



Delivering Innovation from the Heart 



From Becoming A Leading Digital Bank ...

Digital lifestyle has become an amazing phenomenon of modern era due to the increasingly advanced of information and communication technologies. Virtually everything has become more efficient and effective, which has given positive impacts to people's life.

Challenges will always lie ahead of us. However, CIMB Niaga continues to move forward, and apply scalable and innovative strategies to grow and expand sustainably.

Having realized our goal of becoming the leading digital bank through digital-based and reliable products, CIMB Niaga continues to grow its Branchless Banking service transactions such as CIMB Clicks, Go Mobile, Mobile Accounts, and use of ATM, SST, and CDM.

Our Journey... is Your Destination

CIMB Clicks

Go Mobile

BizChannel

Phone
Banking

Digital
Lounge

Rekening
Ponsel



*Inovasi
Dari Hati*

CIMB Niaga's focus in 2013 on how to the Leading Digital Bank by providing innovative, safe, friendly, and seamless banking services to our customers. Our success on this front ranges from Branchless Banking services such as CIMB Clicks, Go Mobile, BizChannel, Phone Banking, Digital Lounge, to our most recent innovative product the Rekening Ponsel that has been

enthusiastically responded customers and the larger society.

'Innovation from the Heart' was born out of our long-held tradition to always listen to, see, understand, and take initiatives to provide the right solutions through innovations in our products, services, and banking processes.

... Towards Delivering Innovation from the Heart

CIMB Niaga's journey to becoming a leading Digital Bank began in 2013. Today, the Bank is continuing its 'Innovation from the Heart' strategy of using the latest technology to provide the best possible services for its customers.

The continually improving Information technology supports CIMB Niaga's commitment to all of its customer segments. Through this commitment, CIMB Niaga has undertaken various initiatives to create innovative products, services and banking processes.

This success has motivated CIMB Niaga to provide the best possible customer services. The Bank's 'Innovation from the Heart' philosophy permeates not just its customer services but also work culture, distinguishing CIMB Niaga from its competitors.

 *Inovasi Dari Hati*





Reaching out to the world ...through convenient access

Due to the increasing competition, business players need efficient and effective banking facilities to remain competitive. CIMB Niaga responds to such needs through an innovative online foreign exchange system that enables its customers to monitor and conduct foreign exchange transactions in real time online. A number of other comprehensive and targeted products are also available for the Bank's customers.



A young man with dark hair, wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored checkered shirt, is smiling broadly. He is seated at a table in what appears to be a cafe or office setting. In the background, there are blurred figures of other people and modern, warm-toned pendant lights hanging from the ceiling. The overall atmosphere is bright and professional.

Banking evolution ...to ease daily activities

CIMB Niaga uses new banking solutions to adapt to the everyday life of customers who prioritize efficiency and modern lifestyle. Through innovations in digital transactions, CIMB Niaga provides a wide range of products and services that respond to the needs of its customers, such as: ON Account, CIMB Clicks, Go Mobile, Rekening Ponsel, among others.





Establishing synergy ...to create hope

Customers expect banks to understand their needs, particularly when it comes to micro, small, and medium business players. In order to build relationships with micro, small, and medium size enterprises, CIMB Niaga continues to build synergy through innovative integrated services for the SME segment, Commercial Linkage and MSME.



Regional **ATM** Network

Extensive reach and convenience

One of CIMB Niaga's most competitive aspects is its extensive ATM network that spans 5 Southeast Asian countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Cambodia. This means that the Bank's customers can easily withdraw money in a CIMB ATM, and conduct transactions, in five ASEAN countries. In addition, the Bank has also joined the ATM networks of Bersama, Prima, Visa and Plus. CIMB Niaga ATMs provide a sense of security and convenience. The Bank also provides free of charge store transactions and cash withdrawals from CIMB Niaga's ATM network.



Enjoy CIMB Niaga services through thousands of ATM machines that spread and linked to ATM Bersama and Prima, MEPS (Malaysian Electronic Payment System) and VISA Plus worldwide.

ONLINE SHARIA TIME DEPOSIT



ONLINE TIME DEPOSITO

Tinggi Bunga Deposito

— **7,75%**

Berlaku untuk semua tenor

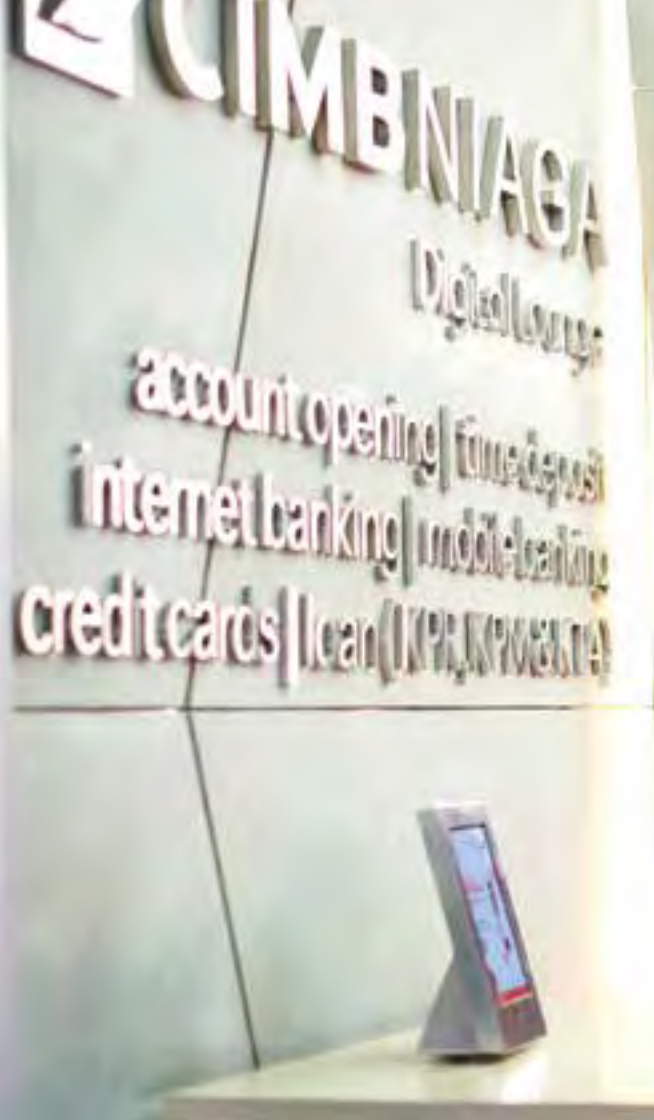


Kembangkan uang Anda dengan **CIMB Clicks**

Nikmati bunga deposito **7,75% p.a.** dengan penempatan mulai dari Rp 8 juta.

DIGITAL LOUNGE

Digital Lounge outlets provide a number of customer services, including: opening of savings accounts, time deposits, debit and credit card applications, registration for branchless banking, credit card handling, product and service information, as well as referrals for mortgages, car loans and personal loans.



HAJJ SAVINGS

Hajj Savings is a Sharia-based savings product based on the mudaraba principle, specifically designed for customers who want to make early pilgrimage plans to the holy land.

One of the advantages of this product is its connectivity with the computerized Hajj system (Siskohat) run by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Customers whose savings meet the minimum requirements of Hajj registration will automatically be considered as prospective pilgrims.





PHONE BANKING

Customers who require assistance can call the Bank's hotline on 14041 to obtain information. Customers can also perform financial transactions via the phone. Phone banking can be reached 24 hours per day from anywhere in Indonesia or abroad.

BUSINESS CREDIT SYSTEM

Commercial Banking Customers can enjoy faster loan approval through the Business Credit System.



PLUG N PAY



Plug n Pay is a reliable point-of-sale mobile solution that provides ease of payment for credit card transactions and gives a more pleasant shopping experience.

With data connection from a smartphone or tablet that serves as credit card acceptance facility, Plug n Pay provides comfort to users in managing their transactions management and allows better reporting through merchant portals.

ON ACCOUNT



Raline Shah as guest star on the event of bloggers gathering under the theme of "Money & Today's Generation " with ON Account held at CIMB Niaga Digital Lounge Central Park in October 2014



ON Account is a savings product designed specifically for the dynamic and highly mobile generation. ON Account offers a variety of features and digital-based transaction facilities tailored to the needs of those who are constantly on the go. The product also offers a host of attractive promotions that support a modern lifestyle. All ON Account transactions can be performed anytime and anywhere through gadgets by accessing CIMB Clicks and Go Mobile.

TABUNGAN JUNIOR



Tabungan Junior is a savings product aimed at those less than 18 years of age. This product offers free ATM debit card administration, and a daily withdrawal limit that can be tailored to the individual's age.

Through its Tabungan Junior product, CIMB Niaga hopes to encourage children to start saving early in life.

JUNIOR MAGICAL MOVIES



Ayo tukarkan 100 Poin Junior atau Poin Xtra-mu dengan 1 tiket* nonton "CINDERELLA" di **XXI** atau **blitz**

Periode: mulai 14 Maret 2015

Caranya:

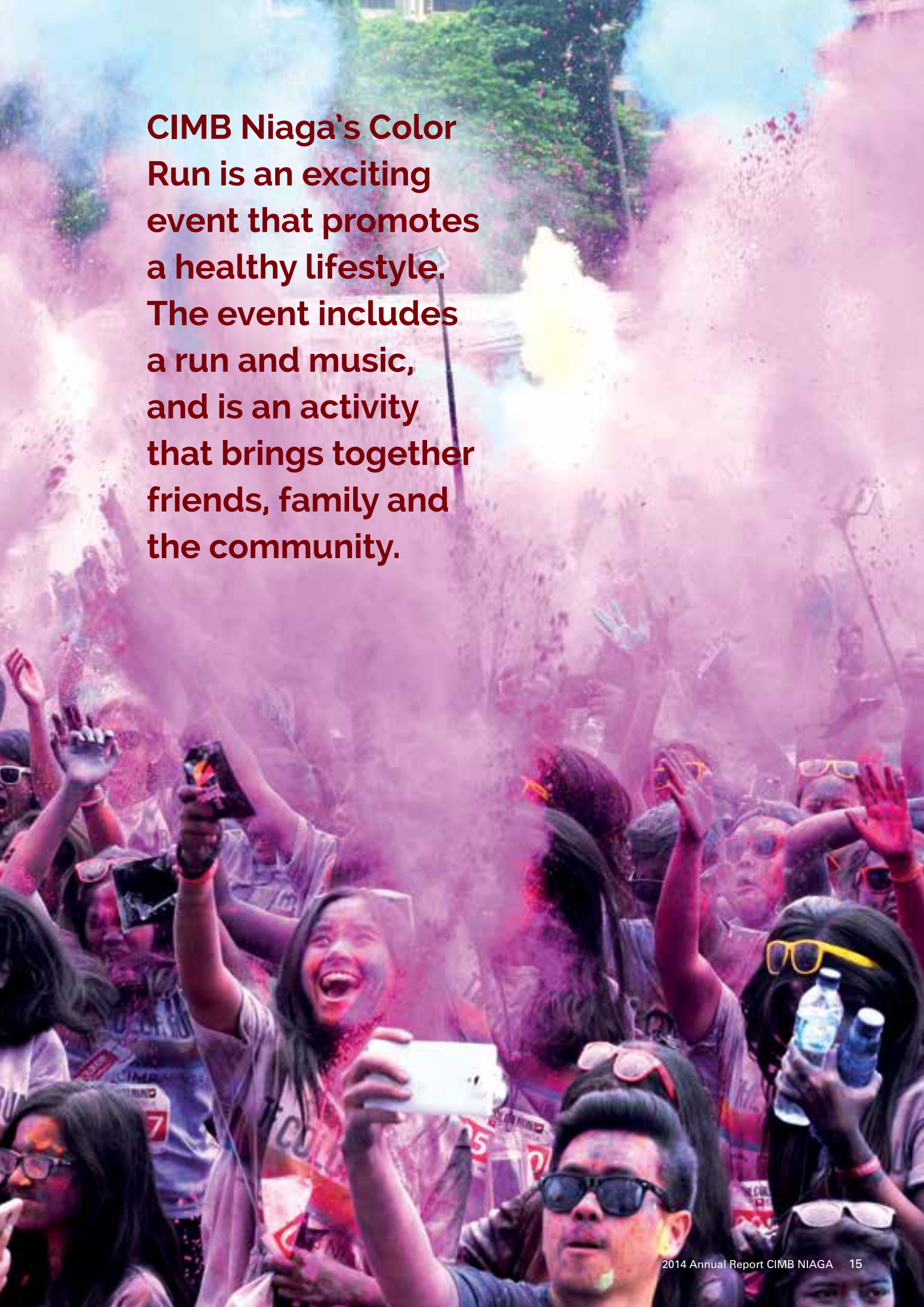
Ayo datang ke XXI dan Blitz terdekat di kotamu dengan membawa Kartu Debit CIMB Junior, Kartu Debit CIMB Niaga, Kartu Debit Preferred, dan CIMB Private Banking lalu segera tukarkan Poin Junior atau Poin Xtra-disana.

Berlaku setiap Sabtu



THE COLOR RUN *Innovative Event*





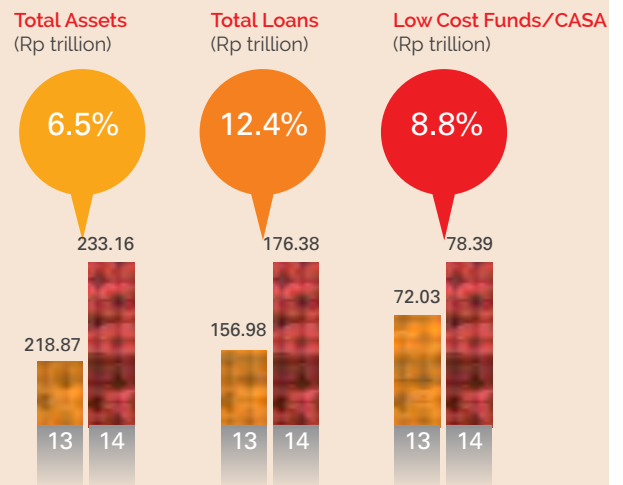
CIMB Niaga's Color Run is an exciting event that promotes a healthy lifestyle. The event includes a run and music, and is an activity that brings together friends, family and the community.

Innovation from the Heart

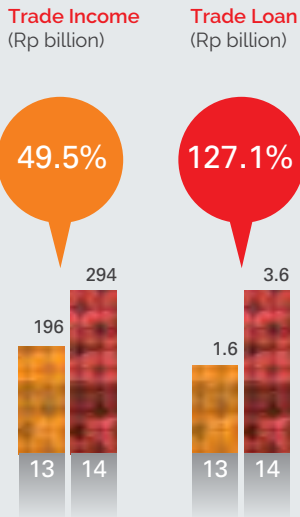
Amidst intense competition, CIMB Niaga continues to innovate and develop its banking products and services. The development of digital banking has become CIMB Niaga's strength in gaining the trust of its customers.

CIMB Niaga continues to provide added value for all stakeholders through a range of innovative banking products and services built around the philosophy of 'Innovation from the Heart.' CIMB Niaga is committed to a work culture that focuses on providing quality customer service, a strategy that makes the Bank stand out from its competitors.

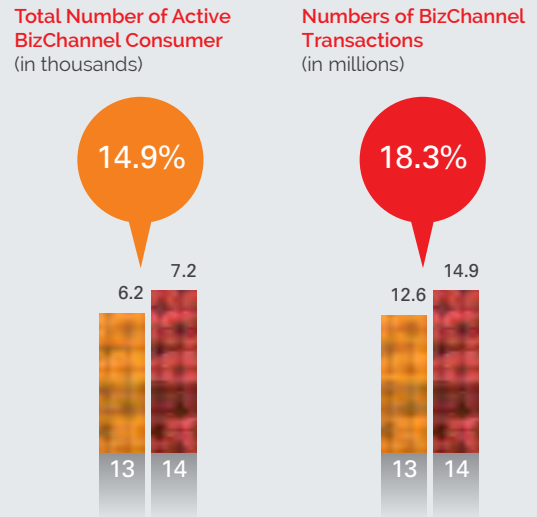
CIMB Niaga continues to grow amid challenges



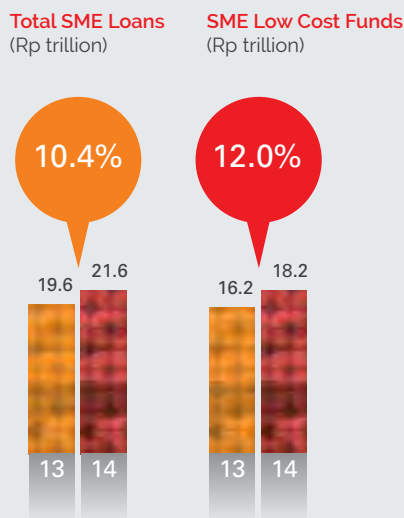
Transaction Banking business growth



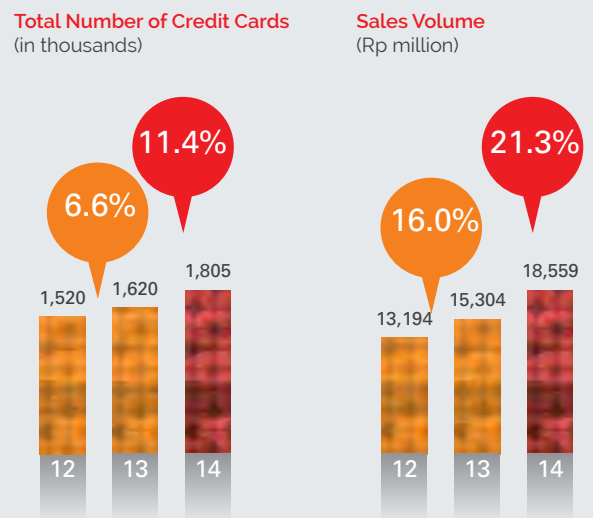
Cash management presents a broad range of innovative products



MSME Business contributes to CASA growth



CIMB Niaga Credit Card continues to gain larger market share



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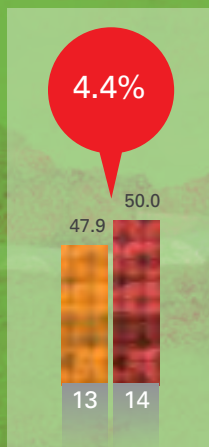
Consolidated Financial Statements

Business Overview

CONSUMER BANKING

Rp **50.0** T

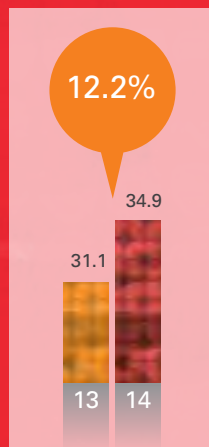
Consumer Banking posted a credit of Rp 50 trillion, an increase of 4.4% YoY consisting of car loan financing, mortgages, credit cards, unsecured loans and multipurpose credit.



MSME BANKING

Rp **34.9** T

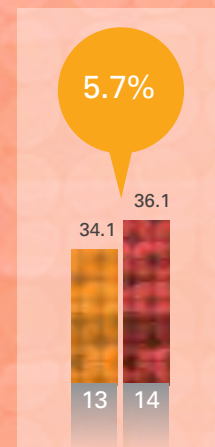
MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) Banking recorded an increase in credit of 12.2% YoY to Rp 34.9 trillion



COMMERCIAL BANKING

Rp **36.1** T

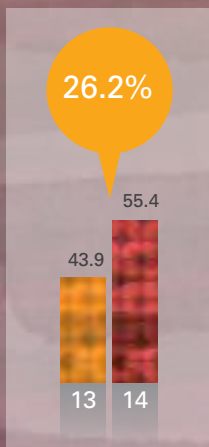
Commercial Banking posted a credit growth of 5.7% YoY to Rp 36.1 trillion



CORPORATE BANKING

Rp **55.4 T**

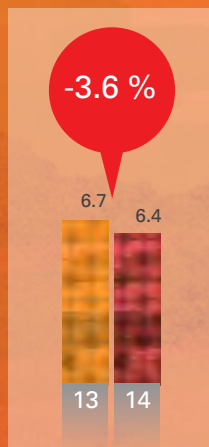
Corporate Banking posted a credit of Rp 55.4 trillion in 2014, of which 59.0% consisted of investment and 41.0% was working capital.



SHARIA BANKING

Rp **6.4 T**

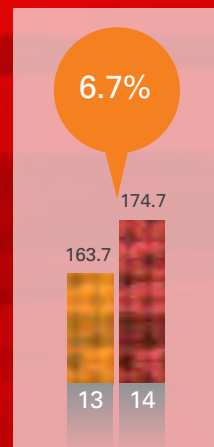
Sharia Banking posted financing of Rp 6.4 trillion in 2014 supported by the accumulation of funds amounting to Rp 6.8 trillion



CUSTOMER FUNDS

Rp **174.7 T**

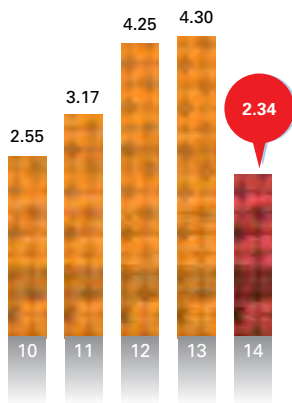
Customer funds increased by 6.7% YoY to Rp 174.7 trillion with a 44.9% ratio of low-cost funds in 2014



Key Financial Performance

The Company posted a net profit of Rp 2.34 trillion, a decrease of 45.4% from the previous year. The total loans and total assets increased by 12.4% and 6.5% respectively to Rp 176.38 trillion and Rp 233.16 trillion.

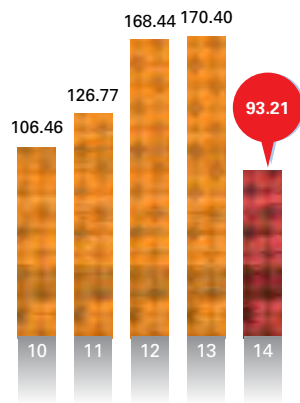
Net Income*
(Rp trillion)



Net income decreased 45.4% to Rp2.3 trillion

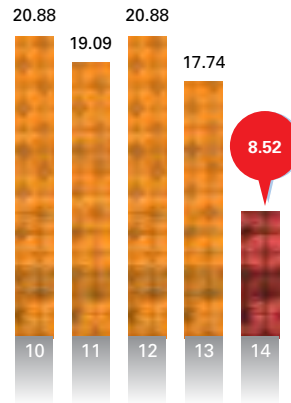
* Net Income attributable to equity holders to parent

Earnings per Share
(Rp)



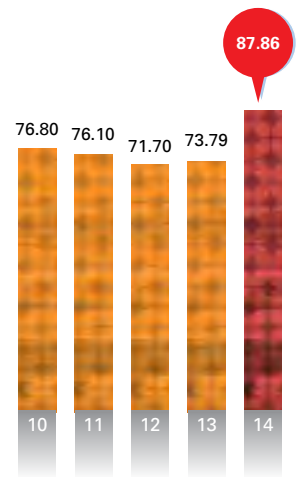
Earning per Share decreased by Rp77.19 to Rp93.21

Return on Equity- Shareholders' Fund (%)



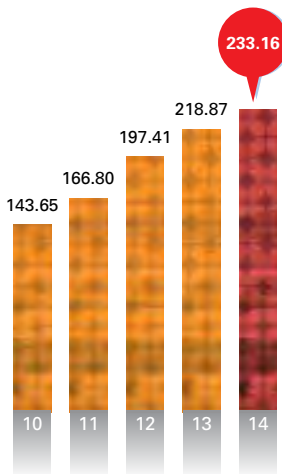
Return on Equity decreased 922bps to 8.52%

Operating Expenses to Operating Income - (%)



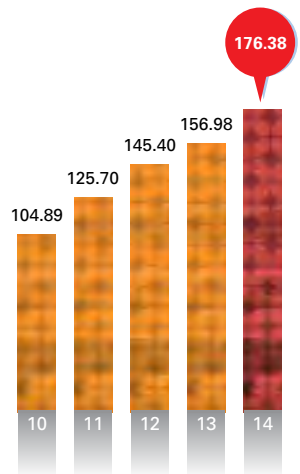
Efficiency Ratio (Operating Expenses to Operating Income) improved by 14.07% to 87.86%

Total Assets
(Rp trillion)



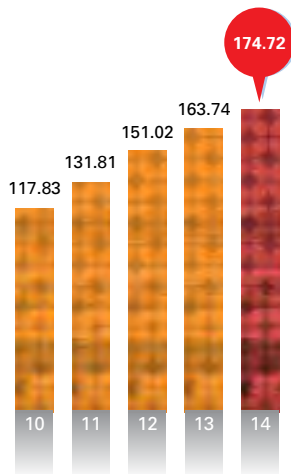
Total Assets increased 6.5% to Rp33.16 trillion

Total Loans
(Rp trillion)



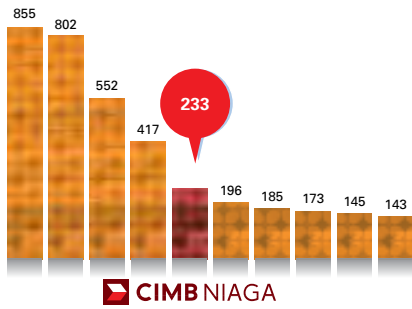
Total Loans increased 12.4% to Rp176.38 trillion

Total Customers' Deposits
(Rp trillion)

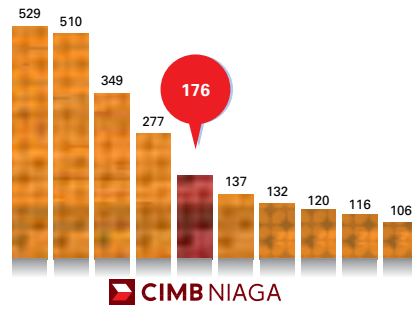


Total Customer Deposits increased 6.7% to Rp174.72 trillion

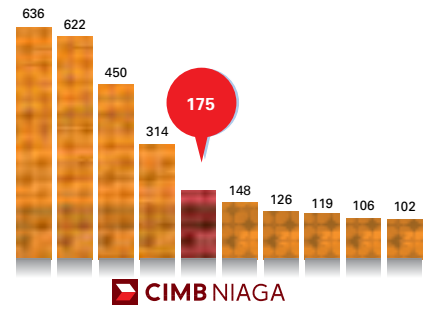
Total Assets*
(Rp trillion)



Total Loans*
(Rp trillion)

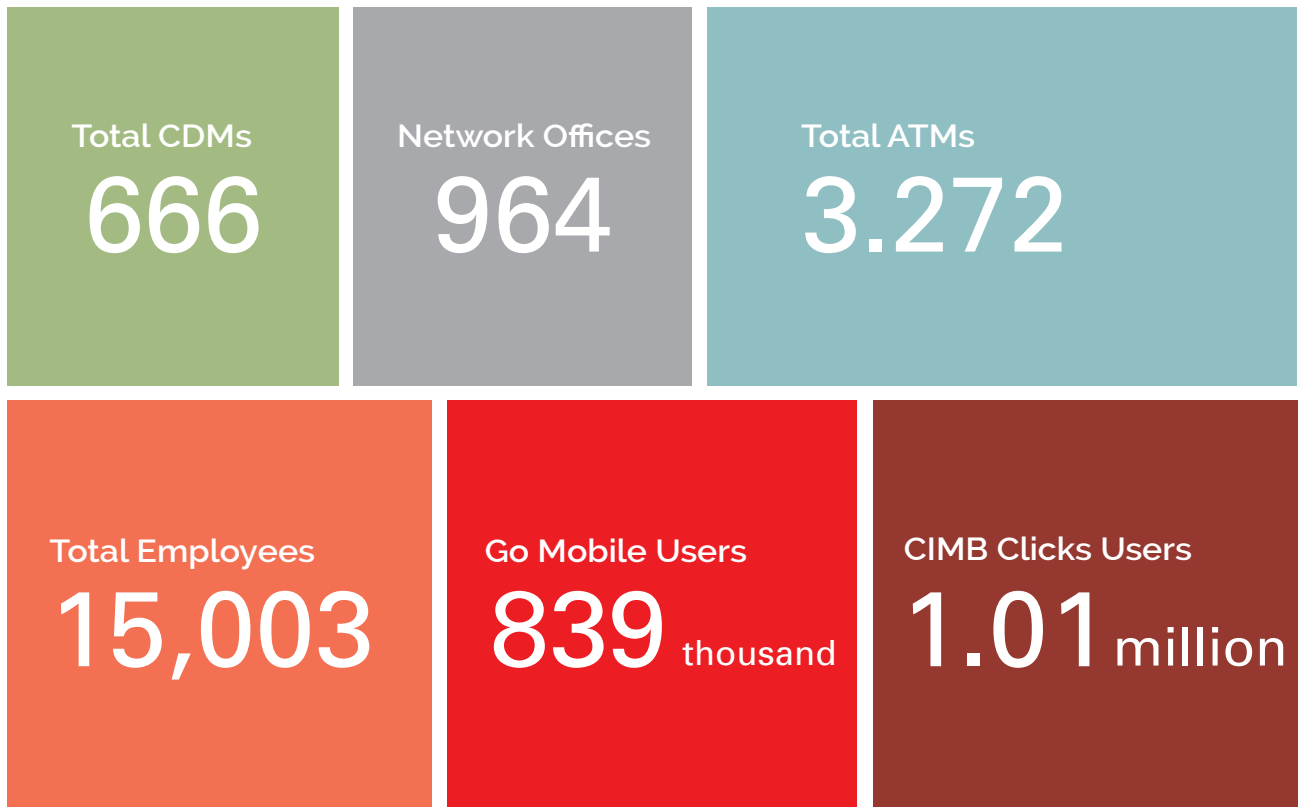


Total Customer Deposits*
(Rp trillion)



* Source: Published Financial Statements by Bank Indonesia December 2014

Strengthening its position as the 5th Largest Bank in Indonesia



CIMB NIAGA Profile

Rp **233T**

Total Assets

as of December 2014, the Bank is the fifth largest bank in Indonesia in terms of assets.

964

Total office network

spread throughout Indonesia

3,272

Number of ATMs

as of December 2014, the Bank is the fifth largest bank in Indonesia in terms of its number of ATMs.

As of December 2014, CIMB Niaga has been the fifth largest bank in Indonesia in terms of assets, credit, customer funds, the number of branches, and the number of ATM. CIMB Niaga is connected to the CIMB network of its parent company, the CIMB Group, spread across 9 ASEAN countries. Known as one of the most innovative banks in Indonesia, the Bank is also one of the pioneers in terms of the application of Good Corporate Governance in Indonesia.

Name

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk

Head Office:

Graha CIMB Niaga, Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav. 58,
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

Tel. (62-21) 250 5252, 250 5353

Fax. (62-21) 250 5205

Website : www.cimbniaga.com

Business Scope

Commercial Bank, Foreign Exchange Bank and Sharia Banking.

Date of Establishment

September 26, 1955

Ownership

- CIMB Group Sdn Bhd 96.92%
- PT Commerce Kapital 1.02% (Subsidiary entity of the CIMB Group)
- Community 2.06%

Legal Basis of Establishment

- Deed of Company Establishment No. 90 created in the presence of Raden Meester Soewandi, Notary in Jakarta, on September 26, 1955, and amended by Act No. 9 on November 4, 1955.
- Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia (now Minister of Justice and Human Rights) No. J.A.5/110/15 dated December 1, 1955.
- State Gazette No. 71 dated September 4, 1956.
- Additional State Gazette No. 729/1956.

Subsidiaries

- PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance 99.9%
- PT KITA Finance 99.9%

Stock Exchange

Stocks and Bonds of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk are listed and traded on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI).

Stock Code

BNGA

ISIN Code

ID1000098007

Date of Stocks Listing:

November 29, 1989

Date of Bonds Listing:

- Subordinated Bonds I CIMB Niaga 2010: July 8, 2010.
- Subordinated Bonds I II CIMB Niaga 2010: December 23, v2010.
- Subordinated Bonds I 2011: December 23, 2011.
- Sustainable Bonds I CIMB Niaga Phase I 2012: October 30, 2012.
- Sustainable Bonds I CIMB Niaga Phase II 2013: November 20, 2013

Company Ratings & Bonds Obligations

- Pefindo
 - Company Rating (national): idAAA
 - Bonds Rating: idAAA
- Fitch
 - Company Rating (national): AAA(idn)
 - Company Rating (international): BBB
 - Bonds Rating: AAA(idn)
 - Subordinate Bonds Rating: AA(idn)
- Standard & Poor's
 - Company Rating: BB+
- Moody's
 - Company Rating: Baa3

SWIFT Code

BNIAIDJA

Contact Center:

Email: corporate.secretary@cimbniaga.co.id

Facebook: CIMB Indonesia

Twitter: @CIMBIndonesia

Phone Banking: 14041

Preferred Phone Banking: 500 800

CIMB Niaga at a Glance



Menara Sentraya
"Icon" Branch in
South Jakarta Area

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (CIMB Niaga) is the fifth largest bank in Indonesia in terms of assets, loans and customer funds. The Bank had a market capitalization of Rp 21 trillion and total assets of Rp 233 trillion on December 31, 2014. CIMB Niaga provides a variety of complete and innovative products and services from consumer banking, MSME banking, commercial banking to corporate banking supported by the Treasury and Transaction Banking and the branchless banking network. In addition, the Bank provides commercial and Sharia products and services through its Sharia Business Unit, namely CIMB Niaga Syariah.

At the end of December 2014, the Bank was given the BBB international rating and the AAA national rating by Fitch Ratings. CIMB Niaga is a result of the merger of Lippo Bank into CIMB Niaga in 2008. Most of the shares in CIMB Niaga, which amount to 97.9%, are owned by the CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, which is the fifth largest universal (do you mean international?) bank in the ASEAN region with an extensive network in Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Cambodia, among others. This means that CIMB Niaga has a connectivity advantage in the ASEAN regional network via the CIMB Group.

CIMB Niaga has two subsidiary companies that are in the business of auto financing, namely PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF) and PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance (KITAF), with ownership of shares in both amounting to 99.9% as of December 31, 2014. CIMB Niaga's Transaction Banking offers a range of products and services, as well as a list of comprehensive solutions, for companies that manage their financial operations through both domestic and cross-border transactions. The solutions include Cash Management products, Remittances, Trade Finance and Value Chain. With the iBizChannel @ CIMB internet banking feature for the corporate segment, the Bank's corporate customers can easily make a wide range of transactions, including buying and selling foreign currency online, without having to visit a CIMB

Niaga branch. CIMB Niaga has received several prestigious awards in the field of transaction banking and FX including: the best cash management bank, the best trade finance bank and the Leading FX Provider in Indonesia.

CIMB Niaga's Cash Management continues to produce innovative products and services to meet the needs of its customers. The Bank's products and services are supported by its IT structure, which ensures security, stability and the best possible range of services for customers.

CIMB Niaga's Trade Finance is supported by 150 trade desks spread throughout Indonesia.

With the support of the CIMB Group, the Trade Finance unit is able to provide competitive services, which have secured the Bank a strong position in the ASEAN region.

In terms of the Bank's remittance business, CIMB Niaga's services can be accessed through a network of over 900 branches, as well as through branchless banking. Through the Bank's cooperation with numerous financial institutions, both nationally and internationally, CIMB Niaga's cross-border remittance services provide more than 130 foreign currencies. The Bank offers the same day service for several major currencies, as well as competitive rates and dedicated client services.

As a part of CIMB Niaga's strategy to become the leader in digital banking, the Company remains focused on the development of branchless banking through the use of cutting edge technology, as well as an emphasis on customer service. CIMB Niaga's digital banking services are one of the most comprehensive in the national banking industry. The Bank's Branchless banking services include: Phone Banking services 14041, Preferred Phone Banking 500 800, Go Mobile mobile banking, CIMB Clicks internet banking, Digital Lounge and Rekening Ponsel. Rekening Ponsel is an innovative service that allows customers to transfer money to a mobile

phone number without having a bank account. CIMB Niaga is the first bank in Indonesia to offer these products and services.

