels equipped with encryption system security. The Bank also disseminated information related to the use of data and information security to all employees, such as email awareness and e-learning, through publication on media.

Compliance with Regulatory and International System Requirements

The Bank’s ICS design and implementation referred to the Standard Internal Control System Guidelines for Commercial Banks, and the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

ICS Effectiveness Evaluation

The management has submitted a statement on the adequacy of internal controls to the Board of Commissioners, stating that the execution of internal controls and risk management had been satisfactorily and effectively conducted throughout 2020.

LEGAL RISK

Legal risk is the risk arising from lawsuits and/or weakness in managing legal requirements including the absence of/ changes in laws and regulations or weakness of agreement and litigation proceeding arising from a lawsuit by a third party against the Bank and vice versa.

Legal Risk Control Mechanism

The Corporate Legal Department carries out a legal risk management strategy that emphasizes 3 (three) factors including its controlling process: (i) litigation that is controlled by handling the disputes in the pre-litigation stage and during the litigation stage, (ii) weakness of agreement and the weakness of legal relationship formed through digital technology utilized and the development era of digital banking transformation that is controlled by providing legal opinions and legal advice on legal documentations, internal policies and procedures, as well as in the drafting and establishment of legal documentation standards in relation to the Bank’s services and transactions in accordance with all legal rules and (iii) the absence or changes in laws and regulations that is

dikendalikan dengan melakukan kajian secara berkala terhadap ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan dan terhadap praktik terbaik di industri perbankan dalam standar dokumentasi hukum yang relevan bagi Bank.

Unit Kerja Corporate Legal juga melakukan sosialisasi dan pelatihan guna membangun budaya risiko dan memastikan seluruh Unit Kerja memahami dan dapat mengendalikan risiko hukum serta berkoordinasi dengan Divisi Asset Recovery Management, Tim Penanganan Fraud, Divisi Human Capital Services dan Credit Legal & Appraisal untuk melaksanakan pengelolaan risiko hukum berdasarkan kebijakan dan prosedur internal Bank.

RISIKO STRATEJIK

Risiko stratejik merupakan risiko yang dapat timbul akibat adanya keputusan dan/atau penerapan strategi Bank yang tidak tepat atau kurang tepat, serta kegagalan Bank dalam merespon atau mengantisipasi perubahan yang terjadi dalam lingkungan bisnis dan ekonomi.

Upaya Mitigasi

Bank melalui Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris telah menetapkan dan secara berkala menyesuaikan strategi-strategi jangka pendek, menengah maupun jangka panjang melalui proses pertimbangan dan pengambilan keputusan secara kolektif dan komprehensif. Sehubungan dengan perkembangan perekonomian Indonesia akibat dampak pandemi COVID-19, Bank senantiasa berupaya menjaga pertumbuhan bisnis yang sehat dan berkelanjutan.

Selain itu Bank juga terus menjalankan upaya-upaya Manajemen Risiko Stratejik, termasuk hal-hal berikut :

1. Menyusun rencana strategis dalam Rencana Bisnis Bank.
2. Melakukan ulasan secara berkala atas pencapaian target bisnis Bank untuk mengukur kelayakan target dalam upaya penyempurnaan strategi bisnis (jika diperlukan).
3. Mengkomunikasikan tingkat pencapaian target keuangan, realisasi strategi, dan tindak lanjut dalam kerangka *Corporate Plan* dan Rencana Bisnis Bank melalui berbagai forum dan rapat koordinasi.

RISIKO KEPATUHAN

Risiko kepatuhan adalah risiko yang timbul ketika Bank tidak mematuhi dan/atau tidak melaksanakan peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Di dalam mengelola risiko kepatuhan, Bank telah menetapkan kebijakan, ketentuan, sistem dan prosedur untuk membangun budaya kepatuhan sebagai salah satu kunci keberhasilan dalam penerapan manajemen risiko kepatuhan Bank baik secara individual maupun konsolidasi, serta secara terintegrasi dalam kerangka Konglomerasi Keuangan.

controlled by regularly reviewing the laws and regulations and best practices in the banking industry in relevant legal documentation standards for the Bank.

The Corporate Legal Department also organizes socialization sessions, training and workshops to create risk culture and to ensure all Work Units understand and are able to manage and control the legal risks of the Bank and coordinate with the Asset Recovery Management Division, Fraud Handling Team, Human Capital Services Division, and Credit Legal & Appraisal to carry out legal risk management based on the Bank's internal policies and procedures.

STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic risk is the risk that may arise due to decisions and/or application of an incorrect or inappropriate Bank strategy, and risks that may arise if the Bank fails to respond to, or anticipate, changes that occur in the business and economic environment.

Mitigation Efforts

The Bank, through the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, determines and periodically adjusts short, medium and long-term strategies through a collective and comprehensive consideration and decision-making process. In relation to Indonesia's economic development impacted by COVID-19 pandemic, Bank strives to maintain sound and sustainable business development.

In addition, the Bank also continues to carry out strategic risk management efforts, including the following:

1. Preparing strategic plans as Bank's Business Plan.
2. Conducting periodic reviews of the Bank's achievements against the business targets to measure the suitability of targets for refinement of the business strategies (if needed).
3. Communicating the performance against the financial targets, realization of strategies, and follow-up in the framework of the Corporate and the Bank's Business Plan through various forums and coordination meetings.

COMPLIANCE RISK

Compliance risk is the risk that arises when the Bank fails to comply with and/or implement the prevailing laws and regulations.

In managing the compliance risk, the Bank has established system, policies, and procedures to build a compliance culture which is a key factor to the Bank's success in compliance risk management implementation, either individually, consolidated, or integrated, in the framework of Financial Conglomeration.

Strategi Manajemen Risiko Kepatuhan

Strategi manajemen risiko kepatuhan Bank didasarkan kepada tindakan atau langkah-langkah yang bersifat preventif (*exante*) untuk memastikan bahwa sistem, kebijakan, dan prosedur, serta kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan oleh Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan OJK, BI dan Otoritas Pengawas Lainnya. Hal ini juga bertujuan untuk memastikan bahwa komitmen Bank untuk mematuhi standar praktik perbankan yang sehat sehingga dapat meningkatkan kinerja operasional, bisnis serta kepercayaan dari para pemangku kepentingan (*stakeholders*).

Mekanisme Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Risiko Kepatuhan

Mekanisme Pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko kepatuhan dilakukan melalui proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko. Proses tersebut juga menjadi bagian dari pengendalian risiko kepatuhan selama masa Pandemi COVID-19.

Mekanisme Pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko kepatuhan dilakukan melalui:

1. Identifikasi dan Pengukuran dilakukan melalui kajian kepatuhan terhadap: sistem, kebijakan, prosedur yang dimiliki oleh Bank termasuk upaya dalam menyikapi keberlangsungan usaha selama masa pandemi COVID-19; yang bertujuan untuk mendeteksi potensi ketidak-patuhan terhadap ketentuan atau peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.
2. Pemantauan dan Pengendalian dilakukan berdasarkan: (i) Penilaian terhadap kelayakan sistem, kebijakan, dan prosedur, serta (ii) Kepatuhan Bank atas penuhan komitmen kepada OJK, Bank Indonesia, dan Otoritas Pengawas lainnya.

Hasil pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko kepatuhan disampaikan oleh Direktur Kepatuhan kepada Presiden Direktur dan Dewan Komisaris secara periodik.

RISIKO REPUTASI

Risiko reputasi adalah risiko akibat menurunnya tingkat kepercayaan para pemangku kepentingan kepada Bank yang bersumber dari persepsi negatif, baik dari nasabah, rekanan, pemegang saham, investor, pemegang obligasi, analis pasar, regulator maupun pihak lainnya. Guna menjaga reputasi Bank tetap tepercaya, Bank telah memperkuat pengelolaan risiko reputasi guna memastikan bisnis dan operasional dapat terus berjalan dengan baik dan berkelanjutan lewat penerapan tata kelola yang baik dan prinsip kehati-hatian.

Pengelolaan Risiko Reputasi

Bank menunjuk beberapa unit kerja yang bertanggung-jawab dalam mengelola risiko reputasi, yaitu: *Human Capital Group, Network Service Quality & Management, Network Communication, Corporate Communication*, dan *Corporate*

Compliance Risk Management Strategy

The Bank's compliance risk management strategy is based on preventive (*ex-ante*) actions or steps to ensure that system, policies, and procedures, as well as business activities performed by the Bank are in accordance with the OJK, BI, and other Supervisory Authorities prevailing rules and regulations. It also ensures that the Bank adheres to its commitment to comply with its practice standards that improve operational and business performance and also the stakeholders' trust.

Compliance Risk Monitoring and Control Mechanism

Compliance risk monitoring and controlling is carried out through the process of risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and control. This process was also part of compliance risk control during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Compliance risk monitoring and controlling is carried out through:

1. Identification and Measurement is conducted through review of compliance towards: systems, policies, and procedures, including the Bank's efforts to address business continuity during COVID-19 pandemic with the aim to detect potential non-compliance to the prevailing rules or regulations.
2. Monitoring and Control is performed based on: (i) Assessment of the appropriateness of the Bank's systems, policies and procedures and (ii) The Bank's adherence to its commitment made to the OJK, Bank Indonesia, and other Supervisory Authorities.