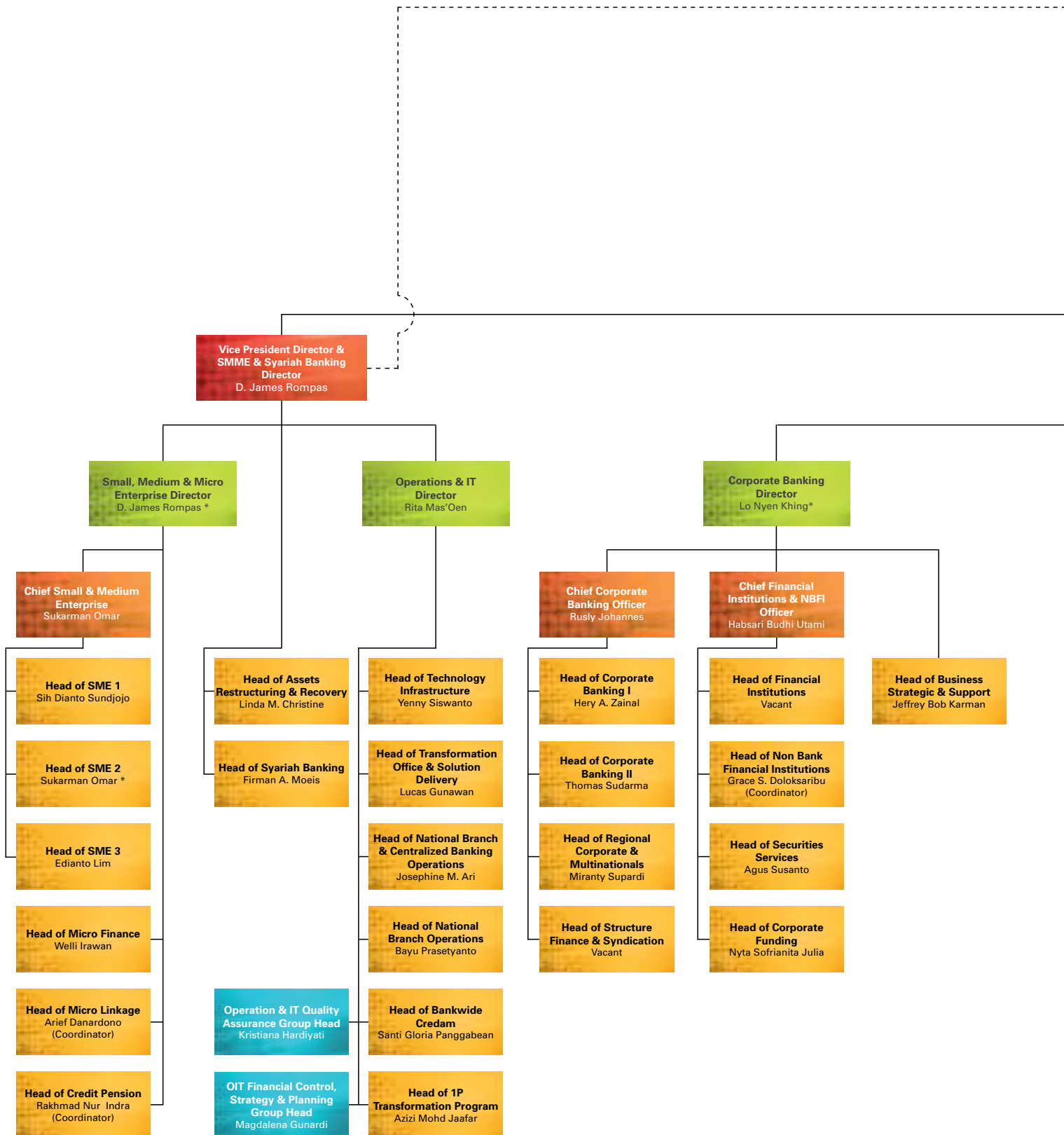
In addition, CIMB Niaga has access to a variety of national and regional ATMs, among others, through the network of ATM Prima, ATM Bersama, Cirrus, VISA and MEPS. This gives customers flexibility and convenience when making ATM transactions, both in Indonesia and in the ASEAN region.

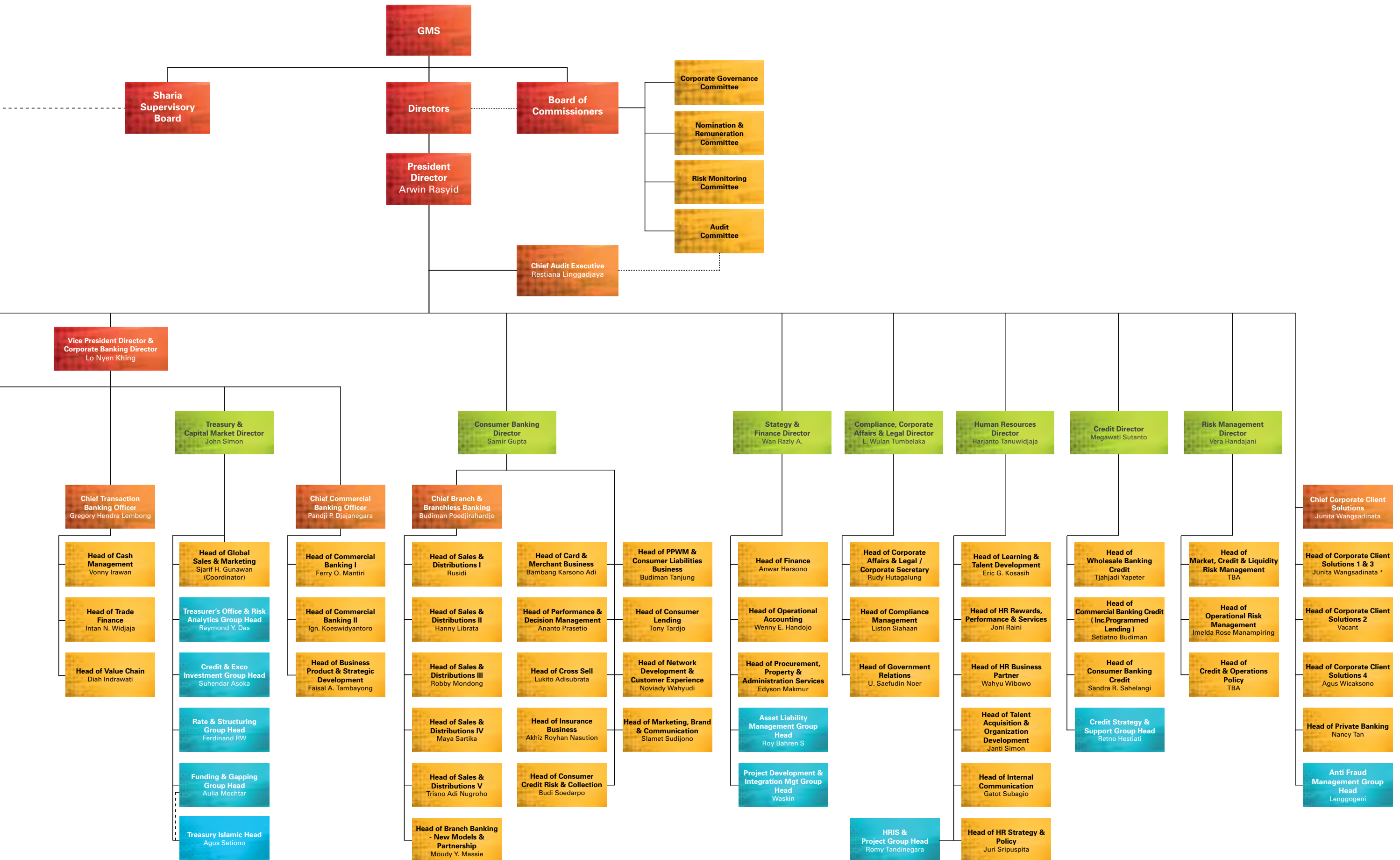
The Bank's commitment to always putting the customer first when providing products and services has been encapsulated in its philosophy of "Innovation from the Heart." As of December 31, 2014, the number of CIMB Niaga's branch networks reached 964. In addition, the Company offers 3,272 ATMs, 175 Self-Service Terminals/ SST, and 666 Cash Deposit Machines/ CDM. The Bank's services throughout Indonesia are supported by 15,003 employees.

CIMB Niaga was established on September 26, 1955, under the name PT Bank Niaga and became a public company with listed shares (ticker code BNGA) on the Indonesian Stock Exchange on November 29, 1989. In 1987, CIMB Niaga became the first bank in Indonesia to launch services via Automatic Teller Machines (ATM), and the first bank to provide online banking services to its customers in 1991.

Organizational Structure

As of December 2014

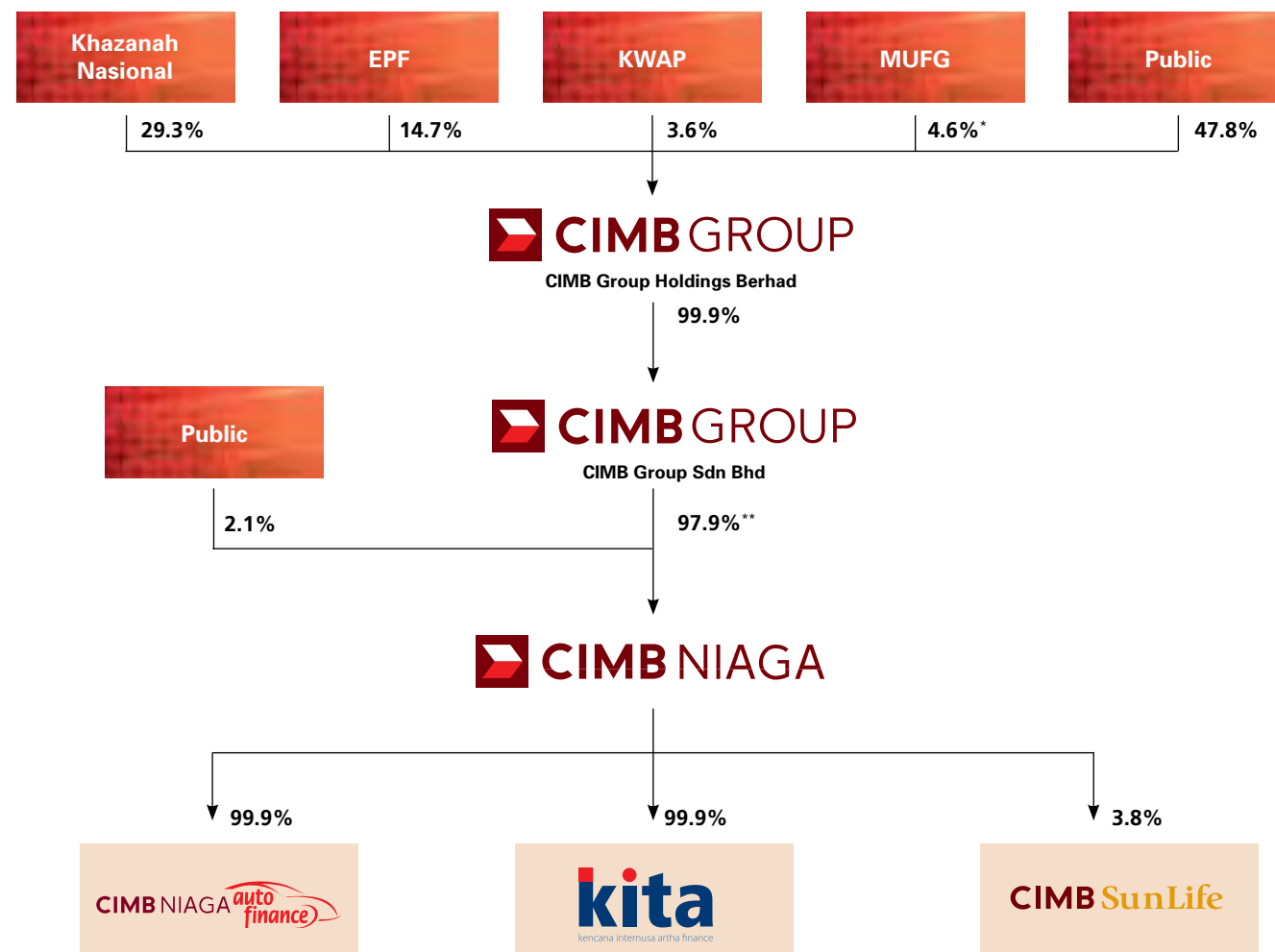




* Jabatan rangkap

Structure of Ownership

As of 31 Desember 2014



* Hanya saham langsung melalui BTMU
 ** Termasuk kepemilikan melalui PT Commerce Kapital sebesar 1,02%

Vision

"To become a Leading ASEAN Company"

Mission

"To provide universal banking services in Indonesia in an integrated manner as a company with a superior performance in the ASEAN region and other major regions, as well as to support the acceleration of ASEAN integration and connection with other regions"

Core Values

“C-H-E-S-I”

- C** **Customer-centric**, best possible customer service and products,
- H** **High Performance**, work hard and well targeted to customers, fellow employees, and other stakeholders.
- E** **Enabling People**, encourage all parties at CIMB Niaga to be broad-minded, and ensure that all employees have the ability to be effective and efficient,
- S** **Strength in Diversity**, respect cultural differences and differences in perspectives, and recognize all differences as potential strengths,
- I** **Integrity**, to be honest, honorable and professional in all that we; to view integrity as CIMB Niaga's most fundamental value.

Area of Operations




<p>Sumatera : 160 65 Conventional Office 8 Sharia Office 87 Micro Finance Office</p>
<p>DI Yogyakarta : 22 19 Conventional Office 1 Sharia Office 2 Micro Finance Office</p>
<p>Sulawesi : 29 14 Conventional Office 1 Sharia Office 14 Micro Finance Office</p>


<p>DKI Jakarta : 197 182 Conventional Office 7 Sharia Office 8 Micro Finance Office</p>
<p>East Java : 128 85 Conventional Office 2 Sharia Office 41 Micro Finance Office</p>
<p>Ambon : 2 2 Conventional Office</p>

<p>West Java & Banten : 185 117 Conventional Office 5 Sharia Office 63 Micro Finance Office</p>
<p>Bali & Nusa Tenggara : 34 18 Conventional Office 2 Sharia Office 14 Micro Finance Office</p>
<p>Papua : 6 6 Conventional Office</p>

<p>Central Java : 137 78 Conventional Office 2 Sharia Office 57 Micro Finance Office</p>
<p>Kalimantan : 44 21 Conventional Office 2 Sharia Office 21 Micro Finance Office</p>




Phone Banking
14041



Preferred Phone Banking
500 800

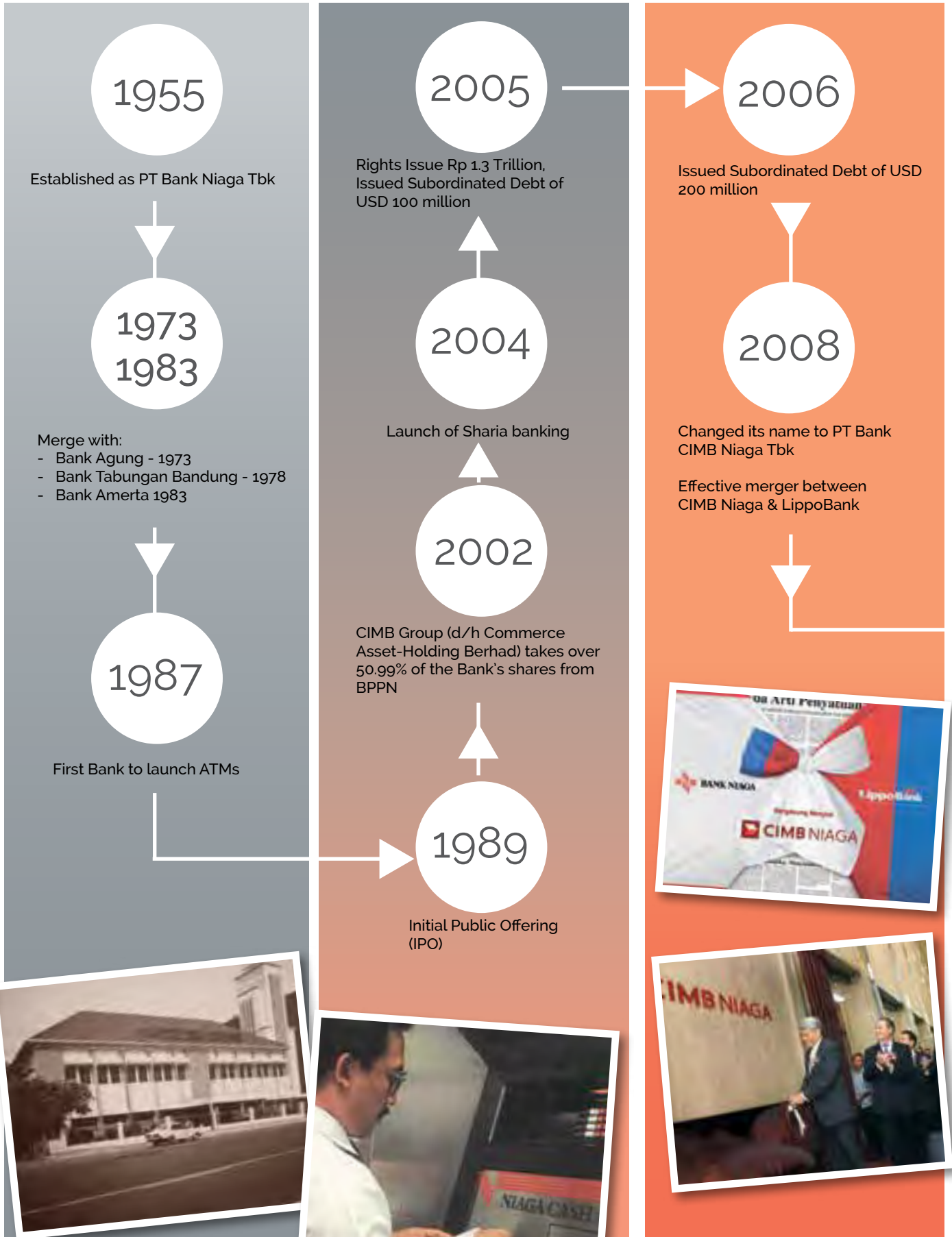


ATM
3.272



Cash Deposit Machine
666

Milestones



2010

Posted a Net Profit of Rp 2.5 trillion

Published Sub-debt of Rp 2.98 trillion and Rights Issue of Rp 1.5 trillion

Achieved an AAA rating from Fitch Ratings


Launched the BizChannel and the CIMB Clicks Internet banking platforms

2009

Strengthened its position as the fifth largest bank in Indonesia

Completed the integration of systems and operations

Established the micro financing unit with the brand Mikro Laju



2011

Posted a Net Profit of Rp 3.2 trillion

Distributed an interim dividend of Rp 200 billion

Launched Gadai Emas Syariah (Rahn)

Issued Senior Bonds of Rp 1.5 trillion

Payment over Sub-debt of USD 200 billion

2012

Posted a Net Profit of Rp 4.2 trillion

Launched a new mobile banking platform - Go Mobile

Published Sustainable Bond I Phase I of Rp 2 trillion

Launched a Phone Banking service 14041 (re-launch) and Preferred Phone Banking 500 800



2014

Posted a Net Profit of Rp 2.3 trillion

Launched a cobrand credit card CIMB Niaga AirAsia BIG Card

Launched the first online TD opening in Indonesia through CIMB Clicks

2013

Posted a Net Profit of Rp 4.3 trillion

Launched Digital Lounge

Launched Rekening Ponsel

Launched Poin Xtra

Issued Sustainable Bond I Phase II of Rp 1.45 trillion

Launched Net Banking - online account opening



Event Highlights



Jan
16

Accountability Report of the Program
"Ayo Menabung dan Berbagi 2013"



Feb
18

Analyst Meeting & Press Conference
on the Company's Performance in
2013



Mar
27

2014 Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders



Agt
9

Signing of the 'Enterprise Smart
Connection' cooperation agreement
between CIMB Niaga and Telkomsel



Agt
14

CIMB Niaga - Shizuoka Bank
Japan Desk Customer Gathering



Agt
28

Grand launching of iB Pahala Haji and
iB Rencana Haji savings



Nov
17

CIMB Niaga received the 2014
Indonesia Social Responsibility Awards



Nov
23

CIMB Niaga hosted the international
event 'The Color Run presented by
CIMB Niaga' for the second time



Apr
21

Signing of a co-brand cooperation agreement between CIMB Niaga, AirAsia and Think BIG Digital



Apr
24

Hosted the event 'CIMB Niaga Indonesian Masters 2014' at the Royale Jakarta Golf Club



Agt
28

CIMB Niaga participated in the Indonesia Banking Expo



Sep
15

The Bank launched the co-brand credit card CIMB Niaga AirAsia BIG Card



Nov
4

The Bank launched the CIMB Niaga 4 Ultimate Card (JCB Card)



Des
3

2014 Annual Public Expose



Des
9

CIMB Niaga received "The Best Overall ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard Award" from the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship



Des
18

Signing of the Work Agreement for the Period of 2014-2016 by the Labor Union and management representatives

2014 Awards



"Indonesian Bank Loyalty Award 2014"

Indonesian Bank Loyalty Champion 2014, Category: Savings Account, Islamic Banking - Infobank Magazine & MarkPlus Insight

"Corporate Image Award 2014"

Category of National Banks; Medium Assets - Tempo Media Group – Frontier Consulting Group

"BERITASATU.COM Web Awards"

The Best Mobile Application, Multinational Corporation 2014 - BERITASATU.COM

"Asia's Best Companies 2014"

Best Managed Companies (ranked 8th)
Best Investor Relations (ranked 5th) - Finance Asia

"The Asset Asian Award"

Best Trade Finance Bank Indonesia - The Asset

"InfoBank SQ 2014"

1st Best ATM Commercial Bank

"Indonesia The Asset Asian Award"

Best Cash Management Bank in Indonesia - The Asian Banker

"Infobank Award 2014"

Awarded a "Very Good" rating for Financial Performance 2004 - 2013 - InfoBank Magazine



"Indonesia WOW Brand Award 2014"

Atas Bronze Champion, Banking Industry Mortgage - Markplus

"Anugerah Perbankan Indonesia"

Rank 4 Book 3, Core Capital Rp 5 – 30 T

"Indonesia Banking Award 2014"

The Category of Bank Buku 3: PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk - Koran Tempo

"Best of the Best Indonesia Most Experiential Brand Activation Award 2014"

An award for the Color Run in the Running Activity category presented by CIMB Niaga - MIX Marketing Communication/ SWA Group Magazine

"Indonesia Social Responsibility Awards 2014"

Awarded to PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, with predicate of Good Company for Scholarship Program at Creative Industry Technology - The La Tofi School of CSR

"The 6th IICD Corporate Governance Conference and Award "

Category of Best Corporate Over All PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk 2014

"Indonesian Banking Award"

To Arwin Rasyid CEO Leadership 2014 Buku 3
- Economic Review Magazine

"Best Sustainability Reporting Awards 2013"

Runner up 2, Best Sustainability Report 2013 Category financial Service SRA 2014 - The National Centre for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR) & The Indonesia-Netherlands Association

Board of Commissioners' Profiles



Dato' Sri Nazir Razak
President Commissioner

Malaysian citizen, 48 years old. He was appointed as President Commissioner of CIMB Niaga through the Extraordinary GMS on 26 January 2012, effective 1 May 2012, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013. In addition, he has been the Chairman of the CIMB Group since 1 September 2014 after occupying the position of its President Director for 15 years. He also occupies the positions of the Chairman of the CIMB Investment Bank, and the Deputy Chairman of the CIMB Bank.

He is a member of the Investment Panel, a Chairman of the Investment Panel Risk Committee of Employees Provident Fund in Malaysia, the Non-Executive Director of the Khazanah Nasional Berhad, and the Non-Executive Director of the Supervisory Board for Rahah Foundation and Pride Foundation.

He completed his Bachelor of Science (Hons) degree at the University of Bristol and obtained his Master's in Philosophy (MPhil) from the University of Cambridge. In 2011, he completed Islamic Studies at the Oxford Centre.



Glenn M.S. Yusuf
Vice President Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, 59 years old. He was appointed as the Deputy President Commissioner of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 26 January 2012, effective 18 June 2012, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013. He is also a member of CIMB Niaga's Risk Monitoring Committee. He previously occupied the position of a Commissioner of CIMB Niaga since April 2010.

He has been occupying the positions of a Non-Executive Independent Director of the CIMB Group, Malaysia, since January 2010, and an Independent Commissioner of PT Surya Citra Media Tbk since May 2012.

Some of the more important positions he has previously held have included the following: President Commissioner of PT Polyprima Karyareksa (June 2004– 2010), President Director/ CEO of PT London Sumatera Indonesia Tbk (June 2003–May 2007), President Director of PT (Persero) Danareksa (1995–2001), Director of PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia (1994–1995), and Finance Director of PT Bank Niaga Tbk (1991– 1994).

In terms of Governmental positions, he was the Head of the Assistance Team of the Ministry of Finance for Financial Sector Restructuring – the Finance Department of the Republic of Indonesia - from October 2001 to October 2002; the Head of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN) from June 1998 to January 2000; and the Director General of Financial Institutions of the Ministry of Finance from April to June 1998.

He obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the University of Philippines, Manila, and his Master's degree in Business from the Asian Institute of Management, Makati, Philippines.



Indonesian citizen, 67 years old. He was appointed as an Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 26 January 2012, effective 14 October 2008, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013. He has also been a member of the Audit Committee since March 2013. Previously, he held the position of a Deputy President Commissioner (Independent) of CIMB Niaga and the Head of the Risk Monitoring Committee of CIMB Niaga. Since July 2013, he holds the position of an Independent Commissioner in PT Jababeka Tbk.

He started his career at the Citibank N.A., Jakarta, in 1971, with his latest position being the Vice President and Chief of Staff in Financial Control and Human Resources. He joined Bank Perniagaan Indonesia in 1983 as a Director. He occupied the position of President Director of PT Bank Umum Asia in 1988; Deputy President Director of PT Bank Lippo Tbk in 1989, which is a bank that was a result of the merger of PT Bank Umum Asia into PT Bank Perniagaan Indonesia. From 1998 until 2008, he was a member of the Board of Commissioner of PT Bank Lippo Tbk.

He studied civil engineering at Universitas Indonesia, and is currently active in social organizations. He is a member of the Advisory Council of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN).



Indonesian citizen, 77 years old. She was appointed as an Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 4 September 2007, effective 28 September 2007, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013. She is also a member of the Audit Committee.

She is the Director/Senior Advisor of PT Mitra Bhadra Consulting. Previously, she occupied the following positions: President Director (CEO) of PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk, member of the National Ombudsman Commission (1999 – 2000), member of the Partnership for Governance Reform (2000 – 2002), Independent Commissioner of PT Sepatu Bata Tbk 1999 – 2010, Independent Commissioner of PT Dynaplast Tbk (1999 – 2007), Independent Commissioner of PT Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk (1999 – 2007) and member of the Audit Committee of PT Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk (2007 – 2014).

She obtained a degree in Chemical Engineering from the Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta in 1960, and attended the Senior Executive Program at Stanford University, USA, in 1988.

Board of Commissioners' Profiles



Malaysian citizen, 64 years old. He was appointed as an Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 18 July 2008, effective 14 October 2008, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013. He is also the Head of the Risk Monitoring Committee and a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

His previous positions have included: Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Lippo Tbk (2005 – 2008), Director of Corporate Planning/Corporate Structure in Public Bank Group Malaysia (1993 – 2005), Investment Advisor in Enterprise Malaysia-Canada (1990 – 1993), Group Administration and Controller in Austral Enterprise Berhad (1988 – 1990), Corporate Planning and Development Manager in Island & Peninsular Berhad (1985 – 1988), and Lecturer and Deputy Dean of University of Science Malaysia, Penang (1976 - 1983).

He completed an MBA degree at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Canada, and MSc at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.



Indonesian citizen, 68 years old. He was appointed as an Independent Commissioner at the Extraordinary GMS on 28 March 2013, effective 26 November 2013. He is also the Head of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

He is currently the Managing Partner of Amrop, Advisor at Cordys, Service Software Platform Jakarta, advisor at Arghajata Consulting Jakarta, and an advisor at the Indonesian Institute for Management Development Jakarta. In addition, he previously occupied the following positions: member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Bank Muamalat Jakarta; Human Resources Development advisor at IMF, Jakarta; Business Development advisor at the Zuellig Group Financial Services; and member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee at Semen Gresik Group.

He completed Bachelor of Political Science & Psychology at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada in 1975.



Malaysian citizen, 43 years old. He was appointed as an Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 27 March 2014, effective 15 September 2014. He is also a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

He began his career at UBS Warburg as Equity Research Analyst through the UBS's Global Graduate Training Programme. He is also a member of the Corporate Planning Team at the Pengurusan Danaharta Nasional Berhad (Danaharta), Malaysia's Debt Resolution Agency established during the Asian financial crisis of 1997.

He joined the Investment Banking Team at the CIMB Group before working for the Corporate Debt Restructuring Committee (CDRC). He is also a Director at the Symphony House Berhad and an Executive Director at the Bolton Berhad.

He completed a Bachelor of Arts in Economics at Harvard University, USA.



American citizen, 54 years old. He was appointed as Independent Commissioner at the Extraordinary GMS on 27 March 2014, effective 15 September 2014. He is also a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee.

Since July 2012, he has occupied the position of a Group Chief Risk Officer at the CIMB Group. He is responsible for supervising the Company's risk management functions such as credit, market, operational and asset liability, as well as risk management including risk analytics and infrastructure. Before joining the CIMB Group, he held the position of a Chief Risk Officer - Asia Pasifik at the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS), Singapore; and a Chief Credit Officer - Asia Pasifik in Bank of America.

He began his career at the Wells Fargo Bank, California, USA. He has also worked at several banks including the Bank of America in Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand and Taiwan for 21 years.

He obtained his Bachelor degree from Whitman College, Washington State, USA. He was also once a member of the Board of the International School of Kuala Lumpur (ISKL) and the Charity Gawad Kalinga (Singapore).

Directors' Profiles



Indonesian citizen, 57 years old. He was appointed as President Director of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 18 July 2008, effective 16 September 2008, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013. He was previously the President Director of PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk, the Deputy President Director of PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk and the President Director of PT Bank Danamon Tbk.

He began his career in banking at the Bank of America in 1980, and then worked PT Bank Niaga Tbk from 1987 until 1999 where he most recently held the position of a Deputy President Director. In 1999, he became an expert at the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN), handling Asset Management Investment Risk and Asset Management Credit Risk. In 2000, he was appointed as the Deputy Head of BPPN.

He obtained his Bachelor degree in Economics from the Faculty of Economics Universitas Indonesia in 1981, and Master's in International Economics and an MBA in International Business from the University of Hawaii, USA. He also attended various executive training programs at the Harvard School of Business, the Wharton School of Business, and INSEAD.



Indonesian citizen, 56 years old. He was appointed as the Deputy President Director of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 27 August 2009, effective 9 September 2009, and re-appointed on 28 March 2013. He has also been the Director of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise since 1 August 2013 and the Director of Sharia since June 30, 2014.

Previously, he occupied the positions of the Director of Risk Management CIMB Niaga (2009 – 2013) and the Deputy President Director of PT Bank Niaga Tbk (2007 – 2008). He has been the Director of PT Bank Niaga Tbk since March 3, 1999. He has also occupied several senior positions including: Director of Retail Banking, Director of Business Banking, Director of Commercial Banking, member of Management Team of PT Bank Niaga Tbk, Special Asset Management Group Head, Corporate Banking Group Head and Merchant Banking Group Head. He obtained BSMR certification in 2006.

He obtained his Bachelor degree in Economics from Universitas Jayabaya, Jakarta. He has attended various executive training programs at the Harvard Business School and the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) in Lausanne, Switzerland. He has completed the Global Leadership Development Programme by International Centre for Leadership in Finance.



Malaysian citizen, 51 years old. He was appointed as the Deputy President Director of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 29 October 2012, effective 15 January 2013, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013. He is also the Director of Corporate Banking.

Previously, he occupied the position of the Chief Risk Officer at the North Asia OCBC Bank (China) Limited, and was the President Director of PT Bank OCBC Indonesia from 2005 until 2010. He was also the Country Risk Manager at Citigroup Indonesia.

In 1996 – 2004, the holder of Master of Business Administration from Western Illinois University occupied various high ranked positions in Citibank Berhad Malaysia. In 2008, he attended the Advance Management Program at the University of Oxford, England.



Indonesian citizen, 50 years old. She was appointed as the Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs and Law of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 19 December 2008, effective 4 February 2009, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013.

She began her banking career in 1989 as the legal officer of the Bank Central Asia, followed by a career at PT Bank Niaga Tbk where she occupied various positions including Consumer Marketing Officer, Legal Division Head, Corporate Legal Group Head and Head of Corporate Affairs. She was once a Partner at the Legal Consulting Office Bahar Tumbelaka & Partners, and also a Legal Advisor at the Bank Niaga for Special Asset Management Group from 1998 until 2000.

She completed her Law degree at Universitas Indonesia.

Directors' Profiles



Malaysian citizen, 43 years old. He was appointed as CIMB Niaga's Strategic and Finance Director at the Extraordinary GMS on 27 August 2000, effective 18 August 2009, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013.

He also occupies the position of the President Commissioner at PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance and the Commissioner of CIMB Niaga Auto Finance, an auto financing subsidiary entity of CIMB Niaga.

He previously held the following positions: Director of CIMB Investment Bank Berhad, Kuala Lumpur (2004 – 2009), Director of Synergy Drive Berhad, Kuala Lumpur (2006 – 2007) and Head of Strategic Business Development in Maybank Investment Bank, Kuala Lumpur (2002 – 2004). He has also worked as the Auditor of the Northern Trust Company, London (1999 – 2002), and the Auditor of PricewaterhouseCoopers, London (1995 – 1998).

He graduated from the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and completed a degree in Law and Accounting at the University Of Manchester, England.



Indonesian citizen, 53 years old. She was appointed as CIMB Niaga's Director of Operations and Information Technology in March 2012, and was re-appointed at the AGM on 28 March 2013. Previously, she was appointed as CIMB Niaga's Director of Human Resources at the Extraordinary GMS on 27 August 2009, effective 16 November 2009.

Before joining CIMB Niaga, she held the position of the Director of Operations and Information Technology at the PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk, and the Chief Operations Officer and member of the Board of Commissioner at the PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (2005 – 2009). In 1998, she was the Director of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia.

She began her career in banking at Citigroup Indonesia in 1985 where she held several positions including in the fields of: marketing, sales, account management, custody business management, cash and trade product development & management, quality, operations, information technology, and networks. Her latest position at Citigroup Indonesia was as the Director, Senior Country Operations Officer (Operations & Technology).

She obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science at Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona, USA.



Singaporean citizen, 52 years old. He was appointed as the Consumer Banking Director of CIMB Niaga at the Extraordinary GMS on 15 December 2010, effective 3 March 2011, and was re-appointed on 28 March 2013.

Previously, he held the following positions: the Managing Director of Barclays Bank, Indonesia (February 2009 – September 2010) and the Regional Retail Bank Director (Emerging Markets), Dubai (November 2006 – January 2009). He also occupied various high positions at the Citibank N.A. in Singapore, Thailand, Dubai and Turkey.

He obtained a Bachelor degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, India in 1985. He completed a Master's degree in Business Administration at the University of Bombay, India in 1988.



Indonesian citizen, 52 years old. She was appointed as CIMB Niaga's Director of Credit at the Extraordinary GMS on 15 December 2010, effective on 3 March 2011, and was re-appointed at the AGM on 28 March 2013.

She previously held the positions of the Head of Corporate Banking at PT Bank Danamon Tbk (2007 – 2010) and the Deputy President Director of PT Bank DBS Indonesia (2003 – 2006). Since 1989, she has occupied several key positions in national and international banking at the Hongkong Bank, PT Bank Dagang Nasional Indonesia and the Standard Chartered Bank, among others.

She obtained a Bachelor degree in Finance from the University of Southern California, USA, in 1985, and an MBA degree from the Pepperdine University, USA, in 1988.

Directors' Profiles



Indonesian citizen, 50 years old. He was appointed CIMB Niaga's Director of Human Resources at the AGM on 21 March 2012, effective 17 July 2012, and was re-appointed at the AGM on 28 March 2013.

Previously, he occupied several high positions including: Director & Head of Agency Sales at PT Asuransi Sun Life Indonesia (2007 – 2012), Chief Agency Officer at PT Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia namely (2005 – 2007), Managing Director of Employee Benefits (2003 – 2005) and Director of Human Resources (2001 – 2003), Human Resources Director of PT Duta Pertiwi Tbk (2000), Country Human Resources Manager of the Chase Manhattan Bank (1994 – 1999), Director of Human Resources at American Express Bank (1992 – 1994) and Compensation and Benefit Manager at Citibank N.A Jakarta (1990 - 1992).

He obtained a Bachelor degree in Industrial Management Engineering from the School of Industrial Management of the Industrial Department Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, in 1989 and an MBA degree from Monas University, Melbourne, Australia, in 1999.



Indonesian citizen, 43 years old. She was appointed as CIMB Niaga's Director of Risk Management at the Extraordinary GMS on 26 July 2013, effective 26 November 2013.

She occupied various positions in Hong Kong, Singapore and Indonesia from 1995 to 2013. From 2012 until 2013 she was the Head of Operational Risk in Greater China and Markets Asia Pacific in Royal Bank of Scotland, Hong Kong and from 2010 until 2012, she was the Head of Financial Institutions Credit & Trading Credit Risk Management, Greater China & South Korea at the Royal Bank of Scotland, Hong Kong.

She obtained a Bachelor degree in Management from Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta in 1994 and an MBA degree from Kellogg – Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong/USA in 2013.



Indonesian citizen, 43 years old. He was appointed CIMB Niaga's Director of Treasury and Capital Market at the AGM on 27 March 2014, effective 29 August 2014.

Previously he held the following positions: Head of Trading & Structuring at CIMB Niaga (2007 – Maret 2014), Head of Treasury Department at RGM Group Indonesia (2005 – 2007) and Interbank FX & Derivatives Trader, Citibank N.A. Jakarta (2003 – 2005).

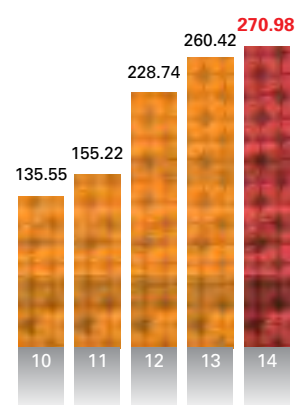
He completed a Bachelor of Commerce at the University of Toronto, Canada, and a Master's of Business Administration at the Cleveland State University, Ohio, USA.

Financial Highlights

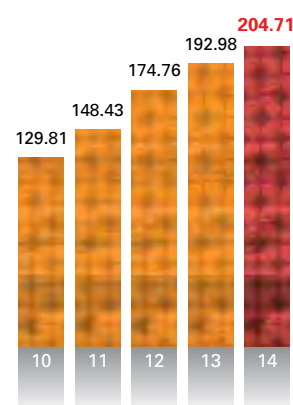
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL POSITION					
Consolidated Balance Sheet					
Total Assets	143,652,852	166,801,130	197,412,481	218,866,409	233,162,423
Earning Assets-Net	135,546,779	155,217,002	228,736,503	260,417,854	270,979,099
Loans	104,893,277	125,701,743	145,399,129	156,984,105	176,383,449
Loans-Net	101,610,223	122,284,867	141,644,823	152,909,465	170,274,444
Non Performing Loans	2,692,107	3,285,941	3,286,909	3,497,420	6,881,335
Impaired Loans*	4,052,759	4,534,954	3,892,669	5,045,280	8,440,069
Marketable Securities & Gov't Bonds-Net	12,684,418	11,210,015	14,060,936	19,967,506	22,310,408
Investments-Net	111,026	7,867	10,221	12,108	13,048
Total Liabilities	129,812,352	148,431,639	174,760,569	192,979,722	204,714,729
Customer Deposits	117,833,233	131,814,304	151,015,119	163,737,362	174,723,234
Borrowings	1,688,200	4,999,837	6,226,563	8,591,371	8,814,852
Marketable Securities Issued	-	1,492,853	4,083,575	5,976,470	5,803,195
Subordinated Loans	4,705,620	3,017,116	3,028,393	2,962,569	2,970,355
Non-Controlling Interest	73,083	66,884	84,139	94,659	734
Equity-Net	13,767,417	18,302,607	22,567,773	25,792,028	28,446,960
INFORMATION ON RESULTS OF OPERATIONS					
Consolidated Statements of Income					
Net Interest Income	7,326,293	7,926,830	9,709,219	10,120,691	10,689,495
Other Operating Income	1,593,557	2,472,784	3,230,965	3,443,763	2,565,481
Total Operating Income	8,919,850	10,399,614	12,940,184	13,564,454	13,254,976
Allowance for Impairment on Assets	(1,216,576)	(830,391)	(1,142,889)	(1,203,481)	(3,466,274)
Other Operating Expenses	(4,350,424)	(5,230,507)	(6,056,466)	(6,495,003)	(6,830,462)
Operating Income	3,352,850	4,338,716	5,740,829	5,865,970	2,958,240
Non Operating Income/(Expenses) - Net	36,654	53,066	46,098	(33,953)	241,929
Income Before Tax	3,389,504	4,391,782	5,786,927	5,832,017	3,200,169
Income Tax Expenses	(826,951)	(1,214,822)	(1,537,066)	(1,535,866)	(856,329)
Net Income	2,562,553	3,176,960	4,249,861	4,296,151	2,343,840
Other Comprehensive Income	228,622	66,027	32,810	(1,062,195)	351,252
Total Comprehensive Income	2,791,175	3,242,987	4,282,671	3,233,956	2,695,092
Net Income attributable to:					
Equity holders to parent	2,548,153	3,174,145	4,233,111	4,282,417	2,342,431
Non-Controlling Interest	14,400	2,815	16,750	13,734	1,409
	2,562,553	3,176,960	4,249,861	4,296,151	2,343,840
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:					
Equity holders to parent	2,776,775	3,240,172	4,265,921	3,220,222	2,693,683
Non-Controlling Interest	14,400	2,815	16,750	13,734	1,409
	2,791,175	3,242,987	4,282,671	3,233,956	2,695,092
Earnings per Share-Basic	106.46	126.77	168.44	170.40	93.21
SHARE DATA					
Shares Issued (in thousand)	23,934,863	25,131,607	25,131,607	25,131,607	25,131,607
Dividends per Share (full Rupiah)					
Final on previous year's net income	-	-	-	-	-
Interim on current year's Net Income	-	7.95	-	-	-

* Impaired Loans represent implementation of SFAS 50 and 55 (Revision 2006) applied prospectively since 1 January 2010.

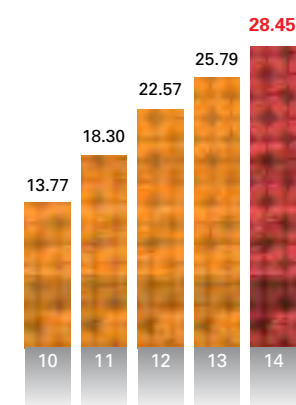
Earning Assets - Net
(Rp trillion)



Liabilities
(Rp trillion)



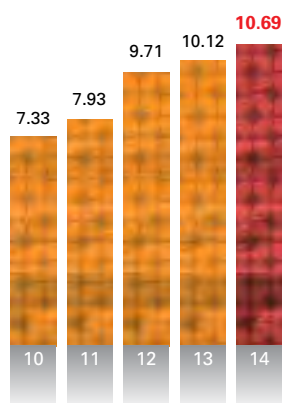
Equity - Net
(Rp trillion)



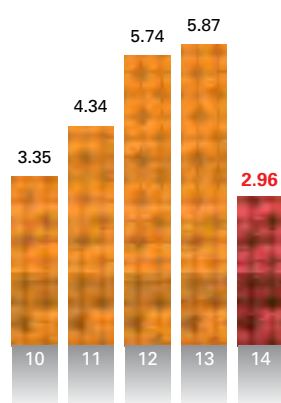
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Financial Ratios					
I. Capital					
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) *	13.47%	13.16%	15.16%	15.36%	15.58%
CAR Tier I	9.65%	10.23%	12.27%	12.91%	13.33%
CAR Tier II	3.82%	2.94%	2.89%	2.45%	2.25%
Fixed Assets to Capital	18.07%	16.50%	15.82%	16.20%	16.62%
II. Assets Quality					
Non-Performing Earning Assets	2.55%	2.55%	2.23%	2.10%	3.53%
Non-Performing Loans	2.59%	2.64%	2.29%	2.23%	3.90%
Non-Performing Loans-Net	1.92%	1.46%	1.11%	1.55%	1.94%
Impaired Loans	3.82%	3.61%	2.68%	3.21%	4.79%
Loan Loss Coverage	121.95%	103.98%	114.22%	116.50%	88.78%
III. Rentability					
Return on Assets (ROA)	2.75%	2.85%	3.18%	2.76%	1.44%
Return on Equity (ROE) :					
Shareholders	20.88%	19.09%	20.88%	17.74%	8.52%
Tier I	23.84%	22.20%	23.41%	19.07%	9.02%
Debt to Equity	9.43	8.11	7.74	7.48	7.20
Debt to Assets	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.88
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	6.46%	5.63%	5.87%	5.34%	5.36%
Fee Income Ratios	17.87%	23.58%	24.59%	25.17%	20.81%
Cost to Income	48.20%	49.65%	46.17%	47.98%	50.61%
Operating Expense to Operating Income	76.80%	76.10%	71.70%	73.79%	87.86%
IV. Liquidity					
Loans to Deposits Ratio (LDR)	88.04%	94.41%	95.04%	94.49%	99.46%
Low Cost Fund (CASA) Ratio	43.58%	43.05%	43.47%	43.99%	44.87%
V. Compliance					
Violation of the LLL / Lending in excess of the LLL	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory Reserves - Rupiah					
Primary	8.30%	8.26%	8.77%	8.12%	8.13%
Secondary	10.35%	9.78%	6.79%	9.27%	10.12%
Statutory Reserves - Foreign Currency	1.02%	8.05%	8.05%	8.17%	8.18%
Net Open Position	3.54%	1.72%	0.99%	2.32%	0.76%
Net Open Position on Balance Sheet	-0.41%	0.58%	2.23%	-10.72%	-12.03%
OTHERS					
Total Employees	12,276	13,612	14,224	14,342	15,003
Total Office Network	751	901	974	984	964
Total ATMs	1,304	1,749	2,257	2,956	3,272

* Since 2010 including Operational Risk

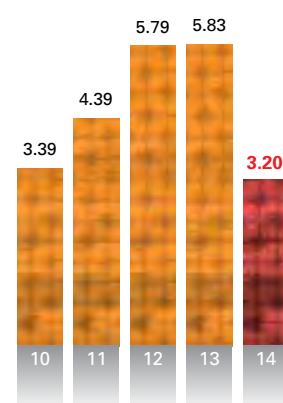
Net Interest Income
(Rp trillion)



Operating Income
(Rp trillion)



Income Before Tax
(Rp trillion)



Share and Bond Information

INFORMATION ON STOCKS AND BONDS

A. Initial Public Offering

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (formerly PT Bank Niaga) performed Initial Public Offering based on the permit from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No.SI-057/SHM/MK.10/1989 dated October 2, 1989 and were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

In accordance to the Underwriter Treaty and Underwriter Interagency Agreement dated September 29, 1989, the Underwriters agree a number of emissions of 5,000,000 Common Shares with a nominal value of Rp 1,000 per share at the offering price of Rp 12,500 per-share.

Primary Guarantor of Emissions:

1. PT First Indonesian Finance and Investment Corporation (Ficorinvest);
2. Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (Bapindo);
3. Merchant Investment Corporation (Merincorp).

Underwriter:

PT First Indonesian Finance and Investment Corporation (Ficorinvest).

Emissions Participant Guarantors:

1. PT Finconesia;
2. PT Indonesian Finance and Investment Company (IFI);
3. PT Indonesian Investment International (Indovest);
4. PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation (Inter-Pacific);
5. PT Multinational Finance Corporation (Multicor);
6. PT Mutual International Finance Corporation (MIFC);
7. PT Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia (PDFCI);
8. PT Usaha Pembiayaan Pembangunan Indonesia (Uppindo);
9. PT Aseam Indonesia (ASEAM);
10. PT (Peseroan) Danareksa.

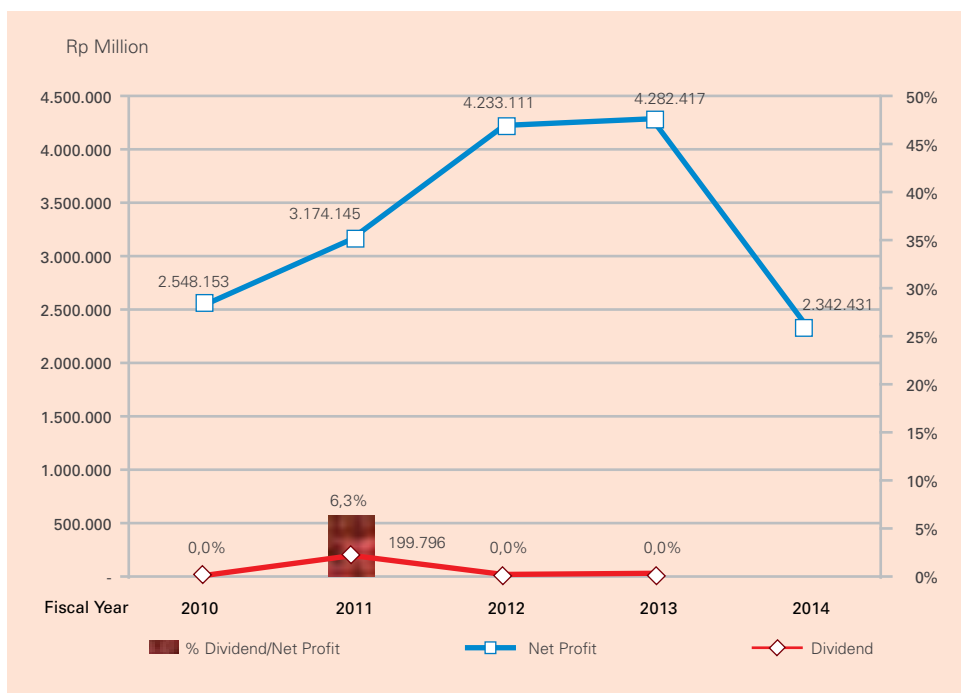
Other Supporting Agencies:

1. Public Accountant: Drs. Siddharta & Siddharta;
2. Notary: Kartini Muljadi, SH Notary Office;
3. Legal Advisor: Tumbuan & Associates.

Meanwhile, PT Bank Lippo Tbk, as the company that merged into PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk effective from November 1, 2008, performed Initial Public Offering based on the permission from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. SI-059/SHM/MK.10/1989 dated October 2, 1989 as many as 6,800,000 Common Shares with a nominal value of Rp 1,000 per share at an offering price of Rp 15,000 per-share, and listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

B. Corporate Actions in the Last 5 Years

The following chart illustrates the percentage of dividend payments in comparison to net income in the last 5 years:



DESCRIPTION	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of shareholders	9,737	10,374	10,200	10,017	10,274
Outstanding shares	23,934,863,660	25,131,606,843	25,131,606,843	25,131,606,843	25,131,606,843
- Rp5,000,- per share	71,853,936	71,853,936	71,853,936	71,853,936	71,853,936
- Rp50,- per share	23,863,009,724	25,059,752,907	25,059,752,907	25,059,752,907	25,059,752,907
	-	Rp7.95 ¹⁾	-	-	-
Share book value (Rp)	575.20	728.27	897.98	1,026.28	1,131.92
Net profit per share (Rp)	106.46	126.77	168.44	170.40	93.21

1) Distributed as an interim dividend in 2011

a. Year 2010

(i). Profit for the Fiscal Year 2009

The General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 25, 2010 determined the usage of profit for the fiscal year 2009 with the amount of Rp 1,568,130,000,000 as follows:

- Net profit will not be used as statutory reserve because based on Article 70 of Law No. 40 Year 2007 on Limited Liability Company, the minimum statutory reserves requirement of 20 % of the total issued/ paid up has already been met. The amount of statutory reserves of the Company as

of December 31, 2009 was Rp 351,538,000,000 (Or 22.64% of the total issued / paid up capital of Rp1.552.420.000.000).

- Dividend will not be distributed and the entire Company's net income will be used for:
 - i. The Company's business development, which, the Company among other targets credit growth of 21 % for 2010; and

- ii. Maintain the Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Company.
 - Total net income will be posted as retained earnings.

(ii). Bonds

In 2010 the Company performed public offering 2 (two) times, namely the Subordinated Bonds I ("Subdebt I") and Subordinated Bonds II ("Subdebt II"). Subdebt I was offered with a fixed interest rate of 11.30% per year, with total amount of principal Rp 1,380,000,000,000 and 7 years tenure from the date of emissions (July 7, 2010) until July 8, 2017. In Subdebt I, CIMB Niaga obtained Subordinated Bonds rating from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, namely AA- (idn) (Double A minus, Stable Outlook). The rating was upgraded to AA- (idn) in June 28, 2010.

Meanwhile Subdebt II was offered with fixed interest rate of 10.85% per year, with total principal of Rp 1,600,000,000,000 and 10 years tenure commencing from the date of the emission (December 22, 2010) until December 23, 2020. In Subdebt II, CIMB Niaga obtained rating from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia, namely AA (idn) (Double A, Stable Outlook).

(iii). Limited Public Offering V ("PUT V")

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders dated December 15, 2010 decided to increase the issued/ paid up capital of the Company by issuing Class B new shares from deposits (portepel) through the mechanism of PUT V with Pre-emptive rights namely a maximum of 1,196,743,183 of Class B new shares with a nominal value of Rp 50 per share ("New Shares"), with the following terms and conditions:

- I. Offered with the offering price of Rp 1,250 per share ("Offering Price");
- II. Each holder/ owner of 20 (twenty) of the Company's shares whose names are registered in the Shareholders Register dated December 28, 2010 until 16:00 pm are entitled to 1 (one) Pre-emptive Right, where every 1 (one) Pre-emptive Right entitles the holder to purchase 1 (one) new share at the Offering Price and must fully pay at the time of submission of the purchase of new shares order form;

- III. If the New Shares offered are not entirely purchased by holders of the Pre-emptive Rights, then it will be allocated to the holders of Pre-emptive Rights with the number of order more than his/ her right, which thus proportionally based on the number of Pre-emptive Rights that have been respectively implemented by the r holders of the Pre-emptive Rights. Meanwhile the discussion on Plans and Analysis Management Strategy (if any) remain in the portfolio and shall not be excluded.

The process and execution of PUT V ended in January 7 and 11, 2011.

b. Year 2011

(i). Determination of Earnings for the fiscal year of 2010

Based on the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders on March 28, 2011, the Company's net income for the fiscal year 2010 with the amount of approximately Rp 2,548,153,000,000 will be used as follows:

- Net profit will not be used as statutory reserves because the amount of statutory reserves of the Company has met the minimum number of statutory reserves in accordance with Article 70 of Law No. 40 Year 2007 on Limited Liability Company;
- Dividend will not be distributed, and the entire net income will be used to strengthen the capital to anticipate the growth of credit;
- Total net income will be posted as retained earnings.

(ii). Interim Dividend 2011

Based on the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company with the approval of the Board of Commissioners through the Circular Decision of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners respectively dated September 20, 2011 and October 21, 2011, the Company has distributed interim dividend in cash in 2011 with the amount of Rp 199,796,274,401.85 (gross). The interim dividend was distributed to all shareholders both class A shares and class B shares ("Shares") with a total amount of 25,131,606,843 shares, thus each holder/ owner of 1 (one) share gained an interim dividend of Rp 7.95.

The interim dividend was taken from the Company's net profit in the fiscal year 2011 by taking into account the Company's financial statements as of June 30, 2011, while still subjected to the provisions of the Articles of Association and the Limited Liability Company Act related to the distribution of interim dividend. Payment of the interim dividend was performed in November 30, 2011 to the shareholders recorded in the Register of Shareholders as of November 16, 2011.

(iii). Bonds

In 2011, CIMB Niaga performed Public Offering of Bond I with Fixed Rate. Based on Bank Indonesia Letter No. 13/119/DPB3/TPB 3-3 dated December 14, 2011 regarding Bank Saudara's Bond Issuance Plan, the Company issued Bond I CIMB Niaga in 2011 on December 23, 2011 and was listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange in December 27, 2011, with the following details:

1. Bond I Bank CIMB Niaga 2011 with Fixed Rate Series A

with the amount of Rp 180,000,000,000 (one hundred and eighty billion Rupiah) with interest rate of 7.375% per year. The tenure of the bond is 3 (three) years after the issuance date, and payment will be performed in bullet payment on the due date namely December 23, 2014.

2. Bond I Bank CIMB Niaga 2011 with Fixed Rate Series B

with the amount of Rp 1,320,000,000,000 (one trillion three hundred and twenty billion Rupiah) with interest rate of 8.300% per year. The tenure of the bond 5 (five) years after the issuance date, and payment will be performed in bullet payment on the due date namely December 23, 2016.

In the offering of Bond I, CIMB Niaga received rating from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo) namely idAAA (Triple A).

The managing underwriter in the Public Offering of Bonds I Bank CIMB Niaga with Fixed Rate was PT CIMB Securities Indonesia (affiliated), whereas the underwriter were PT Evergreen Capital and PT Indo Premier Securities, and the trustee was PT Bank Permata Tbk.

Supporting professionals in the Offering of Bond I included:

1. Public Accountant:
Public Accounting Office Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan (a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers), Gedung Plaza 89 Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No. 6 Jakarta 12940 – Indonesia
2. Legal Consultant:
Widyawan & Partners, Energy Building, lantai 9 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53 SCBD Lot 11A Jakarta 12190 - Indonesia
3. Notary:
Fathiah Helmi, SH, Graha Irama, lantai 6 Ruang 6C Jl. HR Rasuna Said X-1 Kav. 1-2 Jakarta 12950 - Indonesia
4. Payment Agency:
PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia, Gedung Bursa Efek Indonesia, Tower I lantai 5 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta 12190 – Indonesia

(iv). Call Option

Based on the decision of the Company's Board of Directors dated October 11, 2011, the Company executed a call option on November 22, 2011, upon USD 200,000,000 7375 per cent Subordinated Notes due 2016 Callable with Step- up in November 22, 2011 through the Paying Agent (Deutsche Bank AG, Hong Kong) issued through the Branch office of Bank CIMB Niaga (Ex LippoBank) Cayman Islands and listed in the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

This call option has been approved by Bank Indonesia through letter No. 13/84/DPB3/TPB 3-3 dated August 26, 2011. The Notes were issued at an offering price (issue price) of 100%, semi-annual coupon of 7.375%.

c. Year 2012**(i) Determination of Earnings for the fiscal year 2011**

Based on the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders on March 21, 2012, the Company's net income for the fiscal year 2011 with the amount of Rp 3,174,144,908,994 will be used as follows:

- i. Net profit will not be used as statutory reserves because the amount of statutory reserves of the Company has met the minimum number of statutory reserves in accordance with Article 70 of Law No. 40 Year 2007 on Limited Liability Company;
- ii. As much as Rp 199,796,274,401.85 (or as much as Rp 7.95) per share has been distributed to shareholders as Interim Dividend and was approved as the final dividend of the fiscal year 2011;
- iii. The remaining net income will be posted as retained earnings.

(ii). Sustainable Bond I Phase I 2012

In 2012 the Company performed Public Offering on Sustainable Bond I Bank CIMB Niaga Phase 1 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate ("PUB Phase I"). The target of funds to acquire was Rp 8,000,000,000,000 (eight trillion Rupiah) and in Phase I as much as Rp 2,000,000,000,000 (two trillion Rupiah) have been offered consisting of:

1. Series A
with the amount of Rp 600,000,000,000 (six hundred Rupiah) with interest rate of 7.35% per year. The tenure of the bond 3 (three) years after the issuance date, and payment will be performed in bullet payment on the due date namely October 30, 2015.
2. Series B
with the amount of Rp 1,400,000,000,000 (one trillion four hundred billion Rupiah) with interest rate of 7.75% per year. The tenure of the bond 5 (five) years after the issuance date, and payment will be performed in bullet payment on the due date namely October 30, 2017.

The bonds were issued without paper and offered with a nominal value of 100% of the principal amount. The interest is payable on a quarterly basis in accordance with the bond interest payment date.

PUB Phase I has been recorded in Bank Indonesia's bank supervision administration in accordance with the letter of confirmation of Bank Indonesia No. 14/140/DPB3/PB3-3/Rahasia dated August 31, 2012, and was listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in October 31, 2012.

Related to PUB Phase I, CIMB Niaga obtained bond rating from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo) namely idAAA (Triple A), and from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia (Fitch) namely AAA (idn) (Triple A).

The managing underwriter of PUB Phase I was PT CIMB Securities Indonesia (affiliated), while the underwriter was PT Sucorinvest Central Gani, and the Trustee was PT Bank Permata Tbk.

The supporting professionals in the Offering of Bond I included:

1. Public Accountant:
Public Accounting Office Tanudiredja,
Wibisana & Rekan (a member firm of
PricewaterhouseCoopers), Gedung Plaza 89 Jl.
HR Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No. 6 Jakarta 12940 -
Indonesia
2. Legal Consultant:
Widyawan & Partners, Energy Building, lantai
9 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53 SCBD Lot
11A Jakarta 12190 - Indonesia
3. Notary:
Ashoya Ratam, SH, MKn, Jl. Wolter Monginsidi
No.7 Kebayoran Baru Jakarta 12110 - Indonesia
4. Payment Agent:
PT Kustodian Sental Efek Indonesia, Gedung
Bursa Efek Indonesia, Tower I lantai 5 Jl. Jend.
Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta 12190 - Indonesia

d. Year 2013**(i). Determination of Earnings for the fiscal year 2012**

Based on the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders on March 28, 2013, the Company's net income for the fiscal year 2011 with the amount of Rp 4,233,111,258,108 will be used as follows:

- Net profit will not be used as statutory reserves because the amount of statutory reserves of the Company has met the minimum number of statutory reserves in accordance with Article 70 of Law No. 40 Year 2007.
- The Company will not distribute dividend.
- Total net income will be posted as retained earnings.

(ii). Sustainable Bond I Phase II

In 2013 as a continuation to acquire Rp 8,000,000,000,000 (eight trillion Rupiah) of funds through PUB, in which in PUB Phase I in 2012 the Company has acquired Rp 2,000,000,000,000 (two trillion Rupiah), in 2013 the Company performed Public Offering on Sustainable Bond I Bank CIMB Niaga Phase II 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate ("PUB Phase II"). The target of funds to acquire was Rp 1,450,000,000,000 (one trillion four hundred and fifty billion Rupiah), which consisted of:

1. Series A
with the amount of Rp 285,000,000,000 (two hundred and eighty-five billion Rupiah) with interest rate of 8.75% per year. The tenure of the bond is 2 (two) years after the issuance date, and payment will be performed in bullet payment on the due date namely November 20, 2015.
2. Series B
with the amount of Rp 315,000,000,000 (three hundred and fifteen billion Rupiah) with interest rate of 9.15% per year. The tenure of the bond is 3 (three) years after the issuance date, and payment will be performed in bullet payment on the due date namely November 20, 2016.
3. Series C
with the amount of Rp 850,000,000,000 (eight hundred and fifty billion Rupiah) with interest rate of 9.75% per year. The tenure of the bond is 5 (five) years after the issuance date, and payment will be performed in bullet payment on the due date namely November 20, 2018.

The bonds were issued without paper and offered with a nominal value of 100% of the principal amount. The interest is payable on a quarterly basis in accordance with the bond interest payment date.

PUB Phase II has been recorded in Bank Indonesia's bank supervision administration in accordance with the letter of confirmation of Bank Indonesia No. No.15/72/DPB3/PB3-3/Rahasia dated May 22, 2013, and was listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in November 21, 2013.

Related to PUB Phase II, CIMB Niaga obtained rating from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo) namely idAAA (Triple A), and from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia (Fitch) namely AAA (idn) (Triple A).

The managing underwriter of PUB Phase I was PT CIMB Securities Indonesia (affiliated) and the Trustee was PT Bank Permata Tbk.

The supporting professionals in the Offering of Bond I included:

1. Public Accountant:
Public Accounting Office Tanudiredja,
Wibisana & Rekan (a member firm of
PricewaterhouseCoopers), Gedung Plaza 89 Jl.
HR Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No. 6 Jakarta 12940 -
Indonesia
2. Legal Consultant;
Widyawan & Partners, Energy Building, lantai
9 Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53 SCBD Lot 11A
Jakarta 12190 - Indonesia
3. Notary:
Ashoya Ratam, SH, MKn, Jl. Wolter Monginsidi
No.7 Kebayoran Baru Jakarta 12110 - Indonesia
4. Payment Agent:
PT Kustodian Sental Efek Indonesia Gedung
Bursa Efek Indonesia, Tower I lantai 5 Jl. Jend.
Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta 12190 - Indonesia

e. Year 2014**(i). Determination of Earnings for the fiscal year 2013**

Based on the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders on March 27, 2014, the Company's net income of Rp 4,282,417,000,000 will be used as follows:

- Net profit will not be used as statutory reserves because the amount of statutory reserves of the Company has met the minimum number of statutory reserves in accordance with Article 70 of Law No. 40 Year 2007.
- The Company will not distribute dividend.
- Total net income will be posted as retained earnings.

C. BONDS – SUMMARY

Subordinated Bonds CIMB Niaga 2005		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	14 July 2005	USD100,000,000
Rating	Moody's Ba1	Fitch BB (Juni 2010)
Interest Rate	7.75% per annum up to 2010 and thereafter at US Treasury Rate plus 6.19% per annum.	
Due Date	14 Juli 2015	

Interest payment is performed twice a year namely in January 14 and July 14 from 2006 to 2010, respectively USD 3,875.000. On July 14, 2010, the Company performed repayment of the Subordinated Bonds denominated in US Dollars with the amount of USD 100 million issued on July 14, 2005. The payment was made after obtaining approval from Bank Indonesia on the repayment option based on the letter No. 12/81/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia dated May 6, 2010.

Subordinated Bonds CIMB Niaga 2006 (ex LippoBank)		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	22 November 2006	USD 200,000,000
Rating	Moody's Ba1	Fitch BB+
Interest Rate	7.38 per annum up to 2011 and thereafter at US Treasury Rate plus 4.16% per annum	
Due Date	22 November 2016	

In November 22, 2011, the Company performed repayment of Subordinated Bonds denominated in US Dollars amounting to USD200 million issued on November 22, 2006. The payment was made after obtaining approval from Bank Indonesia on the repayment option based on the letter No. 13/84/DPB3/TPB3-3 dated August 26, 2011.

Subordinated Bonds I CIMB Niaga 2010		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	8 July 2010	Rp1,380,000,000,000
Description	Fitch	
Rating	AA	
Interest Rate	11.30% per year	
Due Date	8 July 2017	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	8 October 2010	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	8 January 2011	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	8 April 2011	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	8 July 2011	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	8 October 2011	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 6 (six)	8 January 2012	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 7 (seven)	8 April 2012	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 8 (eight)	8 July 2012	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 9 (nine)	8 October 2012	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 10 (ten)	8 January 2013	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 11 (eleven)	8 April 2013	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 12 (twelve)	8 July 2013	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 13 (thirteen)	8 October 2013	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 14 (fourteen)	8 January 2014	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 15 (fifteen)	8 April 2014	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 16 (sixteen)	8 July 2014	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 17 (seventeen)	8 October 2014	Rp38,985,000,000
Payment of Coupon 18 (eighteen)	8 January 2015	Rp38,985,000,000

The proceeds from the public offering after deducted by the issuance costs (100%) have been used entirely for the expansion of the loans. Actual use of these funds have been reported to the Financial Services Authority (formerly) based on the letter No. 002/WR/KP/2011 dated January 14, 2011.

Subordinated Bonds II CIMB Niaga 2010		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	23 December 2010	Rp1,600,000,000,000
Description	Fitch	
Rating	AA	
Interest Rate	10.85% per year	
Due Date	23 December 2020	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	23 March 2011	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	23 June 2011	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	23 September 2011	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	23 December 2011	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	23 March 2012	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 6 (six)	23 June 2012	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 7 (seven)	23 September 2012	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 8 (eight)	23 December 2012	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 9 (nine)	23 March 2013	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 10 (ten)	23 June 2013	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 11 (eleven)	23 September 2013	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 12 (twelve)	23 December 2013	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 13 (thirteen)	23 March 2014	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 14 (fourteen)	23 June 2014	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 15 (fifteen)	23 September 2014	Rp43,400,000,000
Payment of Coupon 16 (sixteen)	23 December 2014	Rp43,400,000,000

The proceeds from the public offering will be used entirely for credit expansion. Actual use of these funds have been reported to the Financial Services Authority (formerly Bapepam-LK) based on the letter No. 015/WR/KP/2011 dated February 2, 2011.

Report the realization of the use of funds from Subdebt I and Subdebt II have been accounted for in the General Meeting of Shareholders in March 28, 2011.

Senior Bonds I CIMB Niaga 2011		
Seri A		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	23 December 2011	Rp180,000,000,000
Description	Pefindo	
Rating	AAA	
Interest Rate	7.375% per year	
Due Date	23 December 2014	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	23 March 2012	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	23 June 2012	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	23 September 2012	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	23 December 2012	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	23 March 2013	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 6 (six)	23 June 2013	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 7 (seven)	23 September 2013	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 8 (eight)	23 December 2013	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 9 (nine)	23 March 2014	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 10 (ten)	23 June 2014	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 11 (eleven)	23 September 2014	Rp3,318,750,000
Payment of Coupon 12 (twelve)	23 December 2014	Rp3,318,750,000
Seri B		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	23 December 2011	Rp1,320,000,000,000
Description	Pefindo	
Rating	AAA	
Interest Rate	8.300% per year	
Due Date	23 December 2016	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	23 March 2012	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	23 June 2012	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	23 September 2012	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	23 December 2012	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	23 March 2013	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 6 (six)	23 June 2013	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 7 (seven)	23 September 2013	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 8 (eight)	23 December 2013	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 9 (nine)	23 March 2014	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 10 (ten)	23 June 2014	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 11 (eleven)	23 September 2014	Rp27,390,000,000
Payment of Coupon 12 (twelve)	23 December 2014	Rp27,390,000,000

The proceeds from the public offering after deducted by the issuance costs (100%) have been used entirely for credit expansion. Actual use of these funds have been reported to the Financial Services Authority (formerly Bapepam-LK) based on the letter No. 001/MF/KP/I/2012 dated January 9, 2012.

Continuous Bonds I CIMB Niaga Phase I Year 2012		
Seri A		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	30 October 2012	Rp600.000.000.000
Description	Pefindo	Fitch
Rating	AAA	AAA
Interest Rate	7,35% per year	
Due Date	30 October 2015	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	30 January 2013	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	30 April 2013	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	30 Juli 2013	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	30 October 2013	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	30 January 2014	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 6 (six)	30 April 2014	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 7 (seven)	30 Juli 2014	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 8 (eight)	30 October 2014	Rp11,025,000,000
Payment of Coupon 9 (nine)	30 January 2015	Rp11,025,000,000
Seri B		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	30 October 2012	Rp1,400.000.000.000
Description	Pefindo	Fitch
Rating	AAA	AAA
Interest Rate	7,75% per tahun	
Due Date	30 Oktober 2017	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	30 January 2013	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	30 April 2013	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	30 Juli 2013	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	30 October 2013	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	30 January 2014	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 6 (six)	30 April 2014	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 7 (seven)	30 Juli 2014	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 8 (eight)	30 October 2014	Rp27,125,000,000
Payment of Coupon 9 (nine)	30 January 2015	Rp27,125,000,000

Proceeds from the public offering PUB Phase I of Rp 2,000,000,000,000 or after deducted by the costs of emission and became Rp 1,990,649,126,080 (net) has been used entirely to finance credit expansion. Report on the realization of the use of these funds have been submitted to the Financial Services Authority (formerly Bapepam-LK) through letter No. 001/MF/KP/I/2013, and to the Indonesia Stock Exchange through letter No.011/HCA/I/2013, both dated January 9, 2013.

Continuous Bonds I CIMB Niaga Phase II Year 2013		
Seri A		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	20 November 2013	Rp285,000,000,000
Description	Pefindo	Fitch
Rating	AAA	AAA
Interest Rate	8.75% per year	
Due Date	20 November 2015	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	20 February 2014	Rp6,234,375,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	20 May 2014	Rp6,234,375,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	20 August 2014	Rp6,234,375,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	20 November 2014	Rp6,234,375,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	20 February 2015	Rp6,234,375,000
Seri B		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	20 November 2013	Rp315,000,000,000
Description	Pefindo	Fitch
Rating	AAA	AAA
Interest Rate	9,15% per year	
Due Date	20 November 2016	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	20 February 2014	Rp7,205,625,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	20 May 2014	Rp7,205,625,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	20 August 2014	Rp7,205,625,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	20 November 2014	Rp7,205,625,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	20 February 2015	Rp7,205,625,000
Seri C		
Description	Issuance Date	Amount
Public Offering	20 November 2013	Rp850,000,000,000
Description	Pefindo	Fitch
Rating	AAA	AAA
Interest Rate	9,75% per year	
Due Date	20 November 2018	
Chronology of Coupon Payments		
Description	Payment Date	Amount
Payment of Coupon 1 (one)	20 February 2014	Rp20,718,750,000
Payment of Coupon 2 (two)	20 May 2014	Rp20,718,750,000
Payment of Coupon 3 (three)	20 August 2014	Rp20,718,750,000
Payment of Coupon 4 (four)	20 November 2014	Rp20,718,750,000
Payment of Coupon 5 (five)	20 February 2015	Rp20,718,750,000

Proceeds of the Public Offering PUB Phase II in 2013 effective in November 20, 2013 with the amount of Rp 1,450,000,000,000 or after deducted by the costs of emission and became Rp 1,446,711,400,000 (net) as of December 31, 2013 have been used for financing credit expansion as much as Rp 157,834,042,794 as planned described in the Supplementary Information/ Prospectus.

Report on the realization of the use of funds from PUB Phase II in 2013 has been submitted to the Financial Services Authority ("OJK") formerly Bapepam-LK through the letter No. 001/MF/KP/I/2014 and to the Indonesia Stock Exchange through the letter No.037/HCAL-KP/I/2014 both dated January 13, 2014.

Accountability report on the realization of the use of funds from PUB Phase II is also presented in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in March 27, 2014.