Result of compliance risk monitoring and control are submitted by Compliance Director to the President Director and Board of Commissioners, periodically.

REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk is the risk of the declining levels of stakeholders' trust due to negative perceptions of the Bank from customers, counterparties, shareholders, investor, debt-holders, market analyst, other relevant parties or regulators. In order to keep the Bank's reputation reliable, The Bank has strengthened its reputation risk management to ensure business and operations could continue run sustainably through the implementation of good corporate governance and the prudent principles.

Reputational risk management

The Bank has appointed several units responsible for managing reputation risk: Human Capital Group, Network Service & Quality Management, Network Communication, Corporate Communication and Corporate Secretary; with

Secretary; dengan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi sebagai pengawas atas pengelolaan manajemen risiko reputasi.

Kebijakan dan Mekanisme Risiko Reputasi

Pengelolaan penerapan manajemen risiko reputasi dilakukan secara berkesinambungan di lingkungan Bank dengan cara; membangun konsistensi program komunikasi yang berkesinambungan, memperkuat penanganan keluhan nasabah melalui berbagai saluran komunikasi, serta melakukan pemantauan yang komprehensif dan berkala pada hal-hal yang berpotensi mempengaruhi reputasi Bank.

Pada kondisi pandemi COVID-19, Bank secara transparan mengkomunikasikan langkah-langkah dalam menjalankan protokol kesehatan di lingkungan Bank, operasional bisnis dan layanan yang prima serta dukungan terhadap masyarakat yang terdampak COVID-19. Seluruh pesan Bank sampaikan secara positif dengan mengajak seluruh masyarakat Indonesia #MelajuJauh, mengubah tantangan menjadi peluang untuk berkembang dengan tetap patuh protokol kesehatan.

Pengelolaan Risiko Reputasi pada Saat Krisis

1. Bank telah memiliki *Business Continuity Plan* (BCP) untuk mengelola setiap potensi gangguan operasional dan dampak negatif terhadap reputasi Bank jika terjadi suatu krisis.
1. Bank membentuk *Crisis Management Team* untuk mengkoordinasikan proses pengelolaan krisis termasuk pengelolaan komunikasi kepada nasabah dan pihak ekstern lainnya serta media massa.

EVALUASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Pelaksanaan evaluasi manajemen risiko tidak hanya dilakukan oleh unit kerja pada *Risk Management Group* dan Divisi Audit Intern sebagai pengawas independen, melainkan juga dilakukan secara aktif oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi melalui komite atau *council* yang dibentuk khusus terkait ruang lingkup dari masing-masing jenis risiko yang dikelola.

Pengawasan aktif selama tahun 2020 dapat dilihat dalam pemaparan Komite-Komite Dewan Komisaris pada bagian GCG halaman 115-124.

Proses evaluasi yang lebih mendalam dilakukan oleh unit kerja manajemen risiko maupun unit kerja pendukung terkait lainnya dengan menggunakan pendekatan berbasis risiko, *Risk-Based Bank Rating* (RBBR), sesuai dengan arahan regulator mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank melalui penilaian profil risiko. Penilaian profil risiko dilaksanakan setiap triwulan melalui proses evaluasi yang dimulai dari 8 (delapan) jenis risiko inheren hingga evaluasi mengenai kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko Bank dalam mengelola kedelapan jenis risiko tersebut.

the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors as supervisors of reputation risk management.

Reputation risk policy and mechanism

The Bank implements reputation risk management continuously on an ongoing basis within the Bank as follows: building a consistent communication program on a continuous basis, strengthening the handling of customer complaints through various communication channels, and conducting comprehensive and periodic monitoring of matters that have the potential to affect the Bank's reputation

During COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank transparently communicates the steps taken in implementing health protocols within the Bank, business operations and excellent customer service, as well as Bank's support for people affected by COVID-19. All messages conveyed by the Bank are wrapped in positive manner messages that invite all Indonesian to #GoFarBeyond by transforming challenges into opportunities to develop while adhering to health protocols.

Reputational Risk Management During Crisis

1. The Bank has an established Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to manage any potential disruptions to the Bank's operations and adverse impact to the Bank's reputation during a crisis.
2. The Bank's has set up a dedicated Crisis Management Team that is responsible for crisis management, including managing the communications to customers and other external parties, including the mass media.