The remaining of the proceeds from the public offering PUB Phase II Year 2013 amounting to Rp 1,288,877,357,206 as of December 31, 2013 is not yet used and will be reported in the next reporting period, with the following explanation:

Remaining Funds	Rp1.288.877.357.206
Fund Placement	FASBI & <i>Term Deposit</i>
Interest Rate and Allocation	5,75%
Affiliated Relationship between Issuer where Funds were Placed	No Affiliated Relationships
Placement Period	Overnight

D. The Use of Proceeds From the Public Offering Performed in 2014

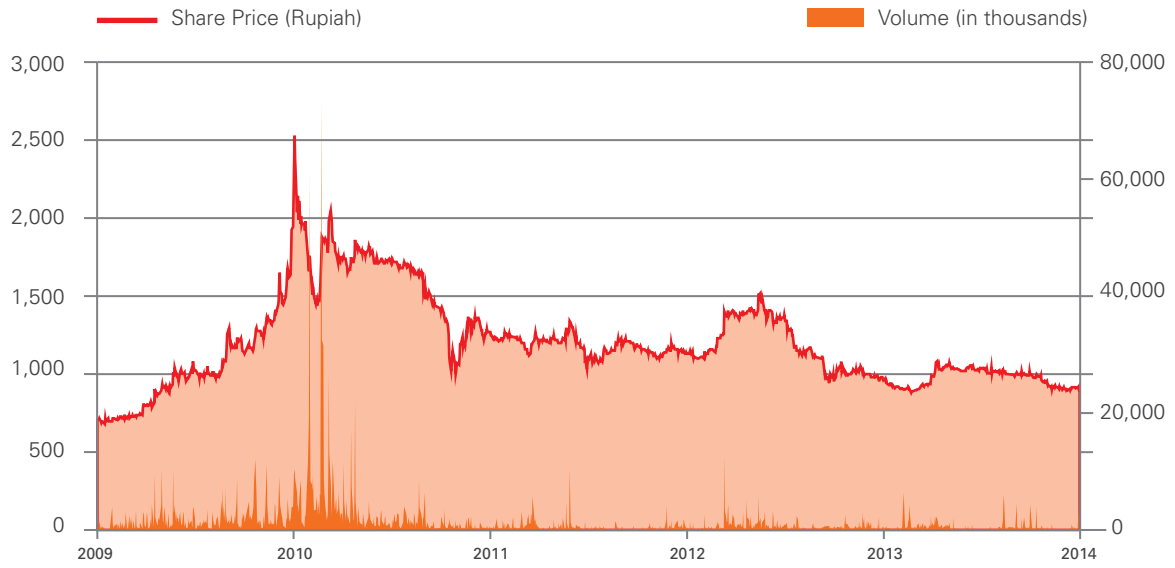
The use of the remaining proceeds from the Public Offering as reported in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held in March 27, 2014 is the proceeds from PUB Phase II Year 2013 with the amount of Rp 1,288,877,357,206. The rest of the funds have been used as reported by the Company to the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Financial Services Authority ("OJK") formerly Bapepam-LK respectively through the letter No. 340/HCA/IV/2014 dated April 11, 2014 and No. 021/WR/KP/IV/14 dated April 11, 2014. The accountability report on the use of proceeds from the public offering was presented at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the fiscal year 2014 held in 2015.

E. Compliance to the Requirements of Public Offering of Bonds

The issuance of bonds has fulfilled the requirements from the Capital Market and Bank Indonesia according to the requirements set forth in Act 8 Year 1995 dated November 10, 1995 on the Capital Market and its implementation regulations ("Capital Market Law"), including the Underwriting Agreement with the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the FSA formerly Bapepam-LK Regulations No.IX.A.2 on the Registration Procedures for Public Offering.

F. Quarterly share price information in the last 5 years is as follows:

Year	Price			Trade in Regular Market			Market Capitalization
	Highest (Rp)	Lowest (Rp)	Closing (Rp)	Volume (unit)	Value (Rp000)	Frequency	Rp trillion
2010	2,650	700	1,910	531,989,000	691,063,370	38,828	48.00
1st Quarter	940	700	890	80,867,500	64,300,605	2,880	21.30
2nd Quarter	1,100	890	1,070	113,926,500	113,187,750	5,723	25.61
3rd Quarter	1,350	990	1,300	146,689,500	173,055,645	11,853	31.12
4th Quarter	2,650	1,240	1,910	190,505,500	340,519,370	18,372	48.00
2011	2,050	930	1,220	803,402,000	1,375,831,955	75,663	30.66
1st Quarter	2,050	1,400	1,860	576,418,000	1,015,123,705	51,787	46.74
2nd Quarter	1,890	1,670	1,720	97,996,500	172,136,980	10,395	43.23
3rd Quarter	1,750	930	1,120	91,065,000	141,465,195	8,761	28.15
4th Quarter	1,420	1,000	1,220	37,922,500	47,106,075	4,720	30.66
2012	1,360	1,010	1,100	143,680,000	171,850,985	15,947	27.64
1st Quarter	1,290	1,110	1,230	54,085,000	64,936,475	5,301	30.91
2nd Quarter	1,360	1,010	1,100	42,958,000	53,242,360	4,048	27.64
3rd Quarter	1,250	1,080	1,150	15,355,000	17,892,210	2,712	28.90
4th Quarter	1,210	1,060	1,100	31,282,000	35,779,940	3,886	27.64
2013	1,540	910	920	185,206,000	232,329,985	18,439	23.12
1st Quarter	1,440	1,100	1,400	68,176,000	91,701,625	6,941	35.18
2nd Quarter	1,540	1,140	1,150	59,505,500	82,094,500	5,958	28.90
3rd Quarter	1,190	910	990	26,300,500	27,483,225	3,143	24.88
4th Quarter	1,070	910	920	31,224,000	31,050,635	2,397	23.12
2014	1,100	800	835	138,460,000	134,225,902,000	36,357	20.98
1st Quarter	1,090	880	1,035	53,765,400	51,031,794,000	5,781	26.01
2nd Quarter	1,100	1,000	1,015	14,658,100	15,241,349,000	2,371	25.51
3rd Quarter	1,070	945	950	45,316,400	45,663,508,000	16,404	23.88
4th Quarter	965	800	835	24,720,100	22,289,251,000	11,801	20.98



Branch Office Tangerang, Banten



E. Development in Capital Structure and Outstanding Shares in the Last 5 Years

Description	31 December 2010		31 December 2011	
	Total Shares	Nominal (Rp)	Total Shares	Nominal (Rp)
Authorized Capital	50,886,460,336	2,900,000,000,000	50,886,460,336	2,900,000,000,000
Class A Nominal Rp5,000,-	71,853,936	359,269,680,000	71,853,936	359,269,680,000
Class B Nominal Rp50,-	50,814,606,400	2,540,730,320,000	50,814,606,400	2,540,730,320,000
Issued and Paid Up Capital	23,934,863,660	1,552,420,166,200	25,131,606,843	1,612,257,325,350
Class A Nominal Rp5,000,-	71,853,936	359,269,680,000	71,853,936	359,269,680,000
Class B Nominal Rp50,-	23,863,009,724	1,193,150,486,200	25,059,752,907	1,252,987,645,350
Unissued Shares	26,951,596,676	1,347,579,833,800	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650
Class A Nominal Rp5,000,-	0	0	0	0
Class B Nominal Rp50,-	26,951,596,676	1,347,579,833,800	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650

a. Year 2010

During 2010 the Company did not issue new shares, however based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in December 15, 2010 Class C Authorized Capital has been incorporated into the Class B Authorized Capital, thus the composition of capital structure as of December 31, 2010 remained the same.

b. Year 2011

As a continuation of the Limited Public Offering V based on the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in December 15, 2010, in which the offer will expire in January 7, 2011, the Company issued new shares of Class B shares as much as 1,196,743,183 with an offer price of Rp 1,250 per share, thus the composition of the capital structure as of December 31, 2011 was the same.

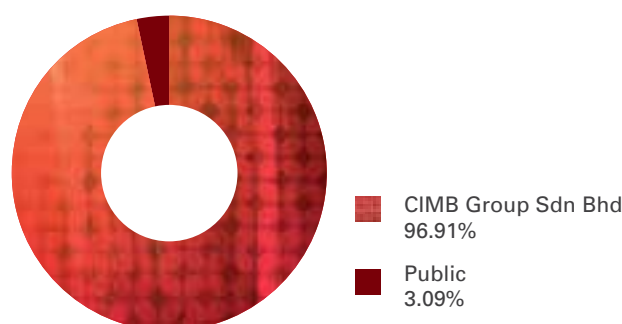
c. Year 2012 to the Year 2014

During 2012 to 2014 the Company did not issue new shares, thus the composition of capital as of December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2014 remained the same.

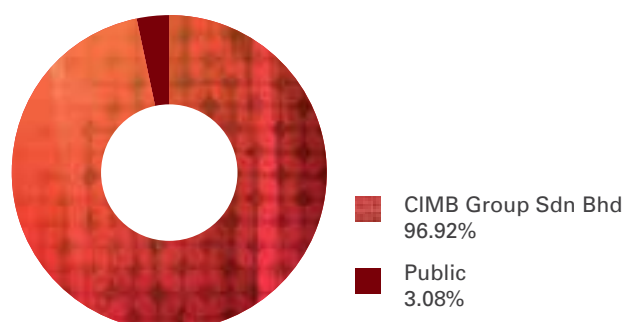
Throughout 2014 the Company's share with ticker code BNGA did not experience suspension from the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

F. Composition of Shareholders (5 years)

31 December 2010



31 December 2011 - 2014



	31 December 2012		31 December 2013		31 December 2014	
	Total Shares	Nominal (Rp)	Total Shares	Nominal (Rp)	Total Shares	Nominal (Rp)
	50,886,460,336	2,900,000,000,000	50,886,460,336	2,900,000,000,000	50,886,460,336	2,900,000,000,000
	71,853,936	359,269,680,000	71,853,936	359,269,680,000	71,853,936	359,269,680,000
	50,814,606,400	2,540,730,320,000	50,814,606,400	2,540,730,320,000	50,814,606,400	2,540,730,320,000
	25,131,606,843	1,612,257,325,350	25,131,606,843	1,612,257,325,350	25,131,606,843	1,612,257,325,350
	71,853,936	359,269,680,000	71,853,936	359,269,680,000	71,853,936	359,269,680,000
	25,059,752,907	1,252,987,645,350	25,059,752,907	1,252,987,645,350	25,059,752,907	1,252,987,645,350
	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650	25,754,853,493	1,287,742,674,650

G. Share Listing Chronology

Year	New Share Issuance		Registry Date on the Stock Exchange	Amount of Paid In Capital	
	Total Share Issued	Description		Share	Amount in Rupiah
1989	5,000,000	Initial Public Offering	29-11-1989	5,000,000	5,000,000,000
1991	1,170,953	Share Dividend	19-02-1991	6,170,953	6,170,953,000
1992	5,252,500	Limited Public Offering with pre-emptive rights (LPO I)	23-12-1992	11,423,453	11,423,453,000
1993	46,353,964	Company Listing	01-03-1993	57,777,417	57,777,417,000
1995	57,777,417	Extra Share from agio	26-12-1995	115,554,834	115,554,834,000
1996	42,020,000	Conversed Bonds	15-02-1996	157,574,834	157,574,834,000
1996	31,514,487	Limited Public Offering with pre-emptive rights (LPO II)	15-11-1996	189,089,321	189,089,321,000
1997	Class A (@Rp.500) 378,178,642	Share splitting (nominal value became IDR500 from previously IDR1000)	08-09-1997	378,178,642	189,089,321,000
1997	Class A (@Rp.500) 340,360,709	Extra Share from agio	16-09-1997	718,539,351	359,269,675,500
1999	Class B (@Rp.5) 71,135,395,749	Limited Public Offering with pre-emptive rights (LPO III)	09-08-1999	Class A 718,539,351 Class B 71,135,395,749	359,269,675,500 355,676,978,745
2001	Class B (@Rp.5) 6,392,132,084	Limited Public Offering without pre-emptive rights (782.460.672 class B shares were not listed)	21-3-2001	Class A 718,539,351 Class B 77,527,527,833	359,269,675,500 387,637,639,165
2004	Class A (@Rp.500) 9 Class B (@Rp.5) 7	Share Offering without pre-emptive rights	12-5-2004	Class A 718,539,360 Class B 77,527,527,840	359,269,680,000 387,637,639,200
2004	Class A (@Rp.5.000) Class B (@Rp.50)	Reverse stock split 10 x	21-5- 2004	Class A 71,853,936 Class B 7,752,752,784	359,269,680,000 387,637,639,200
2005	Class B (@Rp.50) 3.949.757.610	Limited Public Offering with pre-emptive rights (LPO IV)	31-8-2005	Class A 71,853,936 Class B 11,702,510,394	359,269,680,000 585,125,519,700

Year	New Share Issuance		Registry Date on the Stock Exchange	Amount of Paid In Capital	
	Total Share Issued	Description		Share	Amount in Rupiah
2004 - 2008	Class B (@Rp.50) 417,809,500	ESOP Implementation	20-8-2004	Kelas A 71,853,936	359,269,680,000
	691,538,316	Series 1 Warrants	31-8-2005	Kelas B 12,811,858,210	640,592,910,500
2008	Class B (@Rp.50) 11,051,151,514	The conversion of 3.915.733.039 shares of PT Bank Lippo Tbk for merger purpose	1-11-2008	Kelas A 71,853,936 Kelas B 23,863,009,724	359,269,680,000 1,193,150,486,200
2010	Class B (@Rp.50) 11,051,151,514	Limited Public Offering with pre-emptive rights (LPO V) (11,967,431 Class B shares are not listed)	30-12-2010	Kelas A 71,853,936 Kelas B 25,059,752,907	359,269,680,000 1,252,987,645,350

The number of shares issued up to December 31, 2014

Description	Total Shares	Exchange
Total Class A shares listed	71,853,936	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Total Class B shares listed	24,808,436,839	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Total Class B shares unlisted	251,316,068	Unlisted

H. Stock Exchange where the Company's Shares are Listed

PT Bursa Efek Indonesia

Gedung Bursa Efek Indonesia, Tower I
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190 – Indonesia

I. Securities Administration Bureau

PT Sirca Datapro Perdana

Wisma Sirca
Jl. Johar No. 18 - Menteng
Jakarta Pusat – Indonesia

J. Public Accounting Office

Kantor Akuntan Publik Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan

(Afiliasi dari PriceWaterHouseCoopers di Indonesia)
Plaza 89
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No.6
Jakarta 12940 - Indonesia

K. Rating Agency

PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia

DBS Bank Tower, 24th Floor, Suite 2403
Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav 3-5
Jakarta 12940

PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo)

Panin Tower - Senayan City Lt. 17
Jl. Asia Afrika Lot 19
Jakarta Selatan 10270 - Indonesia

L. List of Shareholders by Type as at December 31, 2014

No	Status	Shareholder		Number of Shares	% Number of Shares
		Number	Percentage		
LOCAL SCRIPT HOLDERS					
1	Insurance	16	0,15%	224.564	0,00%
2	Banks	13	0,12%	14.367	0,00%
3	CV, Firma	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
4	Investment Funds	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
5	Cooperatives	11	0,10%	611.113	0,00%
6	Pension Funds	23	0,22%	33.324	0,00%
7	Foundation	31	0,30%	43.968	0,00%
8	Limited Liability Companies	188	1,82%	4.896.208	0,01%
9	Individuals	6.256	60,89%	4.658.993	0,01%
10	Mutual Funds	6	0,05%	40.388	0,00%
11	PT Danareksa	1	0,00%	2.000	0,00%
12	Government	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
13	Others	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
Sub Total Local Script Holders		6.545	63,70%	10.524.925	0,04%
FOREIGN SCRIPT HOLDERS					
14	Corporations	156	1,51%	10.836.150	0,04%
15	Individuals	31	0,30%	143.339	0,00%
Sub Total Foreign Script Holders		187	1,82%	10.979.489	0,04%
16	Unlisted Shares	1	0,00%	251.316.068	1,00%
TOTAL SCRIPT		6.733	65,53%	272.820.482	1,08%
LOCAL SCRIPTLESS HOLDERS					
17	Insurance	6	0,05%	15.215.477	0,06%
18	Banks	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
19	CV, Firma	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
20	Investment Funds	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
21	Cooperatives	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
22	Pension Funds	9	0,08%	9.142.267	0,03%
23	Foundation	2	0,01%	1.437	0,00%
24	Limited Liability Companies	86	0,83%	13.327.851	0,05%
25	Individuals	3.171	30,86%	146.758.160	0,58%
26	Mutual Funds	10	0,09%	97.683.081	0,38%
27	PT Danareksa	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
28	Government	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
29	Others	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
Sub Total Local Scriptless Holders		3.284	31,96%	282.128.273	1,12%
FOREIGN SCRIPTLESS HOLDERS					
30	Perusahaan	90	0,87%	24.567.065.075	97,75%
31	Perorangan	167	1,62%	9.593.013	0,03%
Sub Total Foreign Scriptless Holders		257	2,50%	24.576.658.088	97,79%
TOTAL SCRIPTLESS		3.541	34,46%	24.858.786.361	98,91%
TOTAL OVERALL		10.274	100,00%	25.131.606.843	100,00%

Subsidiaries / Associate Entities



Rahardjo S. Unggul
President Director



Alamat

PT CIMB Niaga Autofinance
Mega Plaza, 6th Floor
Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. C3
Jakarta 12920
Tel. : (021) 521 2626
Fax. : (021) 521 2577 / 2588

PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance

Profile

PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (previously known as PT Saseka Gelora Leasing) was established in 1981 with a focus on leasing business. PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk's (CIMB Niaga) ownership in PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance began when CIMB Niaga acquired shares in this Company. The Company changed its name to PT Saseka Gelora Finance (SGF) in 1993 when it expanded its multi-financing business to include consumer financing, factoring and leasing. PT Bank Niaga Tbk's share ownership in SGF continued to increase and reached 93.6% in 2006 and 96% in 2007. When the PT Bank Lippo Tbk merged into CIMB Niaga in 2008, PT Bank Niaga Tbk's share ownership in SGF was transferred to CIMB Niaga.

SGF started undergoing significant changes on October 6, 2009, in order to continue CIMB Niaga's plan to expand its consumer financing in Indonesia. The transformation included SGF's shift in business focus from leasing to consumer financing, especially auto financing.

In 2010, CIMB Niaga increased its ownership in SGF to 99.9%, with the remaining 0.01% owned by PT Niaga Management Citra (NMC). In June 2010, PT Saseka Gelora Finance changed its name to PT CIMB Niaga. This was followed by a change in the Company's logo. Currently, PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance has 68 auto financing branches in DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, Sulawesi, Kalimantan and Sumatera, among others.

Vision

The Company's vision is to become a leading financing company in Indonesia through the provision of the best possible services for customers and business partners.

Mission

The Company's mission is to become a leading auto financing company that provides the best possible value for its stakeholders through quality customer service, strong partnerships, qualified human resources and contribution to the community.

Management of PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance The Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner : Samir Gupta
Commissioner : Wan Razly Abdullah
Commissioner : Abdul Karim Md. Lassim
Commissioner : Tony Tardjo
Independent Commissioner : Serena K. Ferdinandus
Independent Commissioner : Hidayat Dardjat Prawiradilaga

The Board of Directors

President Director : Rahardjo S. Unggul
Deputy President Director : Hendra Sugiharto
Marketing Director : Damianus L. Hufat
Director of Risk & Collection : Zainudin Samaludin



MN. Arief Setiabudi
President Director



Alamat

PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance
Gedung KITA FINANCE
Jl. RS Fatmawati No. 16
Jakarta 12420
Tel. : (021) 7590 8899
Fax. : (021) 7590 6875

PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance

Profile

CIMB Niaga owns 99.9% of shares in the financing company PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance (KITA Finance). KITA Finance focuses on the financing of four or more vehicles. The Company, which was established on July 20, 1995, was previously called PT Primus Financial. Currently, KITA Finance operates through 17 branch offices in large Indonesian cities, among others Jakarta (4 branch offices), Bandung, Cirebon, Solo, Yogyakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Malang, Denpasar, Medan, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Makassar and Balikpapan.

Vision

The vision of the Company is to become an “**Excellent**” financing company with assets of Rp 1 Trillion - Rp 10 trillion.

Mission

The Mission of the Company is to provide the best possible customer services and uphold the Company’s value of “pelayanan terbaik kepada nasabah” (to be the partner’s choice).

Management of PT KITA Finance

The Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner : Wan Razly Abdullah
Commissioner : Abdul Karim bin Md. Lassim
Commissioner : Tony Tardjo

The Board of Directors

President Director : MN. Arief Setiabudi
Director : Harijanto
Director : Ermin Saleh Hasibuan

Scope of Business

KITA Finance provides financing for new, used, commercial, individual cars and fleets.

CIMB GROUP Profile



CIMB Group Holdings Berhad

The CIMB Group is a leading banking institution in the ASEAN region with the most extensive investment-banking network in the Asia Pacific. The CIMB Group is also one of the region's main players in Sharia banking.

The CIMB Group's head office is in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The CIMB Group offers various products and services including consumer banking, Sharia banking and asset management. Currently, the CIMB Group is the fifth largest bank in the ASEAN region with more than 40,000 employees and around 13 million customers, as recorded at the end of 2014. We support our products and services by establishing partnerships and alliances with various leading companies such as AirAsia Indonesia, AIS, Howden and Sun Life Malaysia.

The CIMB Group Holdings Berhad has been listed on the Malaysian Stock Exchange since 1987 and is one of the largest companies in the region with market capitalization of RM46,3 billion. As of the end of 2014, the Company's total assets reached RM414,2 billion, with shareholder funds of RM37,4 billion and total Sharia assets of RM61,3 billion.

As of the end of 2014, the Company's major shareholders included Khazanah Nasional with 29.31% shares, Employees Provident Fund (EPF) with 14.65% shares, Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (KWAP) with 3.58% shares and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group with 4.61% shares

CIMB Group Financial Statement

Company No: 50841-W

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement by Directors Pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965

We, Dato' Sri Mohamed Nazir bin Abdul Razak and Tengku Dato' Zafrul bin Tengku Abdul Aziz, being two of the Directors of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad, hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the Financial Statements set out on pages 24 to 360 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2014 and of the results and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended on that date, in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with their resolution.



Dato' Sri Mohamed Nazir bin Abdul Razak
Chairman



Tengku Dato' Zafrul bin Tengku Abdul Aziz
Director

Kuala Lumpur
9 March 2015

CIMB Group Financial Statement

Company No: 50841-W

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014

	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Assets		
Cash and short-term funds	33,462,817	33,678,882
Reverse repurchase agreements	4,758,286	8,260,504
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	4,238,988	3,789,019
Financial assets held for trading	23,803,771	23,403,280
Derivative financial instruments	7,182,759	5,020,453
Financial investments available-for-sale	32,286,522	30,334,058
Financial investments held-to-maturity	18,261,561	10,821,493
Loans, advances and financing	258,014,859	228,431,705
Other assets	12,511,211	7,990,355
Tax recoverable	45,483	64,578
Deferred tax assets	272,587	357,250
Statutory deposits with central banks	6,841,165	6,361,648
Investment in associates	844,709	703,947
Investment in joint ventures	241,680	309,535
Property, plant and equipment	1,466,634	1,546,783
Investment properties	4,000	4,000
Prepaid lease payments	136,419	147,901
Goodwill	7,911,160	7,877,463
Intangible assets	1,850,419	1,760,225
	414,135,030	370,863,079
Non-current assets held for sale	21,326	49,718
Total assets	414,156,356	370,912,797
Liabilities		
Deposits from customers	282,068,787	263,004,302
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	32,149,798	20,727,845
Repurchase agreements	5,735,839	5,922,788
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	3,690,701	2,132,170
Derivative financial instruments	7,712,794	6,009,608
Bills and acceptances payable	2,998,134	4,713,219
Other liabilities	10,816,798	8,562,039
Current tax liabilities	231,276	384,800
Deferred tax liabilities	51,569	50,327
Bonds and debentures	7,666,048	7,490,265
Other borrowings	9,290,807	7,772,727
Subordinated obligations	12,582,494	12,066,700
Non-cumulative guaranteed and redeemable preference shares	770,188	847,447
Total liabilities	375,765,233	339,684,237

Company No: 50841-W

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2014 (Continued)**

	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Equity		
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of the Parent		
Share capital	8,423,751	7,729,346
Reserves	28,937,290	22,542,356
Less: Shares held under trust	(563)	(563)
Treasury shares, at cost	(42)	(41)
	37,360,436	30,271,098
Perpetual preference shares	200,000	200,000
Non-controlling interests	830,687	757,462
Total equity	38,391,123	31,228,560
Total equity and liabilities	414,156,356	370,912,797
Commitments and contingencies	702,740,799	526,572,598
Net assets per share attributable to owners of the Parent (RM)	4.44	3.92

CIMB Group Financial Statement

Company No: 50841-W

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Profit for the financial year	3,174,557	4,608,822
Other comprehensive income/(expense):		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Remeasurement of post employment benefits obligation		
- Actuarial (loss)/gain	(16,368)	74,413
- Income tax effects	2,607	-
- Currency translation difference	(645)	2,011
	<u>(14,406)</u>	<u>76,424</u>
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Revaluation reserve-financial investments available-for-sale	188,535	(852,747)
- Net gain/(loss) from change in fair value	340,368	(778,348)
- Realised gain transferred to statement of income on disposal and impairment	(92,912)	(291,730)
- Income tax effects	(55,870)	194,369
- Currency translation difference	(3,051)	22,962
Net investment hedge	(248,380)	(130,221)
Hedging reserve - cash flow hedge	4,041	(10,885)
- Net gain/(loss) from change in fair value	3,852	(13,838)
- Income tax effects	189	2,953
Exchange fluctuation reserve	941,601	(1,258,753)
Share of other comprehensive income/(expense) of		
- Associates	2,199	(725)
- Joint ventures	4,965	(5,742)
	<u>892,961</u>	<u>(2,259,073)</u>
Other comprehensive income/(expense) during the financial year, net of tax	<u>878,555</u>	<u>(2,182,649)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>4,053,112</u>	<u>2,426,173</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	3,965,367	2,401,087
Non-controlling interests	87,745	25,086
	<u>4,053,112</u>	<u>2,426,173</u>

Company No: 50841-W

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**Consolidated Statements of Income
for the financial year ended 31 December 2014**

	2014 RM'000	2013 RM'000
Interest income	16,059,003	14,677,300
Interest expense	<u>(7,403,455)</u>	<u>(6,723,154)</u>
Net interest income	8,655,548	7,954,146
Income from Islamic banking operations	1,461,278	1,592,863
Net non-interest income	<u>4,029,098</u>	<u>5,124,826</u>
	14,145,924	14,671,835
Overheads	<u>(8,291,963)</u>	<u>(8,457,870)</u>
Profit before allowances	5,853,961	6,213,965
Allowance made for impairment losses on loans, advances and financing	(1,522,068)	(660,607)
Allowance made for impairment losses on other receivables	(26,072)	(38,918)
Allowance written back for commitments and contingencies	8,942	1,334
Recoveries from investment management and securities services	804	11,932
Allowance made for other impairment losses	<u>(162,497)</u>	<u>(39,915)</u>
	4,153,070	5,487,791
Share of results of joint ventures	(1,942)	55,170
Share of results of associates	<u>125,295</u>	<u>306,268</u>
Profit before taxation	4,276,423	5,849,229
Taxation		
- Company and subsidiaries	<u>(1,101,866)</u>	<u>(1,240,407)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>3,174,557</u>	<u>4,608,822</u>
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	3,106,808	4,540,403
Non-controlling interests	<u>67,749</u>	<u>68,419</u>
	<u>3,174,557</u>	<u>4,608,822</u>
Earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent (sen)		
- Basic	<u>37.5</u>	<u>60.0</u>

Report of the Board of Commissioners

The slowed down of national economic growth coupled with tight liquidity has led to a decline in operating income margin forcing us to increase the allowance to non-performing loans. Nevertheless, CIMB Niaga remain in good condition.

Dato' Sri Nazir Razak
President Commissioner



Report of the Board of Commissioners

Dear Shareholders,

The year 2014 was not as satisfactory as other years for CIMB Niaga. The slowdown of the national economic growth, along with tight liquidity, has decreased our operating income forcing us to increase the allowance for bad debts. However, CIMB Niaga remained in good condition and was able to record a net profit of Rp 2.3 trillion at the end of the year. Although profit before tax decreased by 45.1% from the previous year, the return on equity was maintained at the level of 8.5% with assets growth of 6.5% to become Rp 233.2 trillion. With this achievement we were still able to maintain our position as the fifth largest bank in Indonesia in terms of assets. We continue to build the foundation of the Company in order to compete as a local bank and remain included in the group of the five largest banks in ASEAN.

The Year 2014 was Difficult

The previous year's report anticipates the challenges of 2014 in the Indonesian banking industry. The impact of this has been felt particularly hard by small and middle class banks due to intense competition in terms of the acquisition of funds, weakening capital market and asset quality deterioration. Industrial credit growth decreased to less than 11.6% at the end of 2014 from 21.6% in the previous year, namely the lowest growth since post-crisis.

The government's policy to curb domestic demand, high inflation and current account deficit impacted the growth of various business sectors in 2014. Growth became slower than expected by many parties. The slowdown was accompanied by continued weakness in exports, especially the export of commodities. This condition was followed by the slowdown in investment and the level of government spending as well as the Presidential Election, which delayed business investment decisions. Although not as aggressive as in the previous year, Bank Indonesia raised its benchmark interest rate to its highest point since April 2009. Indonesia's Gross Domestic Growth grew by 5.02%, the lowest level since 2010.

The 2014 Performance Evaluation

The Bank's financial performance is a reflection of the difficult business environment of 2008, which saw the Bank's revenue decline year to year (yoy) for the first time since 2008. However, we remain grateful to the management who were able to adapt and adjust to the difficult business environment.

The Company was able to increase the amount of financing, which reached Rp 176.4 trillion this year, namely increasing 12.4% from the previous year. For the first time since 2011, we recorded growth above the average of the industry. Corporate loans were at the top position with a growth of 26.2% yoy, MSME loans recorded a growth of 12.2% and commercial and consumer loans respectively grew by 5.7% and 4.4% yoy.

Several consumer banking business segments managed to record strong growth. Personal Loans grew by 37.3% yoy to 2.2 trillion, while credit card financing grew 29.2% yoy to Rp 5.3 trillion. Meanwhile, the number of cards issued increased to 1.8 million, namely increasing by 11.4% yoy. I am delighted to see that the strategy of the Management to focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises proved to be a correct one. Micro Finance grew 27.1% yoy to Rp 3.0 trillion by the end of 2014. However, we must admit that our largest portfolio namely mortgage, only grew by 0.4% yoy.

Operating income reached Rp 13.5 trillion, decreasing 0.2% compared to 2013. Net interest income grew 5.6% and was not followed by an increase in non-interest income, which in fact declined 17.5% mainly due to the application of a new bancassurance regulation and weakening market. The growth of operating expenses was reduced by 5.3% yoy, in which the human resources expenses grew only 1.2%.

The main factor causing the Company's poor performance was the dramatic increase of the Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN), namely by 188.1% yoy particularly in the coal sector and other sectors related to coal in the commercial

and corporate business segments caused by the continued decline in commodity prices throughout the year. CIMB Niaga has also embarked on various strategic initiatives throughout the year.

Cheap funds (CASA) grew by 8.8% yoy to Rp 78.4 trillion, an increase of 88bps in CASA ratio to become 44.9%. The Company also took the initiative to speed up the process of restructuring and recovery of non-performing loans, as well as a number of other initiatives related to efficient cost management.

To face the economic turbulence that occurred, one of the main focuses in 2014 was strong capital level. The minimum capital adequacy ratio (CAR) stood at 15.58% in 2014, up by 22bps from 15.36% in 2013.

Moving Forward

The Board of Commissioners is dedicated to continue to provide guidance to the Board of Directors in achieving the set targets. We believe that the Board of Directors will be able to lead the Company in the right direction. The business plan submitted by the Board of Directors has considered the prospects of the Indonesian economy by leveraging economic growth, population and customer base. I also believe that CIMB Niaga is in a strong position to be able to use the momentum of the economic recovery in the near future.

The first half of 2015 is expected to remain challenging, but we are optimistic that the situation will improve in the second half. Since September 30, 2014, CIMB Niaga has managed to increase the ratio of loan loss coverage from 82.9% to 88.8%, but this figure is still below our projected figure. Therefore, if we do not see a decrease in NPL we intend to increase the level of CKPN in the first half of 2015. However, we still hope that our bad debtors can recover over time, and that the investment climate and export market will improve in the future.

We will continue our vision of becoming a leading digital and consumer bank. In 2014, as many as 83.5% of the total transactions in CIMB Niaga were performed through branchless banking. The number of CIMB Clicks users has now reached 1 million, while Go Mobile users reached 839,000 and Rekening Ponsel users rose 146.0% to 674,000 users.

The Company will continue to develop our assets with a focus on broad partnerships with customers based on assets, liabilities and other financial products, and loosen focus on financing related to agreements. We will be more prudent in the future and will no longer be too concentrated in the mining sector. In addition, our strong network in the ASEAN region will be fully utilized to realize business opportunities with debtors in other ASEAN countries.

Awards

Throughout 2014, CIMB Niaga received a number of awards, including for the Top Growth Financing Sharia Unit, in the category of assets above Rp 1 trillion in the event "The 10th Islamic Finance Award" Karim Consulting version. Other awards include Corporate Image Award 2014 Medium category Asset National Bank (assets Rp100 - 250 trillion) version of Frontier Consulting Group; one of the Best Managed Company in Indonesia version of Finance Asia; and Social Business Innovation Award 2014 for the category 'Best Sustainable Business Innovation Company in Green Credit Programme' from the Warta Ekonomi magazine. Infobank Magazine also named CIMB Niaga as a bank with an "Excellent" performance in the event Infobank Award 2014.

Report of the Board of Commissioners

Activities of the Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners has been actively involved in all progress achieved by CIMB Niaga throughout the year. The report on the focus, activities and recommendations of the Board of Commissioners of CIMB Niaga and the report on the activities of the Board of Commissioners Committees are presented in the Corporate Governance section of this Annual Report, which also will review the activities of the Committees during 2014.

We would like to thank all the committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Risk Monitoring Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Corporate Governance Committee on their professionalism and commitment shown so far.

Good Corporate Governance

The Board of Commissioners are satisfied with the structure of corporate governance at CIMB Niaga, especially with the receipt of the award as "The Best Overall ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard" from the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship. This award demonstrates the success of the Board of Directors in applying the principles of good corporate governance and the Management's commitment to transparency and accountability to stakeholders.

The governance structure in CIMB Niaga also allows the Board of Directors to communicate effectively with the Board of Commissioners about all aspects of the Company, as well as respond quickly to urgent matters faced by CIMB Niaga.

We constantly update and improve the quality of our internal procedures to ensure that all employees adhere to the Company's Code of Ethics. The Board of Commissioners appreciates the consistent efforts of the organization in monitoring the standards of corporate governance and best practices related to the operational policies and processes.

Corporate Social Responsibilities

We will always be committed to giving back to the communities we serve. Through Community Development contained in the empowerment and education pillars, in 2014 we implemented the CSR programs such as the CIMB Niaga Volunteer Program to Build Houses, Trauma Healing program for victims of the eruption of Mount Sinabung, the campaign 'Let's Save and Share' and CIMB Niaga Scholarships.

We hope that these initiatives will continue to make a positive contribution to the development of the society in general. To that end, we will fully support and encourage the decision of the Board of Directors to increase the quality of the current CSR programs.

A more detailed report of our CSR activities is available in the CIMB Niaga Sustainability Report, which was created with reference to the new standards of the Global Reporting Initiatives/ GRI).

Dividends in 2013

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of CIMB Niaga held in March 2014 decided that CIMB Niaga would not distribute dividends for the fiscal year 2013. Net profit earned will be posted as retained earnings, and will be used to strengthen the Company's capital structure and to finance business operations.

Changes in the Composition of the Board of Commissioners
The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders also approved the appointment of Mr. David Richard Thomas and Mr. Ahmad Zulqarnain Che Onn as Commissioners, effective from September 15, 2014. We believe that the experiences of these two new commissioners in the fields of risk management and corporate strategy will be a positive contribution to the advancement of CIMB Niaga in the future.

Mrs. Hamida Naziadin and Mr. Joseph Dominic Silva have completed their tenure as Commissioners. On behalf of the Board of Commissioners, I would like to express our highest appreciation for their dedication, and wish the best in the future.

The Board of Commissioners welcomes Mr. John Simon as a new member of the Board of Directors. We believe that his professional experience in the field of treasury and capital market will provide additional strength to the Board of Directors through the suggestions that he will provide in his new capacity.

Appreciation

Allow me to express gratitude and appreciation for all the efforts of the Board of Directors and the entire Management who were able to lead CIMB Niaga through the market turbulence in 2014 and maintain its position as one of the leading banks in Indonesia.

We would also like to express our gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Arwin Rasyid who has decided to resign from his position as President Director and will do so in the Bank's upcoming AGM. Mr. Arwin has joined CIMB Niaga in 2008 and served as the first President Director of CIMB Niaga. Over the past 7 years, he has led the Company in the right direction and played an important role in the growth of CIMB Niaga until now. We wish him the best in his future career.

We would also like to thank the regulators on their tireless efforts to maintain economic stability in Indonesia. We would also like to thank the shareholders and customers for their support and continual trust.



Dato' Sri Nazir Razak
President Commissioner



Dato' Sri Nazir Razak
President Commissioner

Roy Edu Tirtadji
Independent Commissioner

Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn
Commissioner

Glenn M. S. Yusuf
Vice
President Commissioner



Zulkifli M. Ali
Independent Commissioner

Sri Hartina Urip Simeon
Independent Commissioner

Pri Notowidigdo
Independent Commissioner

David Richard Thomas
Commissioner

Report of the Directors

We believe that whatever challenges arise, CIMB Niaga must continue to grow and progress through the implementation of a mature and scalable strategy that will continue to foster business development in a sustainable manner.

Arwin Rasyid
President Director



Report of the Directors

Dear Shareholders,

The year 2014 was full of challenges for CIMB Niaga. We closed the year by recording unsatisfactory financial performance, which was in part due to weak economic growth, the depreciation of the rupiah, and the increase of tight liquidity - all of which caused an increase in costs. As a result, the Company increased the reserves for credit losses in anticipation of the increase of non-performing loans. However, we have managed to survive these challenges and maintain our position as the fifth largest bank in terms of assets, loans and customer funds. Throughout 2014, CIMB Niaga posted a profit before tax of Rp 3.2 trillion with total assets of Rp 233.2 trillion and Return on Assets (ROA) of 1.44%. With this in mind, we will continue to develop our business foundation for future growth.

Business Environment in 2014

As predicted in the 2013 Annual Report, 2014 was a challenging year. Commodity prices remained low and accounts remained in deficit, which caused the Rupiah to weaken. Meanwhile the level of liquidity and increased competition also triggered a rise in costs.

One of the main causes of this macro-economic condition was the unresolved global economic crisis and its effect on the economies of developing countries. The Central Bank of the United States' initiative to perform tapering triggered massive withdrawal of capital from developing countries including Indonesia.

To dampen the impact of the global situation on the country's financial resilience and to overcome the account deficit, Bank Indonesia took anticipative measures by increasing benchmark interest rates aggressively in 2013, and then again in 2014 to the level of 7.75% by the end of the year.

The situation became increasingly unfavorable with the presence of several policies that had been anticipated earlier, namely the reduction of fuel subsidy, the enactment of new regulations relating to insurance that put pressure on fee-based income, as well as the presidential election, which delayed business expansion decisions. At the end of 2014, Indonesia's macroeconomic indicators in general seemed weak. Indonesia's GDP growth stood at the level of 5.02%, decreasing from 5.8% in the previous year; the Rupiah weakened to Rp 12,385 per USD1 from Rp 12,170 at the end of 2013; and inflation stood at 8.36%, which was almost the same rate of 8.38% in 2013.

National Banking

Many of these factors continued to overshadow the performance of the national banking industry in 2014 and put greater pressure on liquidity risk and credit risk. At the same time, the cost of funds rose due to increased interest rates on deposits. Despite the fact that at the end of 2014 the FSA set a limit on the interest rate of time deposits for banks and managed to reduce deposit interest rates in general, in 2014 the performance of the national banking industry declined.

The Loan to Deposit Ratio/ LDR of the industry reached 89.4% at the end of 2014 compared to 89.7% at the end of 2013. The LDR also rose above 90.0% in the first eight months of 2014. Meanwhile, Gross Non-Performing Loans/ NPL rose to 2.2% by the end of 2014 from 1.8% in the previous year.

Meanwhile, the credit growth of the banking industry fell to its lowest point since 2008 with a growth of just 11.6% from the previous 21.6% in 2013. As a result, the performance of the banking industry fell sharply, where profit before tax of the industry experienced a low growth rate of 4.7%.

During 2014, the Company experienced similar conditions. The Company must be able to meet these challenges in order to reduce the external impact on the Company's performance and at the same time establish sustainable growth of the business in the future.

Strategic Policies

CIMB Niaga always observes changes in the business environment, and external pressures on the bank's business have been identified since the beginning of 2014. To that end, we have implemented several strategies to reduce the impact of these pressures on the bank's overall revenue.

In general, we will continue to implement the strategy of "Transformation 2" from the previous years with a focus on six pillars, namely to shorten the credit process end-to-end; build a culture of cross-selling; continue the momentum of innovation in branch and branchless banking; increase transaction banking business; focus on low-cost funds (current account savings account / CASA) and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME); and improve the synergy of corporate banking and investment banking to expand business opportunities. In 2014, this strategy continued to be harmonized with the development of the economy and market conditions.

In addition, in response to the external conditions that put pressure on the bank's business as a whole, we also implemented several tactical steps. In the second half of 2014, we performed price adjustment (repricing) for credit/financing in Rupiah, increased the portion of CASA, and increased credit in US dollars, which managed to maintain net interest margins at an adequate level, accelerate the process of restructuring and recovery of non-performing loans, and increase efficiency through effective cost management initiatives.

To Become the Leading Digital Bank

We believe that whatever challenges arise, CIMB Niaga must continue to grow and progress through the implementation of a mature and measured strategy that will allow us to continue to develop the business in a sustainable manner.

We also continue to realize the ideals of CIMB Niaga to become superior in digital banking services through optimizing the utilization of updated technology with an emphasis on customer experience as a distinguishing element. This is why the digital banking services offered to our customers have become some of the most comprehensive in the current national banking industry.

The focus on IT development remained the core focus of the banking system through the 1Platform "Kita Satu" scheme to provide better services and banking experiences for all stakeholders in the branch network and CIMB Niaga digital touchpoints. As we can see, recent data indicates that the percentage of Indonesian people who are electronic banking service users is growing rapidly every year.

Realization of the development of CIMB Niaga as a leading digital bank has been demonstrated by an increase in the number of transactions throughout 2014 via CIMB Clicks, Go Mobile, Rekening Ponsel, as well as the use of ATMs, Self Service Terminals (SST), and Cash Deposit Machines (CDM).

In 2014, financial service transactions through Branchless Banking grew by 25.9%, in which CIMB Clicks grew by 37.1%, Go Mobile grew by 46.1%, Rekening Ponsel grew significantly by 351.3%, ATM & SST grew by 13.6%, CDM grew by 80.9%, and BizChannel grew by 14.3%.

Report of the Board of Directors

This gives us confidence that with good service supported by modern IT system capabilities, CIMB Niaga is able to provide innovative, safe, easy, and limitless banking services to the customer.

New Vision and Mission

At the end of 2014, the Company decided to renew the Company's vision, namely "To Become a Leading ASEAN Company". Meanwhile the Company's mission is to provide universal banking services in Indonesia in an integrated manner as a company with superior performance in the ASEAN region and other major regions. Moreover, the Company aims to encourage and accelerate ASEAN integration and connect with other regions. The renewal of this vision and mission is also one of the Company's strategies to support the already in sight ASEAN Economic Community.

Complementing these changes, the Company also enriched the Company's core values to include the terms Customer Centric, High Performance, Enabling People, Strength in Diversity, and Integrity (CHESI), which will be elaborated upon more fully in the Human Resources section of this report.

Service with Heart

Our success in improving Branchless Banking services gave us motivation to continue developing unique products, services, and banking processes. Therefore, we will continue to maximize our entire branch network to provide added value to our customers through a variety of innovative products, services, and banking processes based on the idea of serving from the heart.

"Service with Heart" is CIMB Niaga's commitment to always be customer-centric and provide positive customer experiences, and it has become a work ethic that distinguishes CIMB Niaga from its competitors.

With the shift to Branchless Banking, CIMB Niaga provides a wide range of convenient services for customers such as tablet banking, video banking, the digital lounge, best offers from CIMB Niaga debit and credit cards, the X-Tra-point program, and notifications via SMS and e-mail to reduce paper usage.

CIMB Niaga's Performance in 2014

The difficulty of the business environment is reflected in the Bank's financial performance as detailed in the 2014 Annual Report. Throughout 2014, CIMB Niaga posted profit before tax of 3.2 trillion. This was a decrease of 45.1% compared to the previous year when profit before tax amounted to Rp 5.8 trillion. This is the first time the Company's profit before tax has decreased since 2008. This decrease was primarily due to the formation of Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) related to the increase in gross NPL to 3.9% from 2.2% in 2013, which was mainly contributed by the corporate and commercial banking business segments. (I don't understand) At the end of 2014, Return on Equity (ROE) was recorded at 8.5%, a decrease from 17.7% in 2013, while the capital adequacy ratio or CAR increased to 15.6% from 15.4% in 2013.

The company's total operating income was Rp 13.5 trillion, which was the same as 2013. This was partly due to the slowdown in growth in several business lines. However, it was offset by healthy growth in several other business lines, including the positive contribution from the Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SME) business segment.

The main contributors to the decline in operating income was the decrease in non-interest income amounted to 17.5% as a result of weakening market conditions and the enactment of new regulations related to insurance fee.

The Company's assets grew by 6.5% to Rp 233.2 billion, which was in line with credit growth of 12.4% to Rp 176.4 trillion at the end of 2014. This was a higher growth when compared to the average credit growth in the industry. A number of consumer banking business segments recorded strong growth including personal loans which grew by 37.3% from the previous year, and Credit Cards which grew 29.2% year on year (yoy). The Company's strategy to focus on SME business proved to be successful. For example, the growth rate of Mikro Laju was 27.1% at the end of 2014.

In terms of liabilities, total customer funds grew by 6.7% from the previous year and reached Rp 174.7 trillion. The growth of the Company's funds was quite encouraging, namely the current and savings accounts, which grew respectively by 6.6% and 11.2% yoy and reached Rp 39.2 trillion. This produced a CASA ratio of 44.9% at the end of 2014.

Achievements Versus Targets

We are aware that the difficult economic situation affected our achievements in 2014. As a result, there were several financial indicators that fell short of the target set by the Company. That being said, several also exceeded the target. Good performance with achievement as targeted or exceeding the targets included total loans of 104.9%, customer funds of 101.5%, and net interest income of 111.5%. In terms of financial ratios, several ratios that reached or exceeded the target include net interest margin, ROA, LDR, and CAR.

On the other hand, the financial indicators that did not meet the target included non-performing loans, Profit Before Tax and Net Profit, ROA and ROE.

Regardless of our financial achievements, CIMB Niaga maintained its position as the 5th largest bank in Indonesia in terms of assets, credit, customer funds, the number of networks, and the number of ATMs.

Business Line Overview

CIMB Niaga's several business lines continued to show healthy growth, especially MSME and Consumer Banking lines. As part of MSME Banking, in the second half of 2014, the Mikro Laju business unit showed good performance and began to post profit, while the Micro Linkage business unit showed growth and improved credit quality. In Consumer Banking, the Credit Card business unit continued to grow adequately, continued to increase its market share, and became one of the top four in the credit card industry in Indonesia. Personal Loans also continued to grow and successfully occupied the top four positions in the industry in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, innovations in the Sharia Business Unit (UUS) to better meet customer expectations have helped to improve the UUS's overall performance. The growth of UUS CASA reached 22.9%, among others. This growth was supported by two products introduced at the end of August 2014, namely iB Pahala Haji and iB Rencana Haji savings. We are grateful to the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (RI), which designated CIMB Niaga as the Beneficiary Bank of Hajj Deposit (BPIH) in the letter of the Minister of Religious Affairs dated December 24, 2013. Meanwhile, the number of Sharia credit cards issued by the Bank increased to 96,549 with ENR (Ending Net Receivables) reaching Rp 102.2 billion, an increase of 57.9% from the previous year.

Amidst volatile market condition, Corporate Banking re-posted good credit growth. The Corporate Client Solution unit recorded a number of corporate deals involving treasury products, syndicated loans and cross-border deals with several large corporate companies in Indonesia. In addition, the Japan Desk CIMB Niaga, which was the first local bank in Indonesia, continued to grow both in credit and funding. Our alliance with Japan's leading regional bank, the Shizuoka Bank, at the end of 2011 has evolved into an alliance with 5 Regional Japanese banks. At the end of 2014, we also launched the JCB Ultimate Card, which is the first Ultimate credit card issued in the ASEAN.

Report of the Board of Directors

This was also supported by the Bank's Transaction Banking, which increased the value of Trade Finance and Trade Loan, Value Chain which successfully connects the customers as well as cash management which continues to innovate in products and services.

CIMB Niaga has learned valuable lessons from the Company's performance in 2014 including: to be more focused on portfolio diversification, the importance of specialization in key industries, the importance of process monitoring in complex dealings, and the importance of continuous improvement in the processes and administration of credit either to improve performance and in anticipation of a turbulent business climate, especially in the banking industry.

Human Resources Development

Facing the current and upcoming challenges, CIMB Niaga formulated a Human Resources strategy which focuses on four main aspects including: the recruitment and retention of talented employees; the formation of the three virtues namely character, service, and operations; performance monitoring; as well as rewarding employees with high performance. The strategy has ensured the continuous improvement of the Bank's management.

The effectiveness of these initiatives will be measured through benchmarking conducted on best practices within the banking industry. Other measurement methods will include customer surveys and metric measurements.

Human resource development has been, and will always be, aligned with the Company's business development. The Company ensures that its quality of service meets, and even exceeds, customer expectations.

Corporate Governance Compliance

We believe CIMB Niaga's success in minimizing the impact of an unfavorable economic condition cannot be separated from its corporate governance structure. Through this device, the Company's management can communicate effectively with the Board of Commissioners and other sections of the Company to deal with any challenges and issues that arise.

To improve the performance of corporate governance, the Corporate Governance Committee was strengthened in 2014 by incorporating commissioners as its members, and ensuring that an Independent Commissioner chairs the Committee. The Corporate Governance Committee consists of the Audit Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Risk Monitoring Committee, which previously existed at the level of the commissioner. In addition, the Company has completed its executive committee, including in the areas of operations, information technology, human resources and risk management. In 2014, the GCG system helped the Company overcome a number of challenges to ensure that the Company performs to the best of its ability in the future.

Continuing the Company's efforts to protect its business activities and operations, we constantly strive to improve the Company's whistle blowing, anti-money laundering and know your customer programs. The Company also ensures compliance with any applicable legislation.

The Company has adopted the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard as one of the main guidelines to the implementation of the practice of good corporate governance. With GCG in place, the Company is ready to face the ASEAN free market in 2015.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Strong economic foundation is one of the pillars of the resilience of the economy of a nation which also includes the resistance of the people. (I don't understand) CIMB Niaga continues to play a role in social development, and addressing environmental issues.

In 2014, the Company's corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities focused on four pillars: education, community empowerment, philanthropy and the environment. A more detailed description of the Company's CSR programs can be found in a separate section of this Annual Report.

Since 2011, the Company has also issued a sustainability report with more detailed information about our CSR programs. The report was prepared in line with the Global Reporting Initiative/ GRI.

Awards

In 2014, CIMB Niaga established itself as a leading bank in digital banking. This is reflected by the fact that CIMB Niaga was awarded the title of a Best Transaction Bank at the Asset Asian Awards and the Awards For Excellence 2014. In addition, the CIMB Niaga has also been named the Best Cash Management Bank by the Asian Banker magazine.

Through the Treasury Division, the Company was named the Best Overall Foreign FX Providers in 4 categories based on a survey conducted by Asia Money. The Company also received the Structured Product Asia Award 2014 in recognition of its development and management of structured products in Indonesia. In addition, the Company also won the Asia Risk Award (House of the Year, Indonesia) for the third time in a row. This award recognizes the following: strength of the risk management framework, successful management of liquidity and the ability to provide appropriate solutions for hedging.

In terms of corporate governance, the Company received "The Best Overall ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard" award from IICD during the 6th IICD Corporate Governance Conference & Award event. Infobank Magazine again classified CIMB Niaga as 'Excellent,' and the Bank was called 'The Best Managed Company in Indonesia' by Finance Asia.

We will not rest on our laurels. CIMB Niaga will continue to strive to be the best in all lines of business through the provision of the best possible products and service to our customers.

Changes in the Composition of the Board of Directors

In 2014, there was a change in the composition of the Board of Directors relating to the positions of Handoyo Soebali and Mohamed Fadzil as Directors. We, on behalf of CIMB Niaga, express our highest appreciation to Handoyo Soebali and Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman for their devotion and dedication during their tenure as members of the Board of Directors of the Company. Both members of the Board of Directors have now ended their tenure. John Simon has been appointed as a member of the Board of Directors, who will serve as the Director of Treasury and Capital Markets, at the GMS on March 28, 2014. We congratulate and welcome John, and we are confident that with his experience in the field of Treasury and Capital Markets, John will be able to ensure CIMB Niaga's success in the years to come.

Report of the Board of Directors

Business Prospects in 2015

CIMB Niaga predicts that the economic condition in the years to come will be filled with various challenges and overshadowed by global uncertainty. Market players, both local and foreign, will remain cautious in response to the changes in national leadership and the tightening monetary policies in the United States. This has the potential to transform into slow GDP growth in 2015, which we estimate will be around 5.2%. However, the Bloomberg consensus and most economists predict the economic growth rate in 2015 will be 5.4%.

On the other hand, we certainly see Indonesia as a country with great economic potential and Indonesia is expected to rank seventh in the world in 2030. (rank seventh in terms of what?) The country's availability of abundant natural resources will be one of the driving factors behind its economic growth if they are well managed.

In addition, with the fourth largest population in the world, Indonesia has enough manpower to become a production base by attracting foreign manufacturers to invest in the country. Currently, Indonesia occupies the third position in the world an investment destination, and the first as the country of choice for Japanese market players.

From a financial standpoint, the income in the financial services industry is projected to continue to grow. This growth will be partially supported by several factors including a surge in retail financing, demographic shifts, and a high opportunity to achieve net interest margins.

Business Strategy in 2015

The Company's strategy for 2015 places an emphasis on the quality of financing and incorporation of 'risk appetite.' This strategy will be supported by internal improvements relating to all aspects of the business including risk management, product development and improvements in the competence of the Company's employees. The Company will also increase its cross-selling efforts.

Appreciation

The year 2014 was a difficult one, but hard work and commitment have once again ensured the Company's success. Thus, allow me, on behalf of the Board of Directors, to express our gratitude to CIMB Niaga's employees for their dedication.

I would like to take this opportunity to announce my plan to end my tenure as the Company's President Director, effective at the closing of the GMS in April 2015. This year marked the seventh year that I have led this Company. Together with the Company's management and employees, we have managed to turn each one of those years into a success. During this time, I have watched CIMB Niaga grow from strength to strength in all lines of business. This is the right time for a new leader who will continue to ensure the Company's success in the future.

I would like to thank the Board of Commissioners and all of the Committees for their guidance in overcome all challenges.

I would also like to thank Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority and all other relevant institutions. I would like to express my gratitude and highest appreciation on the seriousness in maintaining the resilience of the Indonesian economy. (I don't understand)

To the shareholders, thank you for your continual trust and support. I would like to thank our controlling shareholder, the CIMB Group for its commitment to continuously building CIMB Niaga in Southeast Asia.

We all hope that this beloved country's economy will continue to improve, and once again provide an environment conducive to the development of the banking industry. It is my hope that CIMB Niaga will contribute to Indonesia's economy for many years to come.



Arwin Rasyid
President Director



Samir Gupta
Director

Harjanto Tanuwidjaja
Director

Rita Mas'Oen
Director

Vera Handajani
Director

Lo Nyen Khing
Vice President Director

D. James Rompas
Vice President Director



L. Wulan Tumbelaka
Director

Megawati Sutanto
Director

Wan Razly Abdullah
Director

John Simon
Director

Arwin Rasyid
President Director

Sharia Supervisory Board Report

**Bismillaahirrahmaanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullaahi Wabarakatuh**

Alhamdu lillaahi rabbil 'aalamiin, we pray gratitude to Allahu Ta'ala for giving us pleasure and convenience for us all, in performing our duties and mandate. Prayers and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad.

During 2014, the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) of Bank CIMB's Sharia Business Unit (UUS) has carried out its duties in supervising the activities of UUS, to keep it conform with Islamic principles, with the support and good cooperation from the management. A number of activities were carried out through periodic monitoring to business units or through reviewing the approval of the proposed products, policies and procedures, or other matters relating to compliance with Islamic principles in the form of DPS opinion.

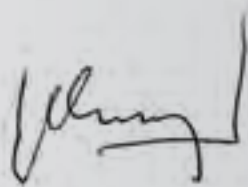
Regarding the above mentioned subject, in our opinion, the sharia banking transactions performed by the UUS of Bank CIMB Niaga, whether in the form of financing transactions, funds raising, services or product development or program, in general were in accordance with the provisions from the Authority / Regulator, as set forth in POJK/PBI and SEOJK/SEBI, as well as Sharia provision as stipulated in the fatwa of National Sharia Board of Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN MUI), and opinion of DPS and General Policy of Compliance for Sharia bank. The implementation still requires continuous monitoring and improvements as recommended by DPS.

DPS is also grateful for the support of management in the development of Islamic Banking of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk in 2014. We wish that in 2015, it will become increasingly better in achieving the targets set.

Finally, let us pray, may Allahu Ta'ala always bless us with convenience and better knowledge so that we can be able to carry out Islamic banking activities better than in previous years. Amen.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullaahi wabatakatuh,

In the Name of the Sharia Supervisory Board of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk



Prof. Dr. M. Quraish Shihab, MA
Chairman of DPS



Prof. Dr. Fathurrahman Djamil, MA
Member

Prof. Dr. M. Quraish Shihab, MA
Chairman

Dr. Yulizar Djamaludin Sanrego M.Ec.
Member

Profile of Sharia Supervisory Board

Prof. Dr. M. Quraish Shihab, MA Chairman

Indonesian citizen, 70 years old. Chairman of the Sharia Supervisory Board of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk since 2004.

He is currently serving as Professor of Post-Graduate at the State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah. He is also the Director of the Center for Study of Quran, Jakarta.

Previously, he was the Indonesian Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Djibouti, the Minister of Religious Affairs in 1998, a member of the Board of Bank Syariah Muamalat Indonesia, 1992-1999. In 1982-2002, he was a member of MPR-RI and Chairman MUI (Center) 1985-1998, member of Iminent Person Group - Indonesia Malaysia, and Rector of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 1992-1998. Since 1989 he was included in the member of Pentashih Al-Quran (official interpreter of Holy Al Quran).

He earned his Bachelor, Master, and Doctor Degrees from the University of Al - Azhar, Cairo, Egypt in 1982.

Prof. Dr. Fathurrahman Djamil, MA Member

Indonesian citizen, 54 years old. A member of Sharia Supervisory Board of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk since December 19, 2008.

Previously he was the Sharia Supervisory Board member of LBSalam since October 2007. Currently he is also Vice-Chairman of the National Sharia Council of MUI, member of Islamic banking Community, Vice Chairman of the MUI Fatwa Commission, Chairman of Bank BCA Syariah Sharia Supervisory Board, member of Sharia Supervisory Board AIA Sharia Branch, the Sharia Supervisory Board of CIMB Niaga Autofinance and the Sharia Supervisory Board of Adira Finance Sharia. He is a Professor at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, and Professor of the Post Graduate Program at the University of Indonesia.

He earned his Bachelor Degree and Master degree in Sharia and a PhD in Islamic Legal Theory from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta in 1994.

Dr. Yulizar Djameludin Sanrego M.Ec. Member

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old. Began serving as Sharia Supervisory Board member of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk since March 28, 2013 (AGM approval).

He was the Sharia Supervisory Board Members Tifa Finance, the Sharia Supervisory Board Member Panin Securities, the SSB Member of Intensive Finance, the Sharia Supervisory Board Member of Indonesian EXIM Bank and the National Sharia Board Member - MUI.

In academic institutions, he serves as Head of the Institute for Research and Community Empowerment (IRCE - LPPM) - Tazkia Islamic Business School.

He earned his Bachelor's degree from Universitas Djuanda Ciawi – Bogor, Master degree from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and his PhD from the State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.

Discussion on

Planning & Strategy in 2014

Discussion on Planning & Strategy 2014 - 2015

In 2014, Indonesia still faced tough economic challenges as marked by a slightly slowed economic growth to 5.0% from last year 5.8%; the continuing depreciation of Rupiah against the US dollar; and inflation rate which was fluctuated in the same range as last year, namely 8.4%. Such circumstances added considerable pressure to banking industry, as evidenced by the drop of loan growth to 11.7%, down from last year 21.6%. However, Bank Indonesia continues to encourage the banking industry to improve its performance by maintaining the quality of assets, among others by enhancing the management of liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk.

In the midst of such challenging conditions, the Company has undertaken various strategic initiatives, which have been planned in 2014. However, to strengthen its position, the Bank need to align its initiatives with its new vision, namely "To Be The Leading ASEAN Company". The new vision supports a variety of initiatives and strategies that can accelerate integration in the ASEAN region.

Strategic Plan of 2015 - Short Term

In the short term, the Company will remain focused in implementing business development strategies in various segments, namely retail / consumer (retail), corporate (corporate), commercial (commercial), as well as micro, small, and medium enterprises (SMEs). The Company will also continue the efforts in strengthening public fund collection by expanding network of non-conventional services such as branchless banking and agent banking that aims to increase the number of funds and the number of customers and also to market new innovative products and services.

The Bank also continues to intensify iB (Islamic Banking) dual banking leverage, to increase the number of transactions and the business volume of trade finance, to increase the portion of low-cost funds, to develop the capacity and capability of Relationship Manager, to improve turn around time (TAT) of operational and services to customers, as well as extending regional businesses capacity.

As part of its efforts to increase the amount of loan granted, the Company will always put risk from existing business situation into consideration while maintaining prudent credit granting process in order to maintain the quality of the assets and prepare adequate provision, and always pay attention and maintain procedures and compliance to applicable documentation. In addition, the Company will be more selective in choosing the industrial sectors in accordance with the risk appetite and risk posture of the company.

Strategic Plan of 2015 - Long Term

To be prepared for the upcoming ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, the Company has realigned its vision and mission. The new vision is "To be the Leading ASEAN Company", with the mission of "To provide universal banking services in Indonesia as a high-performing, institutionalized and integrated company located in ASEAN and key markets beyond, and to champion and the acceleration of ASEAN integration and the region's links to the rest of the world".

To realize the Company's vision of "To be the Leading ASEAN Company", the Company will continue to undertake various initiatives that have been started in previous years, among others, micro-finance, personal loans, auto financing, credit cards, branchless banking, agent banking, structured finance, development of financing through supply chain.

The Company remains focus on Six Pillars of Growth, namely: inexpensive funding growth, improve efficiency, selling and service transformation, income diversification, developing business with high margins, and developing human resources.

Derived from the six pillars was the ten strategic direction, which are: improvement of asset quality, risk awareness and culture of compliance, creating a shorter end-to-end credit process, exploring profitable transactions, development of superior products, increase transaction banking, innovation and promotion in digital banking, back office support and IT enhancement, improve human resource capabilities, cross-sell a corporate culture.



Strategic Focus in 2015

The Company’s business development strategy in 2015, for business aspects are as follows:

- The growth of low-cost funds
Promote the growth of public funds, especially low-cost funds through strategic expansion of branches, and by approaching corporate customers through the Corporate Client Solution, development of Value Chain using Ecosystem approach from existing clients, as well as through branchless banking.
- Increase in efficiency
Efficiency is increased through costs efficiency program, IT transformation program, and increased productivity from both front liners and back office which affects the acceleration and improvement in customer service. Retail Credit System (RCS) and Business Credit System (BCS) are the applications designed to improve productivity and speed up service to customers with diverse products from one branch. In addition, the application of Corporate

Loan Management System (CLMS) which is still in the development stage will also improve services to customers in the corporate and commercial segments.

- Sales & service transformation
Corporate program to improve the overall customer banking experience, improve and develop branchless banking, such as the optimization of ATM, CDM and SST, the development of a new platform for CIMB Clicks (internet banking) and improve Go Mobile (mobile banking), banking agent, and tablet banking services, which include programs to improve the turn around time as an effort to improve the customer experience in the transaction continues to be given special attention. Enhancement of the features of branchless banking services will continue to be developed in conjunction with a plan to optimize the function of the branch as well as increasing productivity of those branches.

Discussion on

Planning & Strategy in 2014

- **Diversify sources of income**
In addition to interest income, the Company will also diversify sources of revenue by continuing to improve and strengthen services through Transaction Banking, Value Chain, as well as improve the services of Islamic banking business through dual banking leverage model. Regarding Transaction Banking services, the Company will make efforts to increase the number of transactions (including trade finance and bank guarantees, remittance), foreign exchange service, bancassurance and wealth management as well as through offering attractive services. In addition, the Company continues to improve the existing value proposition of Transaction Banking such as CIMB@Work, CIMB@BizChannel, Value Chain in the commercial customer segment, as well as offering bancassurance services to retail segment. In addition, the Bank also plans to add EDC (electronic data capture) service with the majority of the 12 major cities in Indonesia and various industrial targets.
- **High-margin businesses**
The Company remains focus on the business that provides high-margin, especially loan distribution to some productive strategic sectors, particularly productive businesses that support the increase of exports, as well as improving the quality of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). By upholding the prudent principles and the implementation of risk management, the Company will also continue to develop vehicle financing through its subsidiary PT CNAF and PT KITAF, personal loans, credit cards, and structured finance which provides one stop solution for its customers.
- **Human Resource Development**
In order to achieve the business targets in 2015, the fulfillment of Human Resources (HR), both in quality and quantity, thus is required. This was carried out through various recruitment programs (on-campus recruitment, job fairs, walk-in interviews, scholarship and talent scouting, employer branding, virtual career fairs, social media, staff get staff program), strategy in attracting and recruiting the right employees, utilization of expatriate, Staff Retention Program, and alignment of work culture.

In facing the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015 and aligned with the mission, the Company initiated a program of Global Employee Mobility (GEM).

In addition to the aforementioned business strategy, the Company will also increase synergies and consolidation with subsidiaries.

Sharia Banking

Continuing the 2014 policy, the sharia business development direction and policies of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk in 2015 has six business development focuses as follows:

- a. Focus on Vision 2015, to become the big 5 in Sharia banking industry players and to become sharia bank with the best digital service in the industry.
- b. Improving financial performance and Sharia market share by increasing the participation of all business units, leveraging the implementation of the dual banking model and methods of budget portion distribution per segment.
- c. Sustainable growth in various business focuses by launching more innovative financial products and financing in line with the strategy of UUS and community needs.
- d. Business alignment by capitalizing the parent bank's strength, optimizing productivity, strengthening the diversification of products and services, equalization and optimization of Sharia products and services to all customers of CIMB Niaga and market development.
- e. Continuous emphasis on the importance of Indonesia as a basis for the development of Islamic banking business and has delivered a plan to spin off to the FSA to spur CIMB Niaga Syariah in order to become a top 5 Islamic banking industry in Indonesia.
- f. Preparing financial foundation, infrastructure readiness, business models, operational models, human resources, organizational management and varied products and the advantage in the market through short-term and long-term strategies in developing the frame work for the spin off of UUS CIMB Niaga.

Risk Management

By 2015, the Risk Management Group will implement the framework of Enterprise Wide Risk Management (EWRM) in conducting risk management governance by combining strategy, processes, resources, technology and competence which aims to evaluate and manage potential risks, which include the consolidated risk management of the Bank, subsidiaries and Sharia Business Unit (UUS). EWRM is a risk management approach that holistically assesses risks and eliminates silos and see risks in an integrated manner and is focused on the future and is process-oriented to enable the Company to manage all key business risks.

Risk objectives, risk appetite and risk tolerance can be arranged in various layers of organization and can be measured in terms of qualitative and quantitative in accordance with the level of impact. Determination of risk objectives, risk appetite and risk tolerance is reflected in all policies and procedures covering all activities and products as well as the company made with regard to the ability of the Company's capital. In accordance with those stipulated in the Company's risk management policies, risk appetite should also refer to the expectations of shareholders by considering various factors, among others: business strategy, the rate of return and the desired growth, competitive position, operational efficiency, economic capital and risk awareness culture.

At the operational level of daily risk management, the Company has 3 (three) lines of defense, as follows:

1. Business units (and supporting units, which are collectively referred to Risk Taking Unit).
2. The Risk Management Unit (SKMR) and Compliance Unit.
3. Internal Audit Unit (SKAI).

Until the next 4 years, the process of implementation of Basel II/III is a major initiative related to risk management which will be done and implemented in the Company.

Human Resources

In the development of Human Resources (HR), the Company was focused on the following principles:

- a. HR competence development is implemented through an integrated program to support business needs and goals conducted in various ways, including education and training programs, learning programs and overseas assignments, talent development and so on.
- b. Education and training programs are designed to develop personal, managerial and leadership competence, as well as functional and technical competency.
- c. Employee exchange program provides opportunity to employees to gain experience through assignments in the domestic, inter-directorate or assignments in various countries where there are representations of CIMB holding.

Operational & Information Technology

Technology & Information Systems

Technology and Information Systems Work Units will consistently provide quality information technology services (IT). Initiatives that will be implemented are as follows:

- Preparing new technology and information systems (core banking and data center renewal).
- Improving the competence in managing large-scale IT projects, related to the planning for preparing the means, new information systems and competent expert staff (local and / or expat).
- Improving overall project governance cycle and executing it consistently.
- Improving infrastructure operational management governance that meets international standards of ITIL (IT Infrastructure Library).
- Improving infrastructure capability both physical (improvement and / or renewal of Data Center and Disaster Recovery Center), hardware, networks and software.

Discussion on

Planning & Strategy in 2014

- Organizing overall data governance of the Company and the completeness of its supporting devices.
- Improving the capability, Improving and simplifying business processes and supporting devices in the area of customer facing point both branches and e-channels.
- Supporting services to customers through increased role in reporting and customer complaints that are generally associated with the payment system.

Bank Quality Assurance

The main focus of Work Unit of Bank Quality Assurance is to support business units in improving business processes and raise awareness of the importance of inherent control to reduce operational risk through a risk self-assessment and supported by a comprehensive and updated Operational Standard Manual. Initiatives that will be implemented are:

1. Enhancing the role and function as business unit partner.
2. Improving the implementation of control processes in each business process in order to reduce the occurrence of operational risk, include:
 - Improving inherent control through the application of Self-Assessment Review Program (SHARP) as a means of mitigating operational risk.
 - Conducting assessment to ensure the consistent implementation of DCFC (Department Control Function Checklist) in Branch Service / Operations and Centralized Bank Operations.
 - Improving operational risk monitoring for certain business units in order to support its business development.
3. Conducting continuous People Management to produce qualified and competent human resources.

Strategy Map and Determination of KPI

In achieving main target, the Company continues to use the Strategy Map formulated by taking into account the Company's external and internal conditions. Strategy Map is a common strategy of the bank to be translated into the business strategy of each business unit to ensure the relevance of the strategy.

Strategy Map is translated into Key Performance Indicators (KPI) which is measurable targets from the perspective of: Financial, Customer, Internal Process and People. Each KPI is a measurement parameter which aims to support the strategy unit, aligned with the Company's strategy.



The Color Run

Gelora Bung Karno, Jakarta



Management Discussion & Analysis

The Values Inherited in an Indigenous Ceremony

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In the bygone era, a procession was an innovative way of engaging people in traditional ceremonies, and served as a means to preserve and pass on the noble values of an indigenous community to later generations.

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232 Risk Management
Basel II Pillar 3:
Disclosure of Bank Capital,
Risk Exposure and Implementation
of Risk Management

Macro Economy and Banking Industry

INNOVATION



The global economy faced numerous challenges in 2014, leading to slower economic growth in Indonesia. The Government's removal of the fuel subsidy, the FSA policy pertaining to insurance premiums, the declining mining commodity prices, as well as the weakening rupiah have significantly impacted the national banking industry.



Global Economic Divergence

The global economy in 2014 experienced a divergence between developed and developing countries. While previously it was the developing countries that were the engines of the world economy, 2014 saw the United States and the countries of the European Union become the center of economic revitalization efforts through low interest rates and securities purchase programs absorbed by their private sector. Moreover, the United States regained its competitiveness

through technological innovations in the field of energy, namely the discovery of shale oil and gas, which is gradually substituting conventional sources of energy.

The positive progress of these two large world economies did not help to improve the economic performance of Asian countries, where the main economic drivers, China and Japan, have not fully recovered from the slump of the previous year. Demand for Indonesian export products declined

significantly as these countries are Indonesia's major trading partners. This situation was exacerbated by low prices of export commodities on the global market. In short, Indonesia recorded a trade deficit of US\$1.9 billion in 2014; making it the third year in the row that Indonesia recorded a deficit. From a current account balance perspective, which is the flow of funds calculation on trade in goods and service, Indonesia recorded a deficit of US\$26.2 billion.

Table of Macro Economy Indonesia

Description	Unit	Year			Quarter			
		2012	2013	2014	1Q14	2Q14	3Q14	4Q14
Domestic Revenues								
Real GDP	% YoY	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Real Private Spending	% YoY	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3
Real Government Spending	% YoY	1.3	4.9	2.1	3.6	(0.8)	4.5	1.4
Real Investment	% YoY	9.8	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.3	3.5	4.6
Real Exports	% YoY	2.0	5.3	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(2.9)
Real Imports	% YoY	6.6	1.2	(3.0)	(0.7)	(5.1)	(3.7)	(2.3)
Nominal GDP	Rp triliun	8,229	9,084	10,095	2,387	2,478	2,623	2,607
GDP per capita	Rp juta	34	36	38	-	-	-	-
GDP per capita	USD	3,573	3,490	3,218	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Rate	%	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9
Sektor Eksternal								
Exports	USD miliar	190.0	182.6	176.3	44.3	44.5	43.9	43.6
Exports	% YoY	(6.6)	(3.9)	(3.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)	2.3	(10.3)
Imports	USD miliar	191.7	186.6	178.2	43.2	46.7	44.4	43.9
Imports	% YoY	8.0	(2.6)	(4.5)	(5.3)	(4.2)	(3.3)	(5.1)
Trade Balance	USD miliar	(1.6)	(4.1)	(1.9)	1.1	(2.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Balance of Payments	% PDB	0.0	(1.0)	1.9	1.0	2.1	3.0	1.2
Government Debt	% PDB	14.2	14.2	15.5	15.6	15.9	15.5	15.5
Foreign Exchange Reserves	USD miliar	112.8	99.4	111.9	102.6	107.7	111.2	111.9
Exchange Rate (End of Period)	Rp/USD	9,670	12,189	12,440	11,404	11,969	12,212	12,440
Exchange Rate (average)	Rp/USD	9,380	10,451	11,885	11,847	11,626	11,768	12,245
Other Indicators								
Inflation (End of period)	%	4.30	8.38	8.36	7.32	6.70	4.53	8.36
BI Rate (End of period)	% p.a.	5.75	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75
Government Budget Surplus (Deficit)	% PDB	(1.8)	(2.5)	(2.3)	-	-	-	-
Jakarta Composite Index (End of Period)	Poin	4,317	4,274	5,227	4,768	4,879	5,138	5,227
Rank of Moody's - Long Term Foreign Currency		Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3	Baa3

Economic Projection for 2015

**GDP
Growth**

5.21%
YoY

Inflation **4.57%**
YoY

**BI
Rate**

7.50% - 7.75%

**Rupiah
against
USD**

Rp 13,000/USD

Economic Turmoil During Election Year

General election was the main theme that affected Indonesia's economic activities throughout 2014. This has been reflected by the fluctuating flow of funds in the capital markets with each change in the country's political situation. The emergence of the term "Jokowi Effect," which describes the positive sentiment of portfolio investors against economic outlook, absorbed foreign funds in the amount of US\$23.4 billion to the securities market.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was stagnant, with many foreign investors choosing the "wait and see" approach when it came to Indonesia's political developments and the direction of the new government. The Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) recorded Investment Commitments of US\$28.5 billion over the past two years, a decrease from the cumulative growth of 14 percent per year in the period of 2008-2013. However, the actual disbursement of direct foreign investment increased by 18 percents to US\$22.3 billion, given that large-scale liquefaction has been gradual in nature.