RISK MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

Risk management evaluation is not only carried out by the work units in the Risk Management Group and in the Internal Audit Division as independent supervisors, but is also actively carried out by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. At the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors levels through committees or councils that are established specifically to the scope of each managed risk type.

The active supervision carried out in 2020 by the Board of Commissioners' Committees can be viewed on GCG chapter page 115-124.

More in-depth evaluations carried out by the risk management unit and other related supporting work units using the Risk-Based Bank Rating (RBBR) approach in accordance with the guidelines on the Banks' financial health, using risk profile assessments. Risk profile assessments are performed regularly on a quarterly basis through an evaluation process on the 8 (eight) inherent type of as well as the evaluation on the quality of risk management implementation for each type of risk.

Hasil akhir dari penilaian serta evaluasi risiko inheren dan kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko disimpulkan dalam bentuk peringkat profil risiko Bank secara keseluruhan untuk kemudian disampaikan dan dievaluasi oleh Dewan Komisaris melalui Komite Pemantau Risiko dan kepada Direksi melalui Komite Manajemen Risiko.

Sebagai bukti nyata bahwa implementasi tata kelola dan manajemen risiko pada Bank telah dilakukan dengan baik dan dapat memberikan nilai tambah bagi perusahaan, pada tahun 2020 Bank berhasil mempertahankan predikat “*Indonesia Most Trusted Company*” versi CGPI Award (*Corporate Governance Perception Index*) untuk kesembilan kalinya.

Tinjauan atas Efektivitas Sistem Manajemen Risiko

Fungsi pengawasan dan evaluasi manajemen risiko Bank dilakukan oleh berbagai komite atau *council* yang berkaitan dengan risiko dan Divisi Audit Intern. Sebagai pelaksana atas pengendalian internal dan *risk assurance* Bank, Divisi Audit Intern secara aktif melakukan evaluasi dan rekomendasi terhadap kualitas dan proses tata kelola risiko di Bank secara keseluruhan. Di samping evaluasi secara internal, evaluasi manajemen risiko secara independen juga diperoleh dari auditor ekstern maupun pihak-pihak ekstern lainnya. Berdasarkan hasil penilaian yang dilakukan selama tahun 2020, Audit Intern berpendapat bahwa secara umum sistem pengendalian risiko yang diterapkan Bank telah memadai.

PENGELOLAAN RISIKO KE DEPAN

Seiring dengan perkembangan aktivitas perbankan yang semakin beragam dan kompleks serta diiringi oleh potensi risiko yang meningkat, Bank senantiasa menyempurnakan pengelolaan risiko baik dari segi struktur organisasi dan sumber daya manusia, kebijakan dan prosedur, sistem pendukung, hingga metodologi.

Profil risiko Bank secara keseluruhan berdasarkan penilaian sendiri untuk Triwulan IV 2020 berada pada peringkat risiko komposit Rendah. Ke depan, Bank berkomitmen akan terus mempertahankan serta memperbaiki implementasi manajemen risiko di lingkungan Bank demi mengoptimalkan kinerja Bank yang berkesinambungan.

The final output of the assessment and evaluation of inherent risks and quality of risk management implementation are summarized as the Bank's overall risk profile rating, which is subsequently submitted and evaluated by the Board of Commissioners through the Risk Monitoring Committee and to the Board of Directors through the Board Risk Committee.

As tangible evidence that the Bank's governance and risk management has been carried out properly and has delivered added value to the company, in 2020, the Bank successfully retained its title as “*Indonesia Most Trusted Company*” by CGPI Award (*Corporate Governance Perception Index*) for the ninth time.

Risk Management System Effectiveness Review

The oversight function and risk management evaluations are performed by various committees or councils related to risk management and the Internal Audit Division. As the Bank's executor for internal control and risk assurance, Internal Audit Division actively conducts evaluations and recommendations on the quality and processes of risk governance in the Bank. In addition to internal evaluations, independent risk management evaluation is obtained from the external auditor and other external parties. Based on the assessments conducted in 2020, Internal Audit considered that the overall risk management system implemented by the Bank was generally acceptable.

RISK MANAGEMENT MOVING FORWARD

With the development of more diverse and complex banking activities, and with increasing potential risks, the Bank continuously improves its risk management in terms of organization and human resources structure, policies and procedures, supporting systems, and methodologies.

The Bank's overall risk profile based on self-assessment measurement for the fourth quarter of 2020 was at “Low” composite risk rating. Looking ahead, the Bank remain committed to continuously maintaining and improving our risk management implementation within the Bank in order to optimize the Bank's sustainable performance.