The amount of direct investment and portfolio investment compensated for the current account deficit, and decreased the volatility of the country's currency. The rupiah weakened from Rp 12,189/US\$ in 2013 to Rp 12,440/US\$. It should be noted that this relatively slight decrease occurred at a time when the US dollar was gaining against nearly all other global currencies. Moreover, considering the exchange rates of the various currencies that belong to Indonesia's major trading partners; the Rupiah was quite steady with an average devaluation of 13.3% during the year.

Strengthening the Banking Structure and Productivity

Overall, the banking industry delivered a solid performance despite the sizable decline in industry earnings from 14.9% in 2013 to 5.1% in 2014. This was partly due to the slower growth of financing, the adjustment of financing rate to the higher BI benchmark rate (BI Rate), and increasingly depressed Net Interest Margin (NIM). The ratio of Operational Expenses to Operational Income (BOPO) and Non Performing Loan (NPL) began to show encouraging signs as a result of the economic slowdown and external

pressure of recent years. Liquidity became the banking sector's key focus in 2014, where high interest rates caused high absorption of third party funds but slower growth of financing. As a result, Loan to Deposit (LDR) ratio was maintained at 89.3%. Other key indicators such as Return on Assets (ROA) and Capital Adequacy Ratio were stable, which shows strong resistance to global and domestic pressures.

INDONESIAN BANKING PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND POSITION OF THE COMPANY

(Rp trilliomn, ratio dalam %)

UNIT	2012		2013		2014		Change in 2012-2013 (%)		Change in 2013-2014 (%)	
	Banking Industry	The Company	Banking Industry	The Company	Banking Industry	The Company	Banking Industry	The Company	Banking Industry	The Company
Asset	4,263	197	4,954	219	5,615	233	16.2	10.9	13.3	6.5
Loan Disbursed	2,708	145	3,293	157	3,674	176	21.6	8.0	11.6	12.4
Customer Fund	3,225	151	3,664	164	4,114	175	13.6	8.4	12.3	6.7
Checking Account and Saving Account	1,844	66	2,059	72	2,174	78	11.7	9.7	5.6	8.8
Equity	525	23	623	26	722	28	18.5	14.3	16.0	9.9
Net Income	93	4	107	4	112	2	14.9	1.1	5.1	(45.4)
Net Interest Margin	5.5	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.2	5.4	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.7)	0.0
ROA	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	1.4	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(1.3)
Operasional BOPO Ratio	61.6	71.7	59.9	73.8	61.4	87.9	(1.7)	2.1	1.5	14.1
Loan to Deposit Ratio	84.0	95.0	89.9	94.5	89.3	99.5	5.9	(0.6)	(0.6)	5.0
Non Performing Loan	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	3.9	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.4	1.7
CAR	17.4	15.2	18.1	15.4	19.6	15.6	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.2

Indonesia's banking industry faced many challenges in 2014 due to the global economic slowdown. This was compounded by the higher Bank Indonesia benchmark rate (BI Rate), and the declining quality of loans disbursed to certain sectors of the economy that corresponded with the decreased prices of commodities such as coal, rubber and palm oil. Due to this state of affairs, as well as tough macro-economic conditions, banks were more cautious in disbursing loans.

The precautionary approach of the banking industry caused loan growth to decrease from 21.6% in 2013 to 11.6% in 2014. The year 2014 marked the slowest loan growth rate since 2010. This decrease was followed by a slowdown in customer deposits due to the tightening of liquidity in the market, which increased by just 12.3%, down from 13.6% in 2013.

Despite the less than favorable conditions in Indonesia's banking industry, the Bank managed to disburse loans of Rp 176,4 trillion, up by 12.4% from Rp 157,0 trillion in the previous year. This figure is higher than the banking industry average of 11.6%. The Bank's third party funds increased by 6.7% to Rp174.7 trillion, and by 8.8% in CASA. The increase in CASA was above the 5.6% average increase within the banking industry (2013: 11.7%).

The Bank was able to adapt to the pressure on net interest margins within the banking industry that was recorded at 4.2% in 2014, a decrease from 4.9% in 2013 due to the tightening of liquidity in the market. The Bank maintained its net interest margin at 5.4%, an increase of 2 bps from 5.3% in 2013. This achievement was in line with the Bank's effort to undertake a number of initiatives, including price adjustment for rupiah-denominated loans and an increase in the amount of low-cost funds.

Business and Operations Report



Consumer Banking

Various initiatives and innovations were initiated in the area of Consumer Banking with the support of the latest digital technology, as well as cross selling efforts to improve service quality and offer one-stop service through branchless banking.

Mortgages

CIMB Niaga is the fifth largest provider of mortgages in Indonesia. The year 2014 was a challenging one for CIMB Niaga due to more stringent loan to value (LTV) ratio of 70% for a house of 70m² or bigger. The year also saw an increase in interest rates and tighter liquidity.

In response to this, and the increasing competition in the area of mortgages, CIMB Niaga focused on speeding up its processes, and on its flagship product KPR X-Tra Manfaat. One significant improvement in the banking process has been supported by new technology that allows credit approval in less than 10 minutes, via a loan tablet. The tablet enables the CIMB Niaga sales team to provide immediate information about mortgage products, installment simulations, as well as an online application process. From the mortgage product point of view, CIMB Niaga has been promoting X-Tra Manfaat, a mortgage that can be linked to up to 9 saving accounts of each customer. The balance of saving accounts can be used to reduce mortgage interest expenses, thus leading to a faster settlement of mortgage.

In an effort to increase its mortgage brand awareness, CIMB Niaga ran a number of promotional activities in 2014, including the home exhibition “Kampoeng Halaman,” which attracted 25 leading developers from 10 cities. The exhibition was held from 16 to 19 of October in Balikpapan, which is known as the “oil city” and has vast growth potential.

In addition, a series of customer gatherings and developer/property agent gatherings were held in 12 cities. The gatherings not only strengthened the Bank’s relationship with its customers and partners but also contributed to its sales growth.

CIMB Niaga’s mortgage department continued to perform well in 2014, as evidenced by the number of awards received by the bank from various institutions, namely:

1. Property & Bank
2. Property Indonesia
3. Property& The City
4. Mark Plus Inc
5. Residence Indonesia
6. Rekor Bisnis
7. Housing Estate

In an effort to expand its market share, CIMB Niaga’s mortgage department has strengthened the Bank’s cooperation with home developers. The year 2014 saw a significant improvement in the Bank’s cooperation with key partner developers through signing of cooperation agreements, and joint promotions and events.



In 2014, CIMB Niaga’s mortgage department made improvements that have resulted in faster credit approval.

In 2015, CIMB Niaga’s mortgage department will continue to strengthen the Bank’s relationship with home developers, keep interest rates competitive and speed up credit application approval.

Auto Loans

After CIMB Niaga’s mortgage business, the auto loan business (KPM) is the second biggest segment that has contributed significantly to Bank’s consumer loan portfolio.

CIMB Niaga disburses both direct and indirect financing for motor vehicle ownership (KPM). Direct financing is disbursed through branch offices, while indirect financing is channeled via the Bank’s two subsidiaries, PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF) and PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance (KITAF), as well as through joint financing with other multi-finance companies.

In 2014, the auto loan business felt the impact of minimum down payment regulation. Nevertheless, CIMB Niaga was able to maintain its overall auto loan portfolio, which by the end of 2014 reached Rp12.2 trillion, an increase of approximately 4.3% from the previous year’s figure.

In 2014, the Bank made efforts to grow its auto loan business. Not only did the Bank continue to strengthen cooperation with automotive dealers, it also implemented a cross-selling strategy that has contributed significantly to business growth.

In 2015, CIMB Niaga is planning to speed up its credit application process, expand its marketing reach to the Eastern parts of Indonesia, and continue to strengthen partnerships with automotive dealers/showrooms as well as internal cross-selling to the customer.

Personal Loans

The personal loan business demonstrated outstanding performance in 2014, growing by 37.3% from 2013. This achievement was complemented by sound credit quality with an NPL level of 1.56% at the end of the year.

The Bank’s cross-selling strategy, which targets the salaried segments, has proven effective in improving both the performance and quality of CIMB Niaga’s personal loan portfolio. Customers with a good credit rating have been taking out loans under this initiative since 2013.

CIMB Niaga branches have been offering personal loans to employees of corporations that already have an existing relationship with the Bank.

In 2015, the bank is planning to implement a faster credit application process and a risk-based interest rate to gain larger market share and improve performance.

Cross-Selling

CIMB Niaga Consumer Banking Unit conducts cross-selling activities through building cooperation with the Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking & MSME Units. One of the products that is a result of cross selling is CIMB@Work, which targets the salaried market.

In 2014, CIMB Niaga focused on expanding CIMB@Work by offering loan products and payroll services. One of the services offered is the Company Benefit Program (CBP), which is a financing model linked to benefit programs or subsidies from the companies the employees work at. This service is supported by the e-channel that connects the Company with corporate customers who use CIMB@Work.

One of the services offered by CIMB@Work is the House Ownership Program (HOP), which offers convenient mortgages to the employees of CIMB@Work's corporate clients. The enactment of the new Loan-to-Value (LTV) regulation for purchase of houses on credit in 2013 resulted in the weakening performance of HOP in 2014. However, as our corporate customers managed to adapt the regulations internally, we are expecting to see the market return to normal, or even improve, in 2015.

The cross-selling strategy in 2014 focused on ensuring an increase in customer savings; encouraging the use of debit cards with the aim of increasing transaction volume to contribute positively to the Company's fee-based income; and acquiring a large number of new savings account customers through telesales.



Insurance

Bancassurance is one source of CIMB Niaga's fee-based income, which is derived from the sale of insurance products and life insurance in collaboration with partners, including CIMB Sun Life, a subsidiary of CIMB Niaga. Insurance products offered by CIMB Niaga relate to the Bank's mortgage and auto loans. Bancassurance supports CIMB Niaga's One Stop Banking services.

In 2014, CIMB Niaga's mortgages and auto loans decreased due to OJK's new regulations, which set upper and lower limits on insurance premiums, and regulate insurance premiums by regions. The new regulations caused fee income from bancassurance to decline by 43.2% in 2014 from the previous year.

CIMB Niaga managed to maintain its insurance policy sales and income from insurance premiums in 2014. In fact, the productivity of the Bank's telemarketing section increased by 70% from 2013. CIMB Niaga attributes this increase to the comprehensive training it offered its 1,920 frontline sales employees at its branch offices.

This achievement goes hand in hand with the Bank's efforts to educate the public about the importance of bancassurance products, which offer protection to customers while giving optimal return on their investment. In 2014, CIMB Niaga held as many as 117 events for its customers in order to market its bancassurance products.

Debit and Credit Cards

CIMB Niaga continues to provide convenience to customers while they go about their daily activities through its debit and credit card services. By the end of 2014, CIMB Niaga offered 9 types of credit cards, including: Classic, Gold, Gold Sharia, Platinum, Ultimate, Infinite, World and Corporate. This allowed the Bank to reach customer segments with varying needs and preferences.

In 2014, CIMB Niaga focused on building the foundations for a future expansion of its credit card business through co-branding. A number of new credit card products were launched during the year, including CIMB Air Asia BIG Card, a result of the Bank's cooperation with Air Asia. Air Asia BIG Card offers variety of benefits such as free annual fee, triple BIG points, 0% installment and promotional programs for AirAsia free tickets. In addition, CIMB Niaga also engaged with JCB; a Japanese credit card principal in launch the JCB Ultimate credit card, which targets the premium customer segment.

At the end of 2014, CIMB Niaga ranked as the 4th biggest credit card issuer, gaining a market share of 11.1%. The number of credit cards issued grew by 11.4% to approximately 1.8 million cards, with total sales volume up by 21.1% from the previous year to Rp18.6 trillion. The total outstanding credit card balance was Rp5.3 trillion. Non-Performing Loans (NPL) reached 1.2%, still well below the industry average of 1.9%, which indicates the quality of the Bank's credit card loans.

CIMB Niaga's debit cards remained one of the customers' favorite means of making daily payments. The main benefit of the Bank's debit cards is easy access to funds through the national and international ATM network. Customers with debit cards can also enjoyed a number of promotional programs and attractive offers from the Bank's various merchant partners .

In 2014, for example, CIMB Niaga teamed up with Hypermart, Lottemart, Cinema XXI Century and other prominent outlets to provide more benefits for CIMB Niaga's debit cardholders.

In 2014, CIMB Niaga continued to improve its debit card capabilities in response to the growing trend of online shopping. One of the Bank's initiatives involved a one-time password that will be sent to customer's phone number to provide extra security for online shopping.

As of the end of 2014, the number of CIMB Niaga debit cards reached more than 2.5 million, an increase of 13% from the previous year. The volume of transactions made with CIMB Niaga debit cards grew by 40.3% to Rp3.1 trillion in 2014.

Both the credit card and debit card business segments still have a lot of potential for growth, given that consumer spending remains one of the key drivers of Indonesia's economy and the number of people in the productive age bracket is continually increasing. Bank Indonesia has issued regulations relating to the tightening of credit card ownership and obligations associated with using a PIN (Personal Identification Number) on credit card transactions, but those are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's credit card business.

In 2015, CIMB Niaga plans to continue marketing its credit and debit cards. The Bank's particular target segment will be young cardholders who are increasingly reliant on speed and mobility when conducting their daily activities.



CIMB Niaga Preferred, Private Banking & Wealth Management

CIMB Niaga Preferred, Private Banking & Wealth Management (PPWM) Unit provides specialized banking services for individual customers with assets exceeding a specified amount. The growth of mid and upper income classes in Indonesia in recent years has given CIMB Niaga PPWM an opportunity to increase its business volume.

CIMB Niaga PPWM offers a diverse range of wealth management products such as, treasury products that consist of foreign exchange, strike currency, market linked deposits, swap depot and bonds, as well as mutual fund products and bancassurance products. These products are designed to meet the needs of customers who seek to develop and protect their assets, thus securing their financial future.

To encourage business growth, CIMB Niaga began implementing a segmentation strategy in 2014. The strategy is based on CIMB Niaga's ability to identify and approach prospective customers in the mid-upper segment through the Bank's existing service channels.

In addition, CIMB PPWM has continued to focus on the development of human resources. Capacity building is important given that any of the Bank's interaction with customers should be tailored to meet each their preferences and lifestyle. The capacity of human resources should be enhanced through regular training sessions for Relationship Manager related to product knowledge and risk management, as well as professional certification according to identified needs.

In 2014, customer fund under CIMB Preferred and CIMB Private Banking grew by 9.3% to Rp63.7 trillion. CIMB Niaga PPWM business contributed a fee income of Rp631 billion for the year.



Andy Adrian
Commercial Director
AirAsia Indonesia

I have been a holder of CIMB Niaga Credit Card for more than 15 years. I have a job that demands me to travel frequently, both within the country and overseas. Every time I travel abroad I frequently use my CIMB Niaga Credit Card to support my work activities for its competitive exchange rates. In addition, as a customer of Bank CIMB Niaga I also have another benefit for not being charged for cash withdrawals at local ATMs in other countries, especially in Asia. As someone whose work demands him to travel on very short notice, I often have no time to find a money changer to exchange money, and therefore find this services offered by CIMB Niaga very helpful for it is very easy and efficient. On the other hand, CIMB Niaga Credit Card also offers a variety of attractive programs such as installments at various merchants and special discounts at certain restaurants, which I usually enjoy with my family during weekends.

I became a customer of CIMB Niaga when I was still a teenager years more than 25 years ago. For my banking needs, I was looking for a simple and fast one. I chose CIMB Niaga due to the proximity of its branch office to where I would have my activities. But, I later found it hard to change my bank because CIMB Niaga not only meets my criteria for simple and quick services but offers excellent services in more personalized manner. Going forward, I hope that CIMB Niaga will continue to be better by delivering new innovations for each of its program, stay out of the box while still laying top priority on excellent services.

Savings Products

CIMB Niaga's savings products for individual customers continued to show encouraging performance with a growth of 11.2% in 2014 from the previous year. This growth demonstrates the success of CIMB Niaga's focus on increasing the number of savings products and the number of transactions. The Bank has been successful in encouraging saving habits among customers by offering features that are designed to meet customers' needs and by running attractive promotional activities. Growth of savings products continues to be supported by cross selling efforts across CIMB Niaga's distribution channels.

In 2014, CIMB Niaga introduced a number of new savings products, including those that have been repackaged, such as CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers, IDR and USD Business Savings, On Account and Tabungan Pendidikan Xtra. These products have added to the variety of options offered by the Bank to meet the needs of various consumer segments.

CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers

CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers is a saving product launched in January 2014 in collaboration with Hypermart. CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers' customers can enjoy numerous benefits such as cash back promos of up to 10%, cash back/discounts from other merchants too, an interest rate of up to 2% per annum, free administration fee, customer passbook with transaction details, and easy transactions via CIMB Clicks and Go Mobile. In order to support CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers, a series of promotional programs were launched – ranging from special cash backs in the month of Ramadhan to a lucky draw program for the period of October 1 to December 31, 2014, with a grand prize of Rp10 million and monthly prizes of Rp1 million.

By the end of 2014, the total number of CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers accounts reached 70,763 with total funds of Rp394 billion.

Business Savings for Individual Customers

In March 2014, CIMB Niaga launched its IDR Business Savings product for individual customers. IDR Business Savings attracted 1,966 account holders who generated a total fund of Rp808 billion by the end of 2014.

IDR Business Savings offers many benefits that the Bank's customers can use to support their business activities, including: competitive interest rates, auto sweeping, free text notification, free domestic transfers over the counter, CIMB Clicks & Go Mobile facilities and cash pick-up services, as well as printed details of transactions. In addition, account holders are able to enjoy Poin Xtra, which are reward points gained through an increase in balance and the number of transactions that can be used when shopping and dining at selected merchants.

Following the success of IDR Business Saving, CIMB Niaga launched USD Business Savings in October 2014.

Tabungan Pendidikan Xtra

Tabungan Pendidikan Xtra was launched in April 2014 and attracted 712 accounts with a total fund of Rp14 billion by the end of the year. The program achieved this impressive figure by offering a variety of benefits, including: five-time monthly deposits cash guarantee, educational guarantee of one-time monthly deposits, both of which could be claimed if the specified risks befall on a customer and the customer will receive it every month according to the tenor he or she has selected. Other benefits of Tabungan Pendidikan Xtra include interest rates of up to 5% per annum and free insurance premiums.

ON Account

Another convenience offered by CIMB Niaga for individual customers is the On Account, which has been officially re-launched in August 2014. ON Account offers easy account opening, queue-free services and other simplified account-related processes. In addition, ON Account also offers other benefits such as competitive interest rates, Poin Xtra, no administration fee in order to promote the Bank to the public.

Towards the end of the year, a special event for bloggers received very positive response from prospects and customers. The event, which promoted ON Account, attracted new customers, bringing the total number of accounts for this product to 7,216 with a volume of Rp132.5 billion by the end of 2014.

Branch Office Network

CIMB Niaga's total banking transactions experienced a significant increase of 21.9% in 2014. This increase was supported by transactions made through branchless banking channels. There was also a decrease in the number of transactions made at branch offices. This corresponds with the trend in today's banking market, where more and more customers are given more transaction options without having to visit branch offices.

It is an undeniable fact that the physical presence of a branch office is necessary as a number of banking services still require direct interaction between customers and bank officers, for instance check-cashing and purchase of mutual fund products.

As a result of this, CIMB Niaga has implemented a strategy to optimize branch performance. Other steps taken have included: selectively opening branches in locations with attractive business potential, branch relocations and closing of branches that have shown underperformance. During 2014, CIMB Niaga opened 5 branches, relocated 11 conventional and sharia branches, and closed 15 branches.

In addition, the Bank has shown its innovativeness by launching alternative branch models such as Mobile Cash units, and Digital Lounge, which operate in strategically located shopping centers and offices. Such branches have longer operating hours and are open during weekends when possible. By the end of 2014, there were 20 Mobile Cash branches and 21 Digital Lounges ready to serve visitors in malls and office buildings.

By the end of 2014, CIMB Niaga had 568 network branches equipped with 3,272 ATM units and 666 CDM units throughout Indonesia. The Company had 30 sharia branches, supported by 527 branches that function as Sharia Office Channeling, as well as 92 branch offices that function as Rahn pawn outlets.

Service Quality

CIMB Niaga knows that quality service is one of the keys to always staying ahead of the increasingly tough competition in the banking industry. Therefore, CIMB Niaga seeks to improve the quality of service on an ongoing basis, with an intense focus on customer experience. The goal is to not only provide services that can meet the needs of customers, but also provide banking experience that exceeds their expectations.



CIMB Niaga regularly measures important service indicators that directly impact the customer banking experience, always listens to customer feedback through customer satisfaction surveys, actively monitors customer complaints, and evaluates the customer experience on products, service or promotion programs the Bank has offered.

Based on the findings, CIMB Niaga then made improvements and enhancement at all of its customer's touch points, both related to the aspect of people, product and infrastructure. Initiatives undertaken include policy renewal and process improvements related to transaction flow, and renewing support system. From the aspect of people, CIMB Niaga regularly motivates and provides training programs for branch employees on Security, Customer Service, Teller and for Supervisors at branches. The trainings given include: trainings for service skills, service mindset and service motivation.

In 2014, customers of CIMB Niaga especially those who come to the branch office, can enjoy improved quality of service and enhance their banking experience. For example, queuing has been better managed so more than 80% visiting customers only have to wait 8 minutes before one of the tellers serves them and only 15 minutes to be served by Customer service staff. Following the implementation of formless transactions for cash deposits, cash withdrawal, and transfer transaction, customers now no longer have to fill out transaction form before confronting the teller counters for their transaction purposes.

Customer Service staffs (CS) have now been equipped with iPad device for displaying digital brochure that contains complete information about products and services offered by CIMB Niaga for a more interactive customer experience. As soon as they receive services from the CS staffs or tellers, customers can quickly give inputs on the quality of services provided by using the Customer Feedback System that are now available at more than 300 branches of CIMB Niaga. In 2014, more than 97% of customers visiting the Bank's branches and captured via CFS say they are satisfied with the CS or Teller services.

CIMB Niaga's quality of service is reflected not only in internal assessment, but also in the Company's achievements in a number of annual events on Service Quality organized by independent external groups. CIMB Niaga Syariah Banking earned an award in the WOW Service Excellence Award 2014 held by Markplus Insight in Surabaya. CIMB Niaga retained its position as one of the Big 10 banks in Monitoring Service Excellence (BSEM) 2014 organized by Marketing Research Indonesia (MRI), and currently ranked 8th in the category of Conventional Banking and 3rd in the category of Sharia Banking. Besides from MRI, CIMB Niaga received also Service Experience Excellence Award 2014 for Regular Banking from Carre – Center for Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty. For its credit card, CIMB Niaga was awarded "Service Quality Award 2014 for Platinum Credit Card" held by Carre – Center for Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty.



Management of Customer Complaints

CIMB Niaga has a customer Care unit in charge of ensuring customer complaints are handled and managed properly and in accordance with the provision of Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority. Currently customer complaints are handled through various channels such as branches, phone banking as well as the media. As an alternative, CIMB Niaga has opened up digital channels for customers to file complaints via social media accounts Facebook and Twitter.

In terms of handling customer complaints, CIMB Niaga regularly conducts surveys on customers in order to measure the level of their satisfaction on the way their complaints are handled. This initiative helps us understand the pattern of how complaints should be handled to enhance customer satisfaction.

Customer feedback received during customer satisfaction surveys for complaint handling is followed up in order to improve our service quality. One follow-up is reviewing the time needed to handle complaints and to make a standardized process that allows efficient handling. CIMB Niaga is able to manage the quality of complaint settlement in accordance with customer expectations with a comprehensive system and monitoring of customer complaints, quick settlement and time efficiency in complaint settlement, CIMB Niaga can manage the quality of complaints.

As a public entity, CIMB Niaga has been active in Banking Mediation Working Group in collaboration with Bank Indonesia and OJK with other banks incorporated therein, in organizing consumer education programs, either in the form of seminars on banking and other activities.

In addition, customer complaint handling has been adjusted to the new regulations issued by the newly established OJK. CIMB Niaga has also announced its commitment to align its business strategies with efforts of customer protection that have been specified in POJK No. 1 of 2013 to further enhance comfort and confidence on the part of CIMB Niaga customers and improve the Bank's performance.

Branchless Banking

CIMB Niaga is one of the leading banks in Indonesia that continue to encourage the concept of branchless banking. This can be seen, among others, from the increasing portion of the total transactions made through CIMB Niaga's branchless banking services in recent years. In 2014, 121 million or 85% out of a total of 146 million customer financial

transactions were made through branchless banking transactions, while the rest were through branch office transactions. In the prior year, the portion of branchless banking transactions was 78%.

CIMB Niaga has develop a platform of comprehensive branchless banking services, ranging from ATM services, internet banking and mobile banking such as CIMB Clicks and Go Mobile, to its latest service Rekening Ponsel and Digital Lounge.

Rekening Ponsel marked CIMB Niaga's revolutionary effort in the development of e-channel banking, and in particular in support of financial inclusion program of Bank Indonesia in order to expand access to banking and financial services for the entire community, including those who are not bank customers. Users of this mobile wallet technology can enjoy a variety of CIMB Niaga banking services through their mobile phone number, with out having to open a bank account. Introduced in March 2013, the number of users of Mobile Account has increased to approximately 674 thousand by the end of 2014.

CIMB Niaga Clicks and Go Mobile services continued to show encouraging growth. In 2014, the number of CIMB Click users increased 30.4% from the previous year to about 1,012 customers, with the number of transaction, both financial and non-financial, reaching 138.2 million, compared to 106.7 million transactions in 2013.

Go Mobile products in particular recorded significant growth in 2014, with an increase of respectively 58.6% and 79.2% in terms of number of users and transactions compared to the previous year.

CIMB Niaga continued to expand its ATM and CDM (Cash Deposit Machine) networks as an easy way for customers to make banking transactions, including cash withdrawals and deposits. At the end of 2014, CIMB Niaga had 3,272 ATM units with an addition of 316 new units, and 666 CDM units, with the addition of 186 new units.

Digital Service Lounge is another initiative done by CIMB Niaga to support the development strategy of Digital Consumer Banking. In 2014 alone, CIMB Niaga opened 8 new branches of Digital Lounges in major cities such as Jakarta, Medan, Solo, Surabaya, and Denpasar, which added to 21 branches of Digital Lounges in total.

Branchless banking platform at CIMB Niaga is supported by the Phone Banking service that can be reached 24/7 by dialing 14041, or 500 800 for CIMB Niaga Preferred customers.

In the future, CIMB Niaga will continue to develop branchless banking services in order to attain the goal of becoming a leader in digital banking services and support the vision of becoming a "Trusted Bank".

2015 Planning

CIMB Niaga has set a series of strategic priorities for 2015 in order to boost the performance of Consumer Banking. Growth in fund of savings products will be one of the priorities in order to obtain low-cost funds and increase the share of funds in saving and checking accounts (CASA). CIMB Niaga will continue to encourage consumer loan more aggressively, especially for mortgage, auto loan and credit card.

In the Mortgage business, CIMB Niaga will continue to strengthen relationships with home developers, keep interest rate competitive, and increase speed mortgage application process. In the auto loan business, CIMB Niaga will speed up the process of credit application, expand marketing reach to the eastern part of Indonesia, and continue to strengthen relationship with automotive dealers/showrooms besides encouraging internal cross-selling to the customer.

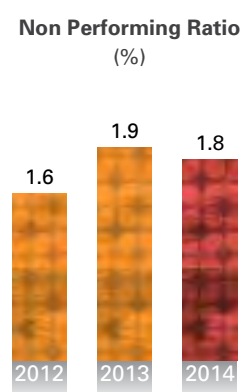
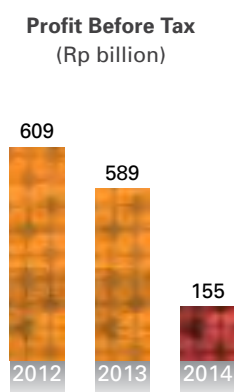
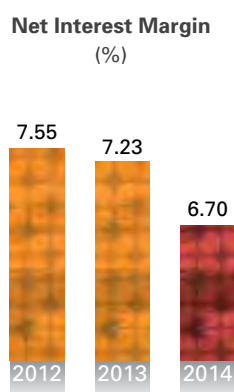
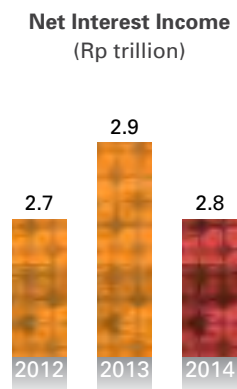
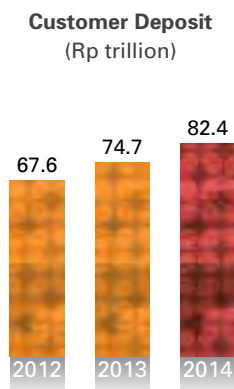
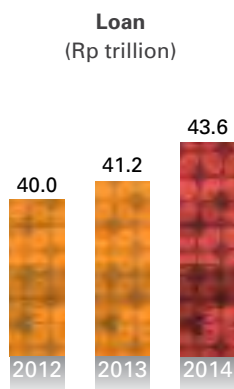
For 2015, CIMB Niaga has planned to continue to make innovations in credit and debit card products, with a particular target segment market of younger cardholders who are becoming more reliant on speed and mobility in their daily activities.

Bancassurance business growth will be set in motion in 2015 by increasing the number of active sales, and by making use of the scheme for cross-selling and up-selling in order to provide comprehensive protection to customers. CIMB Niaga has introduced and implemented insurance rating scale based on the level of service by providing programs that fit the needs of each customer segment.

To further support the development of bancassurance business, CIMB Niaga is finalizing plans to establish a subsidiary in the general insurance sector, which is expected to be implemented in 2015.

In the future CIMB Niaga will continue to invest in the development of branchless banking services, in order to achieve the goal of becoming the leader in digital services. Development of branchless banking services will also be increasingly relied upon as an alternative to acquire new customers and expand customer base.

Consumer Banking Financial Review



* excluding subsidiaries

During 2014, Consumer Banking posted profit before tax of Rp 155 billion (2013; Rp 531 billion). However, that figure decreased 70.8% when compared with the pre-tax profit in the previous year, mainly due to the increase of 11.7% in operating expenses.

Despite the increase, Consumer Banking recorded a rise in interest rate income of 6.7% to Rp 5.3 trillion, from Rp 5.0 trillion a year earlier. In addition, non-interest operating income grew 1.6% supported by revenue growth related to credit/debit cards that increased 34.1%

CONSUMER LOAN (Rp trillion)	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
Unsecured Loan	0.9	1.6	2.2	72.5	37.3
Credit Card	3.6	4.1	5.3	12.0	29.3
Indirect Auto Loan	11.0	9.4	10.4	(14.6)	11.5
Direct Auto Lon	2.4	2.3	1.8	6.3	5.2
Personal Loan	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	(4.3)
Mortgage	20.7	22.4	22.5	8.4	0.4
Total	40.0	41.2	43.6	3.0	5.8

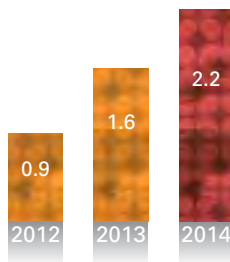
Consumer Banking distributed a total loan of Rp 43.6 trillion, an increase of 5.8% from with last year's record of Rp 41.2 trillion.

Unsecured Loan

Unsecured loan recorded the highest growth of 37.3% to Rp 2.2 trillion when compared to the previous year (2013: 1.6 trillion).

To attract more customers, the company offers products such as X-TRA Dana, which is cash loan that requires no collateral to meet customer needs such as home renovation, education, and wedding or vacation purposes. Customers can borrow up to Rp 200 million at maximum with a tenor of 4 years.

Unsecured Loan
(Rp trillion)

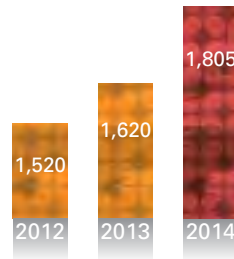


Credit Card

Credit Card recorded a growth of 29.3% to Rp 5.3 trillion when compared to last year's acquisition amounting to Rp 4.1 trillion. This growth was in line with the increased number of credit cards of 1.8 million cards during 2014, growing 11.4% from the number of cards in circulation in the prior year (2013: 1.6 million cards).

During 2014, the company issued more attractive products and programs that included Air Asia Big Card program. One benefits offered for holders of Air Asia Big Card is an opportunity to have vacation for no charge. Each transaction made with the card will earn the cardholder some rewards that can be exchanged with the selection of Air Asia products like airplane tickets, and other ancillaries (food, beverages and luggage). These benefits have earned Air Asia Big Cards "The Most Rewarding Credit Card" title.

Credit Card
(thousand)



Consumer banking managed to keep a healthier quality of loan with a lower non-performing loan of 1.8% in 2014 from the prior year's 1.9%.

The customer fund in Consumer Banking grew 10.2% from Rp 74.7 trillion in 2013 to Rp 82.4 trillion in 2014. The increase in was mainly driven by a growth of 10.9% in savings products to Rp 37.9 trillion and a growth of 9.5% in time deposit products to Rp 42.5 from the previous year. These growths were achieved thanks to the many innovations CIMB Niaga introduced for it customer savings products.

During 2014 Consumer Banking posted profit before tax of Rp 155 billion (2013: Rp 589 billion). Profit before tax decreased 73.7% when compared with that earned in the previous year, mainly due to an increase of 13.6% in operating expenses.

Despite the increase in operating expenses, non-interest operating income grew 1.5% supported by revenue growth in credit/debit cards, which increased 17.3%.

Business and Operations Report





Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

In order to improve services for micro, small, and medium enterprises, CIMB Niaga continues to distribute financing to the MSME sector as an effort to drive growth in the Indonesia's economy.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are an important part of the Indonesian economic structure. This is due to the increasingly important role the sector plays in supporting economic growth and job creation. In addition, this sector has proven resilient under severe conditions of national and global economic recession. To that end, the Government of Indonesia has encouraged wider and easier access to financing for the MSME sector to drive the Indonesia's economy in line with the government. Bank Indonesia issued regulation No.14/22 / PBI / 2012 which requires Bank to channel 20% of distributed loans to the SME sector.

Although this regulation will be phased gradually, CIMB Niaga has since 2014 responded to this regulation by establishing the MSME Directorate (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) that focuses on providing financial services to the SME sector. MSME Directorate consists of SME Banking, Micro Linkage and Micro Laju. This step was furthered in 2014 with the establishment of the Sub Directorate of Pension Business that helps pensioners to stay productive and run business with financial support from CIMB Niaga. Currently, the total of financing portfolio in the SME sector provided by CIMB Niaga represents approximately 19.8% of the entire financing disbursed by the Bank.

Directorate Name Change

In 2014, there were some changes in the naming of the Directorate of MSME. The Directorate of SMME name was changed to the Directorate of MSME, while the Sub-Directorate of Commercial Linkage was changed too Sub-Directorate Micro Linkage. These changes were done in accordance with the order of markets served and to sharpen the focus of the business and create uniformity in the Bank's internal terminology.

In general, the performance of the MSME Directorate throughout 2014 recorded an increase in loan disbursed by 12.2% to Rp 34.9 trillion with an NPL ratio of 2.4%. MSME third party funds reached Rp 33.1 trillion, an increase of 1.7% from the previous year.

As a result of this hard work, CIMB Niaga was named as the 10 Banks that had the greatest commitment in supporting SME business during "Ide bisnis Choice Award 2014" event held by Ide bisnis Magazine.

Micro Banking

CIMB Niaga initiated two approaches in serving the micro market. The first approach is indirect through strategic partnerships. This strategy was selected to better identify potential micro markets with diverse business while utilizing the existence of strategic partners considered capable of helping the growth of the micro business segment in the future. Business management in the form of this partnership is supervised by the Micro Linkage unit.

Meanwhile, the Directorate of MSME has initiated a direct approach to targeted micro markets. Through this approach, the MSME Directorate provides direct financing to micro-entrepreneurs through Mikro Laju outlets managed by the Bank. The management of direct micro financing is supervised by the Micro Laju Unit.

Micro Linkage

In disbursing loans, the Micro Linkage unit works closely with strategic partners depending on the market segment being financed. One example of a business models that have been applied successfully under this scheme is financing to palm farmers / plasma (end user).

In disbursing financing to the farmers, Micro Linkage unit selects KUD (Village Units of Cooperatives and Plantation Corporation (as the Core Companies) as partners. Through these cooperatives, farmers will receive loans from CIMB Niaga Bank they can use to open and grow palm oil plants, and sell the harvest to plantation companies.

Other types of partners selected by the MSME Directorate are financial institutions including the Regional Development Banks (BPD), rural banks (BPR) and Cooperatives. Meanwhile, the end users who are financed by CIMB Niaga are customers/debtor of BPD and BPR, as well as members of the Cooperatives. These partners are appointed as agents of the Bank with different roles as marketing agent, collecting agent and security agent.

Micro Linkage also offers financing to the retirees for multipurpose needs. This is done through cooperation with POSINDO which helps CIMB Niaga in deducting pension money of the retirees as a source of credit payments. Looking forward, financing in this sector will continue to be developed both in terms of volume and cooperation. It started with the strategic measures undertaken in 2013, in which CIMB Niaga collaborate with Taspem and Asabri as partners in the payment of pension for retired civil servants and military and police officers.

For the Micro Linkage unit, one of the biggest challenges successfully overcome in this tight financial environment is how to anticipate lower volume of financing due to slowdown in some economic sectors. The unit answered this challenge y continuing to monitor and conduct more in-depth analysis on the quality of financing through more effective communication with selected partners. That is why Micro Linkage unit is currently focusing more on offering financing to the Bank's existing customers until signs of better Marco economic condition are identified.

As of the end of 2014, Loan disbursed in Micro Linkage had increased 12.3% to Rp 10.2 trillion with sound credit quality as evidenced by an NPL ratio of 1.1%. Micro Linkage business development is supported by 22 branches of Lending (including desk) and 5 branches of Funding spread across Indonesia, employing about 150 staffs.

Mikro Laju

Micro Laju Business unit offers direct financing. Micro Laju provides and serve the financial needs of micro entrepreneurs and help them to grow business sustainably.

Services offered include working capital loans and investment with a ceiling of up to Rp 1 billion. Other services provided by Micro Laju unit are pension benefits and loan payments to the retirees. Also available are savings and deposits with competitive interest, in accordance with the provisions of OJK. All are equipped with Sharia-based services through the Office Channeling that consists of sharia gold pawn service and Hajj Savings Plan service.

Throughout 2014, the number of Micro Laju outlets declined from 350 to 325 units. This decrease was mainly due to the efforts of the Micro Laju unit to identify areas or regions with greater business potential. Underperforming outlets will be closed or relocated to other regions that show greater potential. Therefore, the geographic movement in this business segment will still be very dynamic in the next few years in line with business progress in this particular segment.

Micro Laju has a vision "To be the Best Financial Solution Provider for Micro Entrepreneurs in Indonesia" with the motto "Growing with Trusted Friends". This vision describes a commitment to be the best companion for micro entrepreneurs in Indonesia through the offering of simplicity, speed and the opportunity to grow with CIMB Niaga.

In order to realize this commitment, Micro Laju during 2014 made improvements to allow simpler, faster and easier credit application process to meet the needs of micro and small entrepreneurs. Micro Laju has also established an SME Center that focuses on providing services according to the business potential in the operational areas of each micro business customers (eg palm plantation, local wet markets and other locations).

In addition Micro Laju has developed a model of value chain financing, by providing loans to the distributors, suppliers and customers of the Bank's existing customers. Value chain financing includes lease financing offered to tenants of stalls of large developers, to distributors of prominent consumer goods manufacturers and to sub-distributors of large distribution companies.



M. Jamil
Owner of Sandal Producer

After a couple of years working at a sandal store in one of the markets in Bogor and I started my own business in 2006 that is the business of making sandals, having that experience and strongly determined.

I had very limited capital and could only afford a small kiosk, assisted by very few employees. I have worked hard for this business and was depending largely on my own capital to live modestly with my family.

But I would often imagine of expanding further. I was thinking of a larger space with more employees and more raw materials I can produce sandals from. I dreamed that my sandal products would be distributed in a larger coverage area beyond Bogor.

Having this dream in mind, in 2009 I started my friendship with Micro Laju at Pasar Anyar Bogor, I borrowed loan in an attempt to realize my dream.

Thank God, I managed to make it happen and now have my own house, quite large factory and a warehouse that has enabled me to distribute my sandals outside the city of Bogor.

I am proud to be one of the companions of CIMB Niaga Micro Laju, and I hope the Micro Laju continues to be the best friend of micro entrepreneurs in Indonesia in the future and continue to provide ease and quick services to its customers.

In 2014 Micro Laju worked with ASABRI and TASPEN for the payment of retirement benefits at Mikro Laju's branch offices. Beneficiaries of pension fund can also apply for retirement loans for a variety of needs and starting business.

All of the above initiatives resulted in amiable condition with Micro Laju lending in 2014 showing an increase of 27.1% from the previous year, ie from Rp 2.4 trillion to Rp 3.0 trillion with sound credit quality and larger number of customers of 21,328. Customer funds reached Rp 299 billion, an increase of 25.2% from the previous year while the number of customers grew to 99,299.

All employees of Micro Laju are encouraged to instill the values of IMPACT (Discipline, Mandate, Motivation, Caring, Enthusiastic and Competent). IMPACT has a meaning that our lives should give effect to ourselves, others, the society and the country.

SME Banking

The SME unit handles customers who are small and medium entrepreneurs having businesses throughout Indonesia. In 2014, one of the breakthroughs made in this business segment is the adjustment of financing platform of financing for customers with proven record of credit and an ability to develop their business healthily. Previous studies were done before this initiative was introduced to bridge the transition process of customers whose accounts need to be

transferred to the Corporate Banking Directorate in line with their business growth and thus, greater need for financing. For the SME unit, this impacts positively as key employees handling this sort of potential customers can deepen their knowledge on the industry of each of these customers.

In 2014 the SME unit managed to achieve improved performance in terms of financing disbursed, customer deposit collected, credit quality and profitability.

In 2014, SME loans portfolio increased 10.4% to Rp 21,6 trillion with an NPL ratio of 2.7%. This increase was balanced with an increase of 6.2% in third party fund - that included CASA (Current and Savings) and Time Deposits - to Rp 1.8 trillion. Growth in customer deposit was achieved thanks to the good cooperation and strong support from the Funding, Bancassurance & Services (FBS) units under the Consumer Directorate structure as collectors of fund and the implementation of cross-selling activities between FBS and SME. The increase in third party funds in the SME unit is supported by the implementation of value chain concept for distributors and suppliers of SME borrowers.

SME Processing Center

In order to educate customers and help them to better understand the ins and out of credit application process, the SME unit has established and managed an SME Processing Center in major cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Medan and Surabaya as the pilot projects. Each SME processing center is equipped with all the supporting units involved to allow end-to-end and quick process of credit application.

CRDE (Credit Retail Decision Engine)

SME Business unit has begun to apply a scoring system of CRDE (Credit Retail Decision Engine) with a limit of Rp10 billion to answer the increasingly tough challenges in business environment. This system is capable of providing an automatic analysis on prospective financing based on historical data that have been validated. This has allowed more rapid process of credit application with equally sound credit quality.



Some improvement initiatives undertaken by the SME unit in 2014 were the development of potential areas to increase financing in SME segment and face the increasingly tough competition, which include: the development of SME organization from previously consisting of 9 areas to 12 areas, and how to meet the demand for employees with adequate quality by organizing sustainable of programs of SME Development.

SME continues to make improvements in the area of credit portfolio monitoring, internal process improvement, and early detection systems on the quality of credit on the part of debtors and system analysis of existing SME credit. Improving the quality of knowledge of SME staffs has been paid heed to by holding scheduled seminars with continuously improved training materials.

CIMB Niaga has encouraged making changes as an effort to maintain its sustainable growth, sound credit quality, reliable SME staff, which in turn will make major contribution to the debtor's business and the Indonesian business economy in general.

MSME Center

The MSME Directorate has established an MSME Center to capture any emerging financing opportunity. This MSME center will provide the entire range of SME banking services within only one branch to ensure that opportunities will not be captured by competitor banks that offer similar products or services. Currently, we have 69 MSME Centers in strategic areas, are planning to expand them more aggressively in 2015.

MSME Funding

MSME business is one of the sources of low-cost fund for CIMB Niaga. As of the end of 2014, third-party fund collected in the MSME business segment reached Rp 33,1 trillion. Compared with financing that reached Rp 34.9 trillion, this business segment has proven its resilience and capability fund its own growth.



One of the drivers of this relatively large fund was an increase in the volume of financing disbursed through value chains. The scheme encourages customers particularly those in the value chains of SME customers to require their business partners to open account at CIMB Niaga.

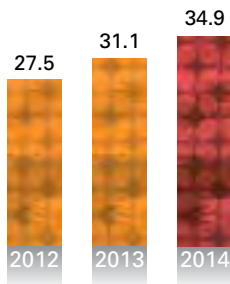
The strategy for the micro segment is similar as the Micro Laju unit requires credit applicants to open an account at CIMB Niaga. The objective is increase the account balance of micro business while monitoring the performance of micro enterprises business to which we have disbursed financing.

2015 Focus

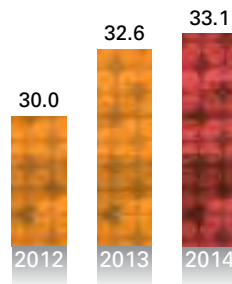
MSME Directorate will further sharpen its focus on existing customers and on products and services we have offered while monitoring developments taking place in the economy, which had been predicted to remain challenging in 2015.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Banking Financial Review

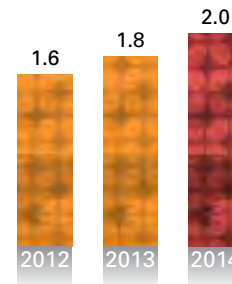
Loan
(Rp trillion)



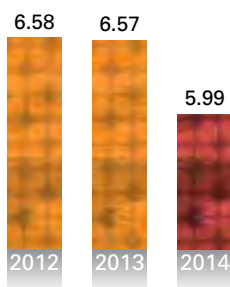
Customer Deposit
(Rp trillion)



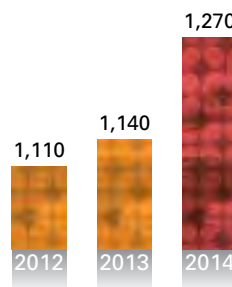
Net Interest Income
(Rp trillion)



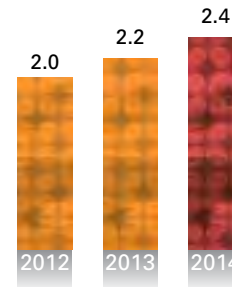
Net Interest Margin
(%)



Profit Before Tax
(Rp billion)



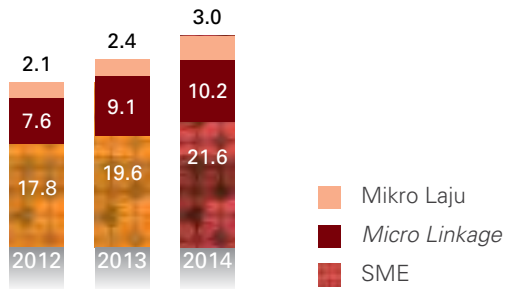
Non Performing Ratio
(%)



In terms of assets, SME banking managed to record a growth of 12.2% in financing to Rp 34.9 trillion compared with the previous year's Rp 31.1 trillion. This achievement was mainly supported by an increased amount of Rp 21.6 trillion in SME business, of Rp 10.2 trillion in Mikro Linkage and of Rp 3.0 trillion in Mikro Laju.

However, credit growth was in line with an increase of non-performing ratio, which was 2.4% in 2014, compared to 2.2% in 2013.

MSME Loan
(Rp trillion)



In terms of customer deposit, the total customer fund collected was Rp 33.1 trillion, up 1.6% when compared to Rp 32.6 trillion in 2013. Growth in customer funds was contributed by an increase of 10.9% in low-cost funds.

Banking of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) managed to increase profit before tax by 11.4% to Rp 1.3 trillion in 2014 (2013: Rp 1.1 trillion). The increase in profits before tax in 2014 was mainly contributed by an increase of 22.9% in interest income from lending to Rp 4.3 trillion (2013: Rp 3.5 trillion).



Icon Pondok Indah Branch

Business and Operations Report



Commercial Banking

With suitable fund distribution strategy and a series of pre-emptive actions, Commercial Banking was able to reduce its exposure to impaired loans, maintain the funding structure and increase low-cost funds with the support of CASA growth.

The year 2014 was a challenging period. The global economy is yet to recover from the recent slump which affected the economic performance of developing countries that constitute Indonesia's major markets, especially mining product industry. As a result, global and regional mining commodities demand levels has decreased causing global commodity prices level to decrease significantly and impacting the mining industry – and particularly the Indonesia coal industry.

The impact of the weakening coal industry has been widespread, automatically affecting the supporting industries including distribution channel, transport and logistics. This has placed Commercial Banking Division, which has been quite aggressive in disbursing financing to the coal supporting sectors during the past few years, reasonably under lots of pressure.

This unfavorable environment has been reflected in the higher number of NPL within the Commercial Banking Division, which increased from 1.95% in 2013 to 3.3% by the end of 2014. It appears that most of the NPL originated from loans disbursed to the coal-supporting sectors. The increase in NPL in coal-supporting sectors reached nearly 50%.

Nevertheless, the Commercial Banking Division was still able to identify financing prospects in other sectors that have shown potential growth. Although slightly reaching the expected target, Commercial financing grew by 5.7% to reach Rp36.1 trillion. Commercial Banking was financing prudently to sectors that potentially appeared slow down, and focusing on deepening existing customer.

Strategic Initiatives

In an effort to moderate further impact of the weakening commercial financing sectors, the Commercial Banking Division has established Asset Quality Management (AQM), a unit assigned to identify potential credit risks; monitor and analyze matters pertaining to loan quality management by business units; provides up-to-date information on the industry outlook and matters relating to regulation of loan quality (internal and external) to both the management and all business units; and simultaneously providing assistance to business units in terms of monitoring the status of debtor accounts that are experience loan impairment.

The function of AQM has been reinforced by senior and experienced employee's assignment from each business unit.

In 2014, this strategy has reduced the Bank's exposure to impaired loans by undertaking a series of pre-emptive actions that resulted in the aforementioned NPL level.

Other Strategic Initiatives

In order to prepare for the enactment of the ASEAN's free trade market policy, Commercial Banking has undertaken other strategic initiatives, including:

The Establishment of the ASEAN Business Solution

The ASEAN Business Solution is a Regional Desk specifically designed to improve support for the Bank customer's aspiration to expand into ASEAN countries. The Regional Desk is also supported by BQM Knowledge Enrichment programs designed to provide added value to business units by providing information via email: helpdesk.bqmcom@cimbniaga.co.id

In collaboration Human Resources Division, each business unit has planned and developed competency enhancement programs through training sessions on Managerial Skills, Technical Skills and Personal Development.

Another strategic step has been the separation of the Sharia Business Unit from the Commercial Banking Division in order to sharpen the focus of both segments. Even though interrelated, both units are fundamentally different and as such require a different management strategy.

Fund Raising

The unfavorable economic situation has also placed pressure on the Commercial Banking Division's fund raising activities. The competition for funds, especially low-cost funds, is becoming increasingly fierce. The cost of funds rising has increased following Central Bank's benchmark interest rate incremental yet again this year.

In anticipation to this condition, Commercial Banking Division intensified its efforts of the previous years to gather funds through CASA product bundling with Payroll, Biz Channel, Value Chain, EDC, and the activation of Operating Accounts.

The third party funds in the Commercial Banking Division totaled Rp24.5 trillion by the end of 2014, or a decrease of 12.0% from the previous year.

Focus in 2015

Although Indonesia's economy is expected to eventually recover, the global conditions remain uncertain, particularly due to the high likelihood of Fed policy to increase its interest rates in April 2015.

The Commercial Banking Division will continue to monitor developments in several sectors that were the Bank's target financing in the previous years. One of the strategies will be deepening on existing customers. Working capital financing will be increased to compensate for investment financing that had been disbursed so aggressively in the previous years.

The Commercial Banking Division has analyzed the geographic distribution of financing. Based on the findings, penetration will be intensified to areas in Eastern Indonesia, considering their potential for growth.

Another strategy will be to increase third party funds. This strategy will include efforts to increase low-cost funds and fee-based income.

In 2014, the total commercial loan grew by Rp2.0 trillion or 5.8% to Rp36.1 trillion from previous year's Rp34.1 trillion. This increase means that the Commercial Banking Division contributed 20.7% to the Bank's overall financing in 2014.

The Commercial Banking's loan quality during 2014 declined as is reflected by the increasing ratio of non-performing loans by 137 bps from 1.9% in 2013 to 3.3% in 2014.

Total third party funds in Commercial Banking increased by Rp2.6 trillion, or 12.0%, from previous year's Rp21.9 trillion to Rp24.5 trillion in 2014 with LDR ratio down 9.7% from 153.2% in 2013 to 143.5% in 2014.

By the end of 2014, Commercial Banking posted a pre-tax income of Rp574 billion or a decrease of Rp180 billion or 23.9% from the previous year's Rp754 billion. This decline in pre-tax profit was due to the increasing provision for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets that amounted to Rp289 billion, or 127.4% to Rp532 billion in 2014 compared to Rp234 billion in the previous year.



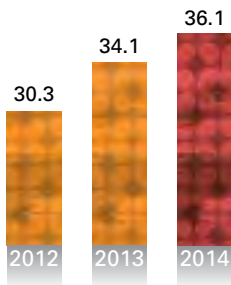
Jongkie Sugianto
President Director
PT Hyundai Indonesia Motor

Since we first built cooperation in with CIMB Niaga in 2012, they have assisted us in developing our business by providing products and banking facilities that support our growth. The excellent services of all CIMB Niaga employees and management have been the key to success to our partnerships. Our cooperation with CIMB Niaga is more than bank-customer relationship and has been one that has made us as a business partner they like to see growing as the Bank grows.

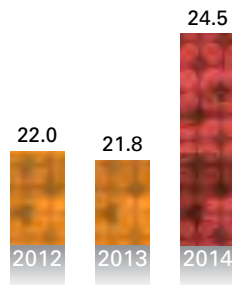
We are proud to be CIMB Niaga customer and hope that CIMB Niaga will continue to make new innovations, in order to meet the needs of business growth along with technological developments and to improve the product quality and assurance of their banking products in order to become the leading bank in Indonesia.

Commercial Banking Financial Review

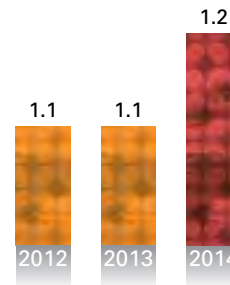
Loan
(Rp trillion)



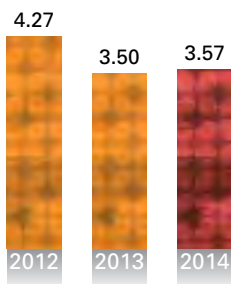
Customer Deposit
(Rp trillion)



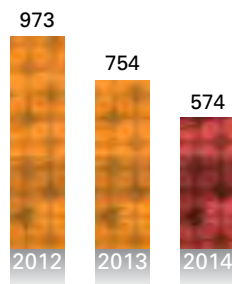
Net Interest Income
(Rp trillion)



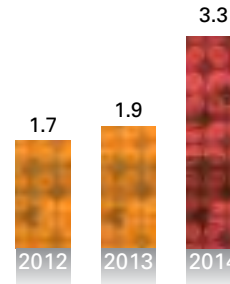
Net Interest Margin
(%)



Profit Before Tax
(Rp billion)



Non Performing Ratio
(%)



Total commercial loan grew by IDR2.0 trillion or 5.8% over the previous year to IDR36.1 trillion (2013: IDR34.1 trillion). The increase made the total contribution of Commercial Banking reach 20.7% in 2014.

Commercial Banking credit quality during 2014 declined as reflected in the higher ratio of non-performing loans that increased by 137 bps from 1.9% in 2013 to 3.3% in 2014.

Total customer funds from Commercial Banking increased by IDR2.6 trillion or 12.0% from a year earlier, to IDR24.5 trillion in 2014 (2013: Rp21,9 trillion) with lower LDR, down 9.7% from 153.2 % in 2013 to 143.5% in 2014.

At the end of 2014, Commercial Banking posted a pretax income of IDR574 billion or a decline of IDR180 billion or 23.9% from the previous year (2013: IDR754 billion). The decline was due to an increase of IDR298 billion or 127.4% in provision of allowance for impairment loss, to IDR 532 billion in 2014 from the previous year (2013: IDR234 billion).

Business and Operations Report



Corporate Banking

The Corporate Banking Unit focused on maintaining the quality of its loan portfolio, while repositioning its composition to encourage CASA growth, as well as developing human resources competencies.

CIMB Niaga's Corporate Banking Unit serves large corporate clients and financial institutions, both banks and non-banks, by offering financing and savings products, as well as cash management, trade finance and other services. The Corporate Banking Unit works closely with the Transaction Banking Unit and the Financial Institutions and Non-Bank Financial Institutions Unit in order to deliver innovative products and services to meet the needs of CIMB Niaga's corporate and institutional clients.

Focus in 2014

The business environment and market conditions in 2014 presented challenges for CIMB Niaga's Corporate Banking segment in terms of the provision of liquidity to credit, the possible deterioration in the quality of loan portfolio, as well as pressures associated with loan and deposit interest rates. As a response, the Corporate Banking Unit's strategy in 2014 focused on the following:

- To reposition the composition of the loan portfolio by prioritizing loans for working capital and other short-term financing facilities;
- To encourage growth in customer deposits in CASA accounts in anticipation of pressure on Net Interest Margin;

- To encourage the growth of trade finance services in order to maximize the utilization of low-cost funds from foreign bank trade line and safeguard business profitability through increased income from fees;
- To safeguard credit portfolio quality;
- To develop Human Resources in a sustainable manner.

Performance in 2014

Lending Distribution

Amid weakening national economic growth and political uncertainties associated with the legislative and presidential elections that led to some delays in business investments, CIMB Niaga's Corporate Banking managed to record a healthy loan growth of 26.2% in 2014. This growth, which primarily reflects Corporate Banking's increased working capital loan portfolio, was supported by strategic initiatives to diversify markets, sharpen focus on customer segmentation and strengthen cooperation within the CIMB Group.

Loans disbursed grew from Rp43 trillion in 2013 to Rp55,4 trillion at the end of 2014, representing 31.4% of the total loans disbursed by CIMB Niaga. Investment credit constituted approximately 59% of Corporate Banking's total loan portfolio, down from 63% in the previous year.

Syndicated Loans

CIMB Niaga is one of the most active banks in Indonesia that participates in syndicated loans. In 2014, CIMB Niaga arranged syndicated loan financing to the total amount of Rp11 trillion. Several significant syndicated credit loan transactions involved PT Charoen Pokphand, PT Matahari Putra Prima, and other corporate clients.

Loan Quality

Since 2013, CIMB Niaga has been observing the rather perturbing developments in the coal industry, and has thus limited, and even discontinued, financing this sector. The year 2014 saw the weakening of the coal industry and coal-related sectors. This slump affected businesses to which CIMB Niaga Corporate Banking had provided financing.

This unfavorable situation eventually caused the segment's non-performing loans (NPL) – most of which came from exposure to coal and coal-related sectors – to increase significantly. However, after gaining financing in other sectors with more consistent performance, CIMB Niaga Corporate Banking is optimistic that the quality of its credit portfolio will improve in 2015.

Third Party Funding

Funding from corporate customers, both state-owned and private, as well as bank and non-bank financial institutions, has become one of the priorities of CIMB Niaga Corporate Banking Unit following liquidity tightening in 2014. The unit's efforts have been focused on how to increase low-cost funds in checking accounts to increase the CASA ratio and maintain profitability.

Hence, in 2014, the Corporate Banking Unit continued to attempt the implementation of covenant credit agreements with debtors to improve the current account balance required, and improve coordination with relevant units such as Transaction Banking, Corporate Funding, Financial Institutions and Non-Bank Financial Institutions to ensure a higher balance of the current account customers.

In 2014, CIMB Niaga restructured a number of funding units to improve the Bank's effectiveness in increasing and managing third party funds. The following were included in this initiative: transfer of funds and bookkeeping deposits to the Directorate Treasury from corporate and institutional customers. Following this restructuring, the total third party funds collected by the Corporate Banking Unit declined to Rp16.1 trillion by the end of 2014 from last year's figure. Conversely, low-cost funds in the checking account (CASA) increased and contributed 69.8% of the total CASA.

Remittance

In terms of remittance, CIMB Niaga has been collaborating with several domestic and foreign financial institutions – including 29 Money Transfer Operators in particular – in order to expand its remittance services to serve Indonesians working overseas, among others. In particular, CIMB Niaga has been collaborating with the CIMB Group to develop remittance services for migrant workers through "Speed Send," a product that now makes banking transactions easier for workers in 14 countries, including Indonesia.

Securities Services

Securities Services (SS) is one of the units that contribute fee income to Corporate Banking. This unit provides services primarily associated with customer activity within the capital market, including: bank custodian services, trustee services, agency services and settlement services.

As in previous years, CIMB Niaga remains trusted by the issuers of debt securities in Indonesia's capital market. In 2014, for example, CIMB Niaga became the trustee for approximately 49 corporate bonds with a total amount of approximately Rp40.4 trillion. CIMB Niaga's CIMB Trustee and Agency System (C-TAS), an integrated computerized monitoring system, serves the function of a digital archive that sends automatic reminders and other information to assist trustee service users to manage their issued bonds.

Since 2000, the Indonesian Stock Exchange has used CIMB Niaga as a payment bank for the settlement of securities transactions. Relating to this service, in 2014 CIMB Niaga entered into a co-branding agreement with PT KSEI under which one of PT KESI products, the AKSes card, will be equipped with some of CIMB Niaga's e-channel facilities. This will make it easier for AKSes card holders to make transactions on the capital market.

Management of Human Resources

Given its crucial role in driving business growth, Human Resources management has been the focus of the Corporate Banking Unit for the past 2 – 3 years. In coordination with other units, Corporate Banking seeks to reduce employee turnover in order to maintain efficiency, while revitalizing CIMB Niaga by hiring new professionals to fill various positions across the organization.



Simon Lim
Managing Director
Sinar Mas Agribusiness and Food

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The spirit of service of CIMB Niaga has made the Bank as one of the pioneers in Indonesia's banking industry, which is why we have been in partnership with CIMB Niaga for more than 8 years. CIMB Niaga has always strived to understand our business needs by offering a variety of innovative products and the right banking facilities. The partnership of Sinar Mas Agribusiness and Food and CIMB Niaga has been wonderful and contributed positively to our business development.

We are hoping that CIMB Niaga will continue to innovate, provide added values and grow as we grow. Sinar Mas Agribusiness and Food believes that CIMB Niaga will be preferred partner for many businesses in Indonesia

Work Plan for 2015

- To expand customer base with a focus on potential industrial sectors and top-tier clients;
- To increase working capital loan portfolio in order to benefit from the increase of funds in current accounts as well as the lower cost-of-funds;
- To utilize the CIMB Group's network for cross-border transactions;
- To increase CASA by driving Transaction Banking and Value Chain
- To increase fee-based income through syndicated loans through Trade Finance and Foreign exchange activities.

Corporate Banking Financial Review*



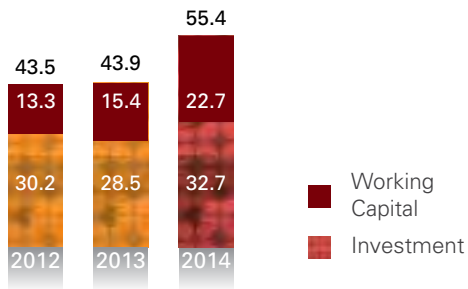
* Termasuk Perbankan Tresuri

In 2014, the Bank's corporate loan grew by Rp11.5 trillion, or 26.2%, to Rp55.4 trillion from Rp43.9 trillion in 2013. Corporate credit accounted for 31.4% of total loans in 2014. The Bank divides corporate loans into two types: investment and working capital loans. In 2014, investment loans accounted for 59% of Corporate Banking loans, while working capital loans accounted for 41% of Corporate Banking loans.

The increase in working capital loans became a major contributor to financing growth in corporate loans, which grew by 47.6% from Rp15.4 trillion in 2013 to Rp22.7 trillion in 2014. The increase in working capital loans was followed by an increase in investment loans, which grew by 14.6% from Rp28.5 trillion in 2013 to Rp32.7 trillion in 2014.

Corporate Banking recorded a non-performing loans ratio of 7.3% in 2014, up from 3.5% in 2013. This increase was mainly due to a decrease in the quality of loans in the mining and mining-related sectors. During 2014, the market price of mining commodities declined to USD63/cubic meter.

Corporate Loan (Rp trillion)



The total third party fund in Corporate Banking increased by Rp163 billion, or 0.5%, from Rp34.5 trillion in 2013 to 34.7 trillion in 2014, with ratio of loans to deposits rising by 32.6% from 127.2% in 2013 to 159.9% in 2014. The third party fund of corporate customers in 2014 totaled Rp34.7 trillion, 32.5% of which was in checking and savings accounts, and 67.5% of which was in time deposits.

Business and Operations Report



Treasury and Capital Market

Treasury and Capital Market Directorate continues to intensify synergies with other business units to capture emerging opportunities and cement CIMB Niaga's presence at the regional level by capitalizing CIMB Group network to secure optimum business growth through cross-border transactions.

Overall CIMB Niaga's performance in 2014 was heavily affected by market's volatility. This situation was seen since end of last year although the impact was felt gradually throughout 2014.

Facing this situation, Treasury and Capital Market Directorate took further steps in order to grab the opportunities, which have not been explored in the years before, by intensifying the synergy between other business units. In achieving this strategy, Treasury and Capital Market Directorate relied on CIMB Group's extensive network regionally to support business growth through cross-border transactions.

Amidst political and economic uncertainties, Treasury and Capital Market Directorate's strategies was set to be in line with CIMB Niaga's risk appetite focusing on opportunities for low risk transactions.

Asset Liability Management

Faster loan growth compare to growth of Third Party Funds caused Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) to increase from 94.5% in end of 2013 to be 99.5% in end of 2014.

In order to maintain a sound level of liquidity, Treasury and Capital Market Directorate also sought alternative sources of funding, where CIMB Niaga had successfully receive long-term bilateral loans with competitive rates from two foreign banks. Meanwhile, the option to seek additional funding through the issuance of bonds was not done considering the unfavorable economic condition in 2014.

To explore other alternatives to fulfill liquidity requirement while complying with Bank Indonesia's policy, CIMB Niaga had signed a Mini MRA (Master Repurchase Agreement) with 29 local and foreign banks in 2014. Additionally, starting 2014, Treasury and Capital Market Directorate is managing funds from CIMB Niaga's high net worth corporate customers.

Revenue Contribution

Treasury and Capital Market Directorate carried out few activities that contributed to the Bank's income as well, which include foreign exchange trading, portfolio management for Government and Corporate bonds and capital book portfolio management. Overall, revenue target set for 2014 is achieved.

Bonds Trading

Uncertain economic condition in 2014 had caused high volatility in bond prices. Treasury and Capital Market Directorate took advantage on this situation to generate higher revenue compare to previous year.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Year 2014 was indicated by less volatility in foreign exchange market following a decline in volume, which was caused by the economic downturn where individual and business foreign currency's demand weakens. This condition put pressure on CIMB Niaga's income from foreign exchange transactions, as also experienced by other banks in Indonesia.

Structured Products

Treasury and Capital Market Directorate is currently managing two structured products denominated in USD. Meanwhile, the selling activity for four new structured products denominated in other foreign currencies would commenced soon as they have received approval from OJK.

Sharia Treasury

Sharia Treasury experienced negative growth in 2014 resulting in lower revenue, particularly in sharia-based foreign exchange and money market transactions. The main reason was caused by too many IDR sharia loans as well as the decline in liquidity level affected by the increase competition for third party funds amongst other sharia banks. This situation had driven Sharia Treasury to collaborate with conventional Treasury in managing some portfolios.

Services and Networks

Treasury and Capital Market Directorate operates on an extensive network across Indonesia's major cities, including Jakarta, Medan, Bandung, Semarang, Solo, Surabaya, Denpasar and Balikpapan, in order to meet customers' needs of many treasury products. Furthermore, most CIMB Niaga's branches in Indonesia provide electronic services for Foreign Exchange as well as Marketable Securities products. This service gives a real time price quotation with a faster distribution process.

Besides visiting branches, foreign exchange transaction services could be acquired real time on-line via Biz Net and CIMB Clicks, irrespective of time and location.



Awards

In 2014, CIMB Niaga through Treasury and Capital Market Directorate was once again awarded the Best Overall FX Providers in 4 categories based on a survey conducted by Asia Money. CIMB Niaga also received Structured Product Asia Award 2014 as a recognition on the Bank's ability to develop and manage structured products in Indonesia. Additionally, the Bank earned Asia Risk Award (House of the Year, Indonesia) for 3 consecutive years. This award assesses the areas of risk management framework, liquidity management and the ability to provide hedging in accordance to customers' needs.

Treasury and Capital Market Directorate's Strategies in 2015 Treasury and Capital Market Directorate would continue to implement Integration, Innovation, Optimization and Adaptation strategies while developing a sustainable business model.

This strategy would be executed through activities such as development of new structured product, expansion of corporate and retail customer base, and cooperation with smaller scale banks as counterparties for foreign exchange, bonds and derivatives transactions. Additionally, CIMB Niaga would continue to develop hedging products that are suitable for customers' needs while complying with government's policy in order to encourage businesses to hedge their risks.

Another strategy is funding optimization during excessive short term liquidity to generate higher margin compare to placement in Bank Indonesia. Furthermore, Treasury and Capital Market Directorate is currently considering to acquire long-term bilateral funds.

Meanwhile, Sharia Treasury would be focused on managing the Ministry of Religious Affairs' Hajj funds through series of aggressive campaigns, with theme "Sharia for You," to increase funding and loan growth for CIMB Niaga Sharia Business Unit.



Kent Carson
Chief Financial Officer
PT Holcim Indonesia Tbk

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It has been more than a decade since PT Holcim Indonesia Tbk first built cooperation with CIMB Niaga. We have benefited from various services such as Cash Management, Lending, Financing and Treasury Distributors. We would like to thank the Bank for such continuous support.

Distributors Financing is one of the Bank's products that our distributors have found very helpful in securing funds. In order to improve this particular service we have developed a new system of "payment gateway" where the system allows us to make orders and monitor distributors' credit limit in an automated bookkeeping.

For Treasury products we feel CIMB Niaga has always offered the best exchange rate. In addition, the Bank's traders will usually give adequate information about market condition, which has made it easier for us to make important decisions. In addition to daily operations we receive great assistance from the Bank's branches.

It is our hope that we can enhance our partnership with CIMB Niaga. Our further focus is how to comply with Bank Indonesia regulations that suggest companies apply the precautionary principles on foreign debt.

Business and Operations Report



Transaction Banking

By developing a comprehensive branchless service platform, Transaction Banking managed to post an increased income growth, and an improved program activation and service quality for all of its customer groups.

The year 2014 showcased the outstanding performance of Transaction Banking supporting CIMB Niaga's business growth through Cash Management, Remittance, Trade Finance, and Value Chain.

This encouraging performance was accomplished by employing the strategy of acquiring more large corporations - both local and multi national companies (MNC) - and through customer loyalty programs, product campaigns, new product development, brand awareness & competitiveness enhancement, as well as continuous improvements in service standards.

In 2014, Transaction Banking has secured some deals with numbers of large-sized corporates, key players in their respective industries, for providing cash management and trade finance services. Each of the deals have been strengthened through penetration into the value chains services, by linking the value chains to their down line distributors/retailers in order to capture end-to-end business opportunities, therefor CIMB Niaga will be their main bank in clearing/ settlement service large-sized corporates clients, particularly in the FMCG and infrastructure industries.



Novita Kwee
Chief Financial Officer
 PT ABC President Indonesia

PT ABC President Indonesia was established in 1991 as a joint venture between PT ABC Central Food and Uni-President Enterprise Corporation. ABC brand are widely known in the food and beverage market in Indonesia with excellence and quality. In our day-to-day operational activities, our products and services are supported by CIMB Niaga, especially CIMB Direct Channel Solution integrated with our supply chain, as well as BizChannel @ CIMB for cash management purposes. Both products are proven effective and very useful in supporting our business.

On this occasion, we would like to thank the CIMB Niaga Transaction Banking team on the excellent services, including in responding to our needs and questions. We highly recommend CIMB Niaga to partners and our stakeholders.

This achievement was supported by our reliable eChain system, a supply chain electronic banking solutions which able to connect trading activities in their business' chain communities. Besides this, the improvement on value chain services to clients was another contributing factor to our success. In that, business models were developed for distributor financing and continual improvement on the quality of its human resources. Successful expansion in joint-cooperation with numerous MNC clients especially Asian MNCs were harnessed by CIMB Group franchise as well as solid CIMB Niaga branding as the largest foreign-owned bank in Indonesia.

In terms of program activation and customer loyalty, Transaction Banking has undertaken various initiatives to meet customer banking needs through the Multigiro programs for IDR and USD. The Multigiro is a checking account with a program offers discounts for each transaction made on the condition the account holds a minimum amount of funds set by the Bank.

Transaction Banking continues to make various of innovations to meet customer increasingly complex needs. In addition to pioneering Bank Payment Obligation (BPO) product development in Indonesia for Trade Finance products, the Bank has also developed cash management products such as new feature developments in internet banking for corporate segments, BizChannel@CIMB including FX Deal Online allowing customer to make forex transactions online, and the implementation of revenue generation module2 (MPN G-2) allowing customer to make tax payments online thus mitigating the risk of double payment. The most recent innovation in Transaction Banking, the Plug n Pay, allows customers to use their smart phones to make any transaction usually performed on an EDC machine. Hence, the increase level of users' mobility.

Besides product development, Transaction Banking focuses on building strategic relationships with other banks to improve banking services, and providing trade line facilities that can be used as a low-cost source of funds for trade finance. In business remittance, Transaction Banking has secured the cooperation of several domestic and foreign financial institutions, to date with 20 Money Transfer Operators, the Bank expanded network on remittance services, particularly for Indonesian workers making a living overseas.

In order to enhance brand awareness and market competitiveness, Transaction Banking, in association with one of the leading financial magazines in Asia Pacific, has held an event about "supply chain business development in ASEAN", attended by national and international practitioners. Further, Transaction Banking ran numerous promotional activities at selected CIMB Niaga branches in Indonesia to promote products and acquire new customers.

Transaction Banking prides itself on providing quality service to consumers. In 2014, we improved our customer service by developing the Bank's Trade Finance System though updating of our Bank Trade System. The latest version of the Bank Trade System has been designed to meet even the most complex of our customers' needs effectively and efficiently.

Performance in 2014

Thanks to our consistent efforts, Transaction Banking consistently showed encouraging performance in 2014. Trade Finance's working capital loan increased significantly by 127.1% from the previous year, a much higher growth than the increase of loans working capitals in the industry. Loan growth was confirmed by a sharp increase of 49.5% in revenue from the previous year.

Value Chain business has also achieved highly. This is evidenced by the 21.1% rise in working capital loans and the 60.2% rise in third party funds from the previous year. This feat was supported by business expansion through the acquisition of new principals and their distributors.

Cash Management continues to display consistent performance year after year. This is evidenced by the growing number of customers who use our corporate internet banking channel, the Bizchannel@CIMB. The number of transactions conducted through this channel increased by 18.3% from the previous year.

Likewise, Remittance exhibited quite a satisfactory progress. This business area has been driven by innovations, such as the SpeedSend that allows overseas remittance services to retail segment. The number of transactions conducted through this channel increased by 28.8% from the previous year.

Awards

The awards received by CIMB Niaga from prominent magazines testified Transaction Banking's consistent efforts to provide the best solutions to its customers:

- **The Best Cash Management Bank in Indonesia** from The Asian Banker Transaction Banking Awards 2014.
- **The Best Cash Management Bank in Indonesia** from Asian Banking & Finance Magazine 2014.
- **Best Trade Finance in Indonesia** from The Asset Asian Awards 2014.
- **Best Trade Finance in Indonesia** from Trade Finance Award during the Excellent Award 2014.



Focus in 2015

For 2015, Transaction Banking will continue to focus on increasing CASA as a source of low-cost funding, increasing working capital through Trade Finance and Value Chain, and generating fee-based income. The key initiatives shall include:

- Continuing to cross sell Transaction Banking products to CIMB Niaga's existing customers, especially those with current loans facility.
- Harnessing our relationship with the CIMB Group to acquire business from the Asian and ASEAN MNCs, especially potential businesses in the ASEAN region.
- Increasing CASA by penetrating the retail segment as part of business chain development of our existing principals and distributors.
- Developing new products and innovating business solutions by adding value and creating better customer experience, thus becoming a leader in product innovations.
- Expanding business through strategic relationships with partners having extensive network and infrastructure. Thus developing the network and remittance services customers, especially those beyond the bounds of CIMB Niaga branches.

Business and Operations Report



Sharia Banking

CIMB Niaga focuses on strategic initiatives to help develop and accelerate the growth of Sharia banking while improving asset quality, increasing the productivity of human resources and maintaining Sharia compliance.

Indonesia's economy weakened in 2014, causing uncertainties that delayed business investments. This situation also had an impact on the growth of the Sharia banking industry, which historically has been real sector-driven. In addition, the internal consolidation of large Sharia banks also had an unfavorable impact on smaller Sharia banks.

By the end of December 2014, the Sharia banking industry recorded a 12.4% increase in assets, a 8.3% increase in Financing Provided (PYD), and a decrease of third party funds collected from 24.4% in 2013 to 18.7% in 2014. Meanwhile, Non Performing Financing (NPF) increased to 4.3% in 2014 from 2.6% in 2013. On the other hand, the industry's CAR improved from 14.4% in 2013 to 16.1% in 2014.

CIMB Niaga Syariah in 2014

The Sharia business faced more or less the same business climate as that experienced by the conventional banking sector. A number of regulatory policies issued in 2013, especially regarding down payment for indent homes and motor vehicles, had weakened the performance of consumer financing. Meanwhile, Indonesia's economic slowdown in 2014 also affected demand for financing in the commercial and corporate sectors.



dr. Budi Mulyana, SpOG
Direktur
PT Riau Mulia Mitra Medika

The company is engaged in the healthcare service, managing the operations of "Budi Mulia" Maternal and Child Hospital. X manages his RSIA with his wife, dr. Rizalya Dewi, SpA.

Our relationship with CIMB Niaga Syariah began in January 2013 when we opened checking accounts at the Bank's Pekanbaru office. We were later offered an iB investment financing facilities for the purchase of shop house, land and the equipments for our hospital.

Praise to Allah, since then our business has developed strongly. Our previously tiny clinic has become one of the most prestigious maternal hospitals in Pekanbaru. We are accepting an increasing number of patients today, and were very pleased when the grandchild of Pekanbaru mayor was given birth to at our hospital. Now we have acquired more land for the hospital, which is ready to be to expand our hospital.

We use almost all products of CIMB Niaga, from checking accounts, savings accounts, financing, payroll, EDC and Syariah gold card. The CIMB Clicks especially gives us more comfort to make financial transactions. We are becoming more satisfied with services and personal relations of the staff of CIMB Niaga Syariah. We believe that we can still develop our business further so we are looking forward to expanding it with more support from CIMB Niaga when we think it's the right time to do so. That should enable us to grow bigger as has CIMB Niaga Syariah.

CIMB Niaga Syariah's assets decreased by 14.1% from Rp9.8 trillion in December 2013 to Rp8.5 trillion in December 2014. However, the figure represents an increase of 15.6% from the previous quarter, which totaled Rp7,3 trillion. The largest decline in assets was due to a decrease in non-financing, which was the decline of d 36.3% in placement at BI from 2.2 trillion in 2013 to Rp1.4 trillion in 2014. In terms of financing, the largest decline came from a decrease of 38.5% in Mudharaba financing from Rp303 billion in 2013 to Rp186 billion by the end of 2014. Despite the decline, CIMB Niaga Syariah retained its number 8 ranking among industry players.

By the end of 2014, CIMB Niaga Syariah was supported by a range of comprehensive products and services tailored to meet the needs of all customer segments, including: 14 savings products, 10 financing products with 7 models of financing, 8 Card & Merchant Business products and services, 9 Transaction Banking and Trade Finance products, and 7 Sharia Treasury products.

Strategic Focus in 2014

In 2014, CIMB Niaga Syariah focused on several strategic initiatives to support business development, including:

- Optimizing the implementation of the Dual Banking Leverage model to help reach larger business volume, including by utilizing CIMB Niaga's electronic banking platform.
- Encouraging financing growth through the enhancement of the product and new schema and program
- Encouraging increased low-cost funds (CASA) by optimizing the Bank's existing network, among others.
- Improving asset quality through restructuring and collection efforts.
- Improving the competence and productivity of human resources.
- Maintaining Sharia compliance.

Distribution of Financing

At the end of 2014, CIMB Niaga Syariah disbursed Rp6.4 billion in financing, slightly down from Rp6.6 billion a year earlier. The largest contributor to this decline was the consumer segment, which declined from Rp3.9 trillion in 2013 to Rp3.5 trillion in 2014. Commercial and MSME segments also recorded a decline of respectively Rp267 billion (down by 29.8%) and Rp283 billion (down by 23.2%). However, the corporate segment grew significantly by 116.3% in 2014 from Rp633 billion in 2013 to Rp1.4 trillion in 2014. Overall, the growth of financing in 2014 was slower than in 2013 due to weaker performance of the real sector during 2014.

To maintain the performance of its financing portfolio, CIMB Niaga Syariah launched a number of new and enhancement the existing products in 2014. These include: the murabaha cap with a floating margin scheme, IMBT for commercial and corporate customers,

In order to maintain the quality of its productive assets, CIMB Niaga Syariah worked closely with the ARR Team to restructure and collect non performing financing. In addition, efforts to collect marginal accounts were also increased throughout the year. At the end of 2014, the Gross NPF was recorded at 4.8% and Net NPF at 1.84%. Ratio of Gross NPF in 2014 increased from 3.6% in 2013 as a result of a decrease in the quality of consumer and corporate financing.

Third Party Funding

In 2013, the Indonesian Government, through the Ministry of Religious Affairs, appointed CIMB Niaga Syariah as one of the Beneficiary Banks of Hajj Travel Expenses Savings (BPS BPIH) for both Regular and Special Hajj. Later in 2014, CIMB Niaga Syariah launched a number of new products, namely Tabungan Pahala Haji and Tabungan Rencana Haji to raise public funds from the hajj segment. The products, among others, have encouraged growth in CIMB Niaga Syariah's third party funds, which reached Rp6.8 trillion at the end of 2014, up by 4.6% from 6.5 trillion a year earlier and grew 38.7% from 4.9 trillion in the previous quarter.

The performance of Tabungan Pahala Haji and Tabungan Rencana Haji has a positive impact on the CASA in 2014. Efforts to increase CASA were supported by aggressive marketing campaigns and cooperation with CIMB Niaga's other business units.

Distribution Network Expansion

CIMB Niaga Syariah continued to expand its distribution network to facilitate consumer access to Sharia products and services through both the Sharia Branch Office (KCS) and the Conventional Branch Office (KCK), which can also provide Sharia services (Office Channeling or OC), as well as Rahn service outlets.

As of the end of 2014, CIMB Niaga Syariah had 30 KCS (including 1 KCPS), 526 OC and Rahn outlets, down from 30 KCS, 534 OC and 97 Rahn outlets in 2013. In 2015, CIMB Niaga Syariah is planning to promote cooperation between its 286 Mikro Laju offices to market Hajj Savings products. Sharia customer access will be supported by CIMB Niaga Branchless Banking, including ATM, SST, CDM, CIMB Clicks, Go Mobile, Preferred Phone Banking and Rekening Ponsel.



Human Resources

Improving the capacity of Human Resources (HR) was one of CIMB Niaga Syariah's development focuses in 2014. Working closely with the Learning and Talent Development (LTD) Unit, CIMB Niaga organized a series of training programs relating to the DBLM concept, and Sharia banking products and services. The program aims to equip all employees with adequate Sharia knowledge in order to increase cross-selling efforts and encourage the growth of CIMB Niaga Syariah's business performance. The DBLM concept was also socialized among members of BOD and CIMB Niaga's entire senior management at Executive Training sessions.

Looking ahead, Sharia trainings will become mandatory for CIMB Niaga's employees in order to maximize the benefits arising from the implementation of the DBLM concept.

To enhance employee productivity, the structure of Unit Usaha Syariah of CIMB has been re-organized to optimize the implementation of DBLM concept.

CIMB Niaga Syariah also continued to support the 1P project initiative in Information Technology to allow smooth integration of its business processes into CIMB Niaga's core banking system, and to promote access to more accurate and multi-dimensional data and information.

Increased employee productivity was also achieved through the application of a 'reward and punishment' system.



Sharia Compliance

CIMB Niaga Syariah monitors the implementation of Sharia principles through the activities of the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS), which is updated daily by the Sharia Advisory Group. In the future, CIMB Niaga Syariah is planning to establish a comprehensive Governance Framework.

The Bank's Sharia compliance activities in 2014 included:

- Intensively educating employees about the importance of compliance with all applicable regulations and Sharia principles.
- Managing the DSN and PBI database, and the provisions of FSA.
- Periodically reviewing all business processes, product processes, reporting systems across all business units and support units, and distribution channels (OC & KCS).
- Performing audits of all business processes related to the implementation of Sharia **compliance**.

Rewards

In 2014, CIMB Niaga Syariah earned numerous awards, including:

- Islamic Finance Award & Cup 2014 KARIM Consulting Indonesia (First Rank for The Best Sharia Unit)
- Islamic Finance Award & Cup 2014 KARIM Consulting Indonesia (First Rank for Top Growth Financing)
- Islamic Finance Award & Cup 2014 KARIM Consulting Indonesia (Rank 2 for Top Growth Funding)
- Islamic Finance Award & Cup 2014 KARIM Consulting Indonesia (Rank 3 for The Most Efficient)
- Indonesian Bank Loyalty Award (IBLA) 2010-2014 (Savings Account, Islamic Banking)
- Indonesian Bank Loyalty Award (IBLA) 2010-2014 (Loyalty Program for Savings Account, Islamic Banking)
- Service Excellence Award 2014 Infobank (Rank 3rd for Sharia Unit Best Overall Performance)
- Service Excellence Award 2014 by Infobank (Rank 2nd for Best Teller Performance)
- Service Excellence Award 2014 by Infobank (Ranked 2nd for Customer Service Best Performance)
- Service Excellence Award 2014 by Infobank (Ranked 2nd for ATM Best Performance)

These awards demonstrate CIMB Niaga Syariah's ability to compete, grow and make a significant contribution to the Bank.

Business Prospects in 2015

Sharia banking's prospects are predicted to improve in 2015, in line with Indonesia's economy which will create more development spaces to support the sharia banking growth.

In an effort to make the most of available opportunities, CIMB Niaga Syariah is planning to focus on the distribution of financing and funding activities.

Financing will focus on the commercial, SME and consumer mortgage segments because these sectors are expected to grow at a faster rate than other sectors. This is primarily due to the expected increase in the number and percentage ratio of businesses, and the likely growing demand for houses and motor vehicles. In anticipation of this, CIMB Niaga has to develop attractive products specifically tailored to the needs of its customers, which will be packaged in MMQ, IMBT and murabaha cap (floating margin) schemes.

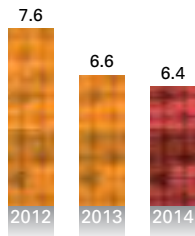
In funding, Tabungan Haji is targeted to make a major contribution to CASA. There is also a plan to launch 2 flagship CASA products in the second quarter of 2015.

Optimization of branchless banking and the Sharia Card is also expected to increase the Bank's transaction volume with a long-term increase in the balance of funds.

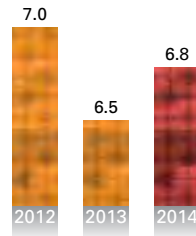


Financial Review of Sharia Banking

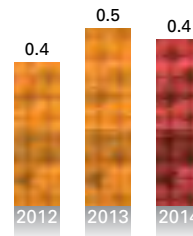
Loan
(Rp trillion)



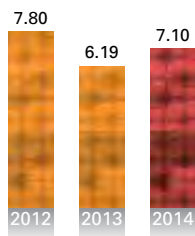
Customer Deposit
(Rp trillion)



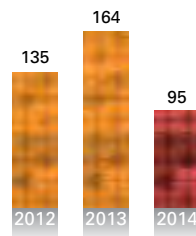
Net Interest Income
(Rp trillion)



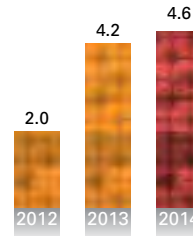
Net Interest Margin
(%)



Profit Before Tax
(Rp billion)



Non Performing Ratio
(%)



Total customer deposits collected during 2014 reached IDRp6.8 trillion, an increase of 4.6% from the last year's figure (2013: IDR6.5 billion). Low-cost fund increased 22.9% from IDR2.3 trillion in 2013 to IDR2.9 trillion in 2014. This led to higher CASA ratio (CASA) of 42.4% in 2014 from the previous year's 36.1%. The success to increase the above figures was due to our focused strategy to increase CASA and to the enthusiasm of our market on our new savings products Tabungan Hajj in 2014, which raised a total fund of IDR3.7 billion.


To provide services to customers and ensure coverage, Sharia Banking had a total of 30 branches, including 29 KCS + 1 KCPS (Sharia Branch Office) in 2014.

Sharia Banking posted an earnings before tax of IDR95 billion, down 42.4% from IDR164 billion in the previous year. The decline was due to an increase of 45.1% in allowance for impairment losses for financial and non-financial assets, which reached IDR205 billion in 2014, and to a decrease of 5.6% in net interest income, which declined to IDR434 billion as a result of a decline of IDR128 billion on this front.



Review of Financial Performance





Addressing the increasingly challenging business environment, the Company continues to improve its credit growth and low-cost funds, accelerate the restructuring and credit recovery, implement effective cost management, and strengthen business support by enhancing its human resources, risk management, infrastructure and banking system.

This financial performance review is based on the Consolidated Financial Statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and its subsidiaries, which have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards of Indonesia. All information contained in these consolidated financial statements is complete and does not contain false information or material facts.

The consolidated financial statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk's have been audited by an independent auditor KAP Tanudireja, Wibisana & Partners, a member firm of PWC Global Network. The audit reviewed the consolidated financial position of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and its Subsidiaries, dated December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, including financial performance and cash flow for the respective years, in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards of Indonesia.

This review of financial performance covers the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. In 2014, the Company's business segments have been reclassified in accordance with the changes in Sharia Banking. All transactions made in foreign currency have been presented in equivalent amounts at the exchange rate of Rp12,385/USD, Rp12,170/USD and Rp9,637/USD as of December 31, of 2014, 2013, and 2012.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Major Discussion

The Company's performance was marked with encouraging improvement in some of our financial focuses. We recorded a loan growth of 12.4% from IDR157.0 trillion in 2013 to IDR176.4 trillion in 2014. This growth has led to an increase of 6.5% in total assets from IDR218.9 trillion in the prior year to IDR233.2 trillion in 2014.

The Company also made an increase of 6.7% in customer deposits from IDR163.7 trillion in 2013, to IDR174.7 trillion in 2014. The increase was supported by an increase of 11.2% in savings. Well above the industry average of 5.9%.

In terms of operating results, net interest income increased 5.6% to IDR10.7 trillion in 2014 compared to last year's IDR10.1 trillion. The increase resulted in an increase 2 bps to 5.36% (2013: 5.34%).

Operating expense increased 5.2% to IDR6.8 trillion in 2014 from IDR6.5 trillion in 2013. The increase was well below the year's inflation rate of 8.4%.

How Global Condition Affected Our Performance

In 2014, the Company experienced a decrease of 45.3% in net profit from IDR4.3 trillion in 2013 to IDR2.3 trillion. The decline in 2014 was particularly seen on a decrease in non-interest income caused by the implementation of bancassurance regulations and increased load CKPN formation. This was due to the direct impacts of slowdown in the global economy, which were related to the decline of global price of some commodities (coal, rubber, and palm oil), which further impacted on the mining sector and mining-related sectors in Indonesia. Besides these factors, the Indonesian economy was also characterized with rising inflation, the removal of fuel subsidy program, and the General Election that took place during the year in review; as has historically happened, inflation also led to slowdown in economic growth in 2014 that declined to 5.0% (2013: 5, 6%)

The slowdown in the global economy was characterized with slower economic growth in two of the largest economies the US and China which respectively grew 2.4% and 7.4%, causing the Indonesia's trade balance to experience a deficit of USD1.9 billion and leading to tightened liquidity in the market. Another increase of BI rate of 0.25% in 2014 following last year's increase of 0.75% resulted in a decline of 0.6% in industry LDR and an increase of interest expense of 1.2% in the Indonesia's industry to 7.0% since the year 2013.

These factors led to turbulence that hit the Indonesian banking industry, where non-performing loans increased by 39 bps to 2.2% from 1.8% in 2013.

Apart from the above-described situation, the Company closed the year by maintaining its position as the fifth largest bank in terms of assets, loans and customer funds in Indonesia. To support business growth, the Company took some initiatives and will continue some existing developments to support our next phase of growth.

Electronic Network Coverage Expansion

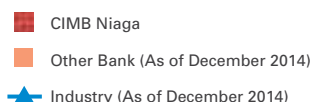
The Company continues to strive to provide the best service to its more than 4 million customers with the support from 964 branches, 3,272 ATMs, 666 CDM and 195 SST operated by some of our total 15,003 employees spread throughout Indonesia. During 2014, the Company added 8 Digital Lounges, adding it to the total 21 of such lounges the Company is operating to serve customers at strategic locations. In addition, we are now operating 20 units of mobile cash to cover a wider service area.

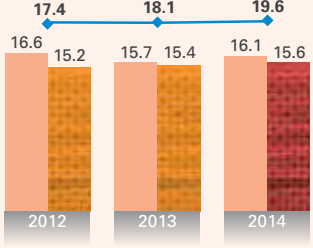
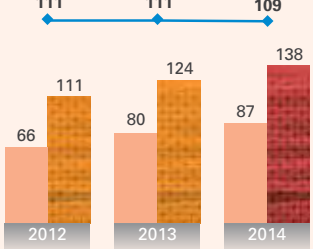
Strategy 2015

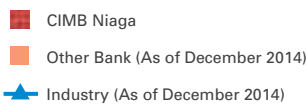
We will give emphasis on the quality of the Company's financing based on CIMB Niaga's risk appetite within our business strategy. We will also remain focused "Becoming a Leading Digital Bank", by further developing our electronic network.

CIMB Niaga company will continue to improve specific initiatives that include branch optimization, Service Level Agreement (SLA) improvement in credit disbursement, and the development of products that meet customer needs.

The Company	Ratio	Other Banks																
Net Interest Margin - %																		
<p>Net Interest Margin income of the Company increased by 2 bps to 5.4% in 2014.</p> <p>The increase was primarily driven by an increase of 5.6% in net interest income in line with the Company's credit growth of 12.4%.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Net Interest Margin Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>Industry (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>CIMB Niaga</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>6.3</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>5.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>4.2</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga	2012	6.3	5.5	5.5	2013	5.8	4.9	5.3	2014	5.1	4.2	5.4	<p>Average Net Interest Margin of other banks was 5.1% in 2014.</p> <p>Net Interest Margin, on average, of the banking industry declined by 65 bps to 4.2% from last year's 4.9%.</p>
Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga															
2012	6.3	5.5	5.5															
2013	5.8	4.9	5.3															
2014	5.1	4.2	5.4															
Current Account and Saving Account - %																		
<p>Budget funds ratio increased by 88 bps in 2014 to 44.9% from the 44.0% last year.</p> <p>Current Accounts and Saving Accounts increased respectively by 6.6% and 11.2%. The Company's funding ratio was also higher than the average of other banks.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Current Account and Saving Account Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>Industry (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>CIMB Niaga</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>47.1</td> <td>57.2</td> <td>43.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>45.9</td> <td>56.2</td> <td>44.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>44.2</td> <td>52.8</td> <td>44.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga	2012	47.1	57.2	43.5	2013	45.9	56.2	44.0	2014	44.2	52.8	44.9	<p>Budget funds ratio of other banks decreased by 1.6% to 44.2% from the previous position of 45.9%.</p> <p>The same pattern was seen in the industry' budget fund ratio that declined 3.4% to 52.8% in 2014.</p>
Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga															
2012	47.1	57.2	43.5															
2013	45.9	56.2	44.0															
2014	44.2	52.8	44.9															
Non Performing Loan – Gross - %																		
<p>NPL ratio of the Company increased to 3.9% from last year's 2.2%. This was mainly due to a decline in credit quality of corporate banking and commercial banking caused by unstable global economy that has affected certain economic sectors such as mining.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Non Performing Loan - Gross Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>Industry (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>CIMB Niaga</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga	2012	2.2	1.9	2.3	2013	2.2	1.8	2.2	2014	2.4	2.2	3.9	<p>NPL ratio of other banks also increased by 27 bps in 2014 to 2.4% from last year's 2.2%.</p> <p>By industry, the NPL increased by 39 bps to 2.2% from the previous year's 1.8%.</p>
Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga															
2012	2.2	1.9	2.3															
2013	2.2	1.8	2.2															
2014	2.4	2.2	3.9															
Loan to Deposit - %																		
<p>Loans To Deposit Ratio in 2014 increased by 5.0% to 99.5% compared from the previous year.</p> <p>This was caused by the growth of 12.4% in loan disbursed, with the greatest contribution from Corporate Banking that grew 26.2%.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Loan to Deposit Ratio Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>Industry (As of Dec 2014)</th> <th>CIMB Niaga</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>101.1</td> <td>83.6</td> <td>95.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>99.7</td> <td>89.7</td> <td>94.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>101.8</td> <td>89.4</td> <td>99.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga	2012	101.1	83.6	95.0	2013	99.7	89.7	94.5	2014	101.8	89.4	99.5	<p>Loans To Deposit Ratio of other banks increased by 2.0% to 101.8%.</p> <p>By industry, Loans To Deposit Ratio decreased by 29 bps to 89.4% in 2014.</p>
Year	Other Bank (As of Dec 2014)	Industry (As of Dec 2014)	CIMB Niaga															
2012	101.1	83.6	95.0															
2013	99.7	89.7	94.5															
2014	101.8	89.4	99.5															



The Company	Ratio	Other Banks																
Capital Adequacy Ratio - %																		
<p>CAR of the Company increased by 22 bps to 15.6% in 2014, where the Company's capital position was still above BI's minimum capital requirement for primary and secondary at 12%.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Capital Adequacy Ratio - %</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Other Bank (As of December 2014)</th> <th>CIMB Niaga</th> <th>Industry (As of December 2014)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>15.2</td> <td>16.6</td> <td>17.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>15.4</td> <td>15.7</td> <td>18.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>15.6</td> <td>16.1</td> <td>19.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Other Bank (As of December 2014)	CIMB Niaga	Industry (As of December 2014)	2012	15.2	16.6	17.4	2013	15.4	15.7	18.1	2014	15.6	16.1	19.6	<p>CAR of other banks also increased by 41 bps to 16.1% in 2014.</p> <p>By industry, CAR increased by 1.4% to 19.6% from last year's 18.1%.</p>
Year	Other Bank (As of December 2014)	CIMB Niaga	Industry (As of December 2014)															
2012	15.2	16.6	17.4															
2013	15.4	15.7	18.1															
2014	15.6	16.1	19.6															
Credit Ratio per branch - (in Rp billion)																		
<p>Credit Ratio per branch increased by IDR 40 billion to IDR311 billion per branch in 2014 from last year's position. It indicates that branches have been able to increase productivity.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Credit Ratio per branch - (in Rp billion)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Other Bank (As of December 2014)</th> <th>CIMB Niaga</th> <th>Industry (As of December 2014)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>142</td> <td>246</td> <td>163</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>174</td> <td>271</td> <td>177</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>201</td> <td>311</td> <td>184</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Other Bank (As of December 2014)	CIMB Niaga	Industry (As of December 2014)	2012	142	246	163	2013	174	271	177	2014	201	311	184	<p>Credit Ratio per branch of other banks also increased but rather insignificantly to IDR201 billion.</p> <p>By industry, Credit Ratios per branch increased by IDR7 billion to IDR184 billion.</p>
Year	Other Bank (As of December 2014)	CIMB Niaga	Industry (As of December 2014)															
2012	142	246	163															
2013	174	271	177															
2014	201	311	184															
Budget Fund Ratio per branch - (in Rp billion)																		
<p>Budget Fund Ratio per branch increased by Rp14 billion to Rp138 billion in 2014 compared from last year. This indicated an increase in the branch's productivity in collecting funds from the public.</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Budget Fund Ratio per branch - (in Rp billion)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Other Bank (As of December 2014)</th> <th>CIMB Niaga</th> <th>Industry (As of December 2014)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>66</td> <td>111</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>80</td> <td>124</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>87</td> <td>138</td> <td>109</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Other Bank (As of December 2014)	CIMB Niaga	Industry (As of December 2014)	2012	66	111	111	2013	80	124	111	2014	87	138	109	<p>Budget Fund Ratio per branch of other banks also increased to IDR87 billion in 2014.</p> <p>By industry, Budget Fund Ratio per branch decreased to IDR109 billion per branch in line with a slowdown in the industry's growth of low-cost funds.</p>
Year	Other Bank (As of December 2014)	CIMB Niaga	Industry (As of December 2014)															
2012	66	111	111															
2013	80	124	111															
2014	87	138	109															



FINANCIAL POSITION

BALANCE SHEET In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Net Cash and Cash equivalent	31,446	31,542	25,618	0.3	(18.8)
Effects and Government Bonds - Net	14,262	20,037	22,310	40.5	11.3
Loan Disbursed - Gross	145,399	156,984	176,383	8.0	12.4
Allowance for Impairment Loss	(3,754)	(4,075)	(6,109)	8.5	50.1
Loan Disbursed - Net	141,645	152,909	170,274	8.0	11.4
Fixed Asset - Net	1,661	2,068	2,485	24.5	20.2
Other Asset - Net	8,398	12,310	12,475	46.6	1.3
Total Assets	197,412	218,866	233,162	10.9	6.5
Checking Account	35,758	36,793	39,225	2.9	6.6
Saving Account	29,893	35,233	39,166	17.9	11.2
Time Deposit	85,364	91,711	96,332	7.4	5.0
Total Customer Fund	151,015	163,737	174,723	8.4	6.7
Savings of Other Banks	3,220	806	2,067	(75.0)	1.6x
Issued Effects and Subordinated Loans	7,112	8,939	8,774	25.7	(1.9)
Loans Received	6,227	8,591	8,815	38.0	2.6
Other Liability	7,186	10,907	10,335	51.8	(5.2)
Total Liability	174,760	192,980	204,714	10.4	6.1
Total Equity	22,652	25,886	28,448	14.3	9.9
Total Liability and Equity	197,412	218,866	233,162	10.9	6.5

By the end of 2014, the Company recorded an asset growth of 6.5% with a total value of Rp233.2 trillion, up from the previous year (2013: Rp218.9 trillion). The growth was driven by an increase of IDR19.4 trillion or 12.4% in 2014 in financing disbursed. This fairly strong asset growth cemented the Company's position as the 5th largest bank in Indonesia in terms of assets. Besides loan growth, the Company also recorded a growth of IDR11.0 trillion or 6.7% in customer fund from the previous year with time deposit contributing the largest portion of 55.1% of our total customer deposits in 2014.

CREDIT

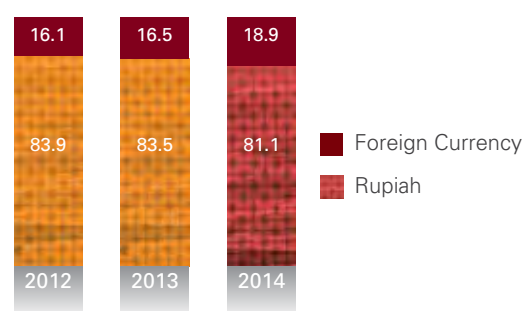
In 2014, the amount of loan disbursed by the Company – gross reached IDR176.4 trillion. It shows an increase of 12.4% from last year's IDR157.0 trillion, placing the Company as the 5th largest bank in terms of loan distribution. The growth was achieved through the innovation of competitive new products while maintaining loan quality.

Loan By Currency

During 2014, the composition of outstanding loan in Rupiah and foreign currencies were respectively 81.1% and 18.9%, showing a slight change compared to the previous year (2013: Rupiah was 83.5% and foreign currency was 16.5%). Rupiah-denominated loan stood at IDR 143.1 trillion or an

increase of 9.2% over the previous year (2013: Rp131.1 trillion). Meanwhile, loan in foreign currency reached IDR33.3 trillion, showing an increase of 28.3% (2013: Rp25.9 trillion). Higher foreign currency exchange rate in 2014 had an impact on the increase in foreign currency loan in its equivalence in Rupiah.

Composition of Loans by Currency (%)



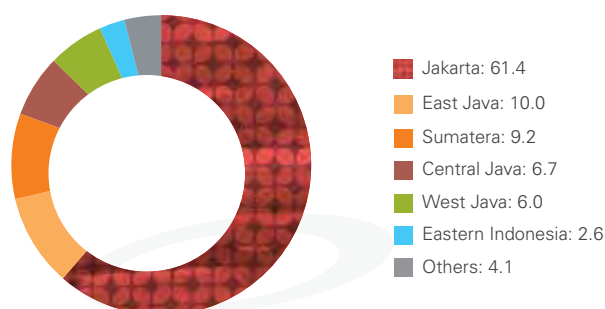
Details of Loan by Currency and Interest Rate

LOAN BY CURRENCY AND INTEREST RATE In Trillion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Rupiah	122.0	131.1	143.1	7.4	9.2
Fixed Interest Rate	15.8	19.3	19.7	21.5	2.1
Floating Interest Rate	106.2	111.8	123.4	5.2	10.4
Foreign Currency	23.4	25.9	33.3	10.7	28.6
Fixed Interest Rate	0.9	0.8	0.9	15.2	12.5
Floating Interest Rate	22.5	25.1	32.4	11.8	29.1
Total	145.4	157.0	176.4	8.0	12.4

Loan By Geography

Based on its distribution area, the largest portion of loan was distributed within Java, which accounted for 84.2% of CIMB Niaga's total loan disbursed during 2014, with Jakarta as the region that had the largest share of 61.4%, followed by East Java with 10.0%.

Komposisi Kredit Berdasarkan Geografis (%)



Details of Loan By Geography

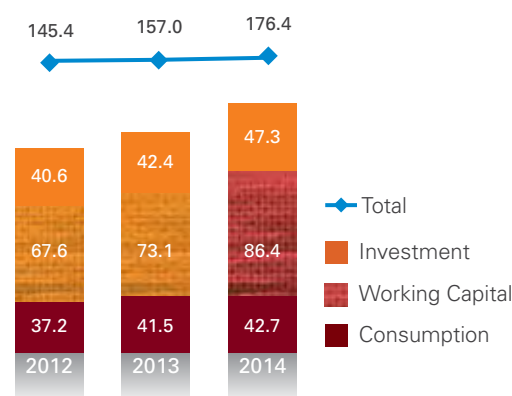
LOAN BY GEOGRAPHY In Trillion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Jakarta	94.1	95.4	108.4	1.5	13.6
East Java	10.3	15.0	17.6	45.7	17.2
Sumatera	13.0	14.7	16.3	13.2	10.4
Central Java	8.9	9.7	11.8	8.7	21.6
West Java	9.7	10.4	10.6	6.4	2.6
Eastern Indonesia	4.7	4.4	4.7	(6.2)	6.2
Other Regions	4.7	7.4	7.0	57.7	(4.0)
Total	145.4	157.0	176.4	8.0	12.4

Loan by Allocation

The Company's 12% credit growth was due to the contribution of working capital loan and investment loan. It was recorded that working capital loan during 2014 reached IDR86.4 trillion, an increase of 18.3% from the previous year's figure (2013: IDR73.1 trillion), while investment loan reached IDR47.3 trillion, an increase of 11.5% from last year's figure of IDR42.4 trillion. Consumer loan increased 2.8% to IDR42.7 trillion (2013: IDR41.5 trillion).

Working capital loan contributed the largest to the Company's overall loan distributed, accounting for 49.0%, followed by investment loan with a contribution of 26.8% and consumer loan with 24.2% of the Company's total loan portfolio.

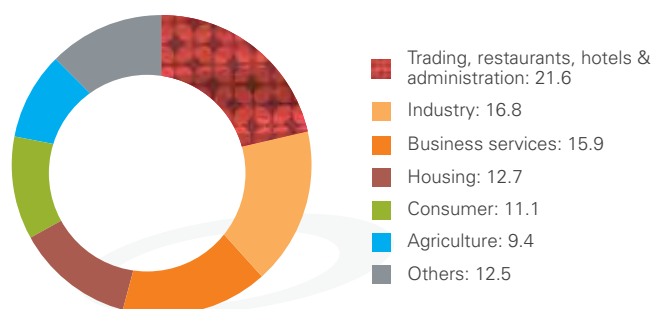
Loans by Type of Use (Rp trillion)



Loan by Economic Sector

When viewed by economic sector, the largest contribution still came from the trade, restaurants, hotels and administration sector that respectively accounted for 21.6% (2013: 20.0%), followed by the industrial sector with 16.8% (2013: 14, 8%) and business services sector with a portion of 15.9% (2013: 17.4%).

Loans Composition by Economic Sector (%)



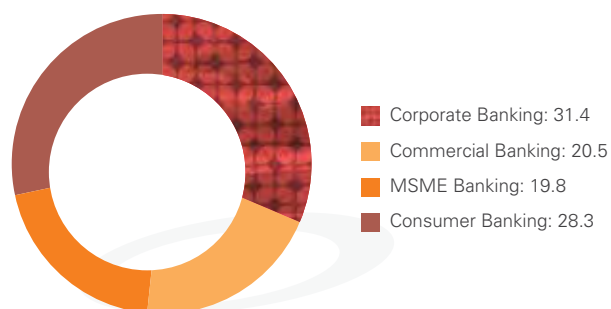
Details of Loan By Economic Sector

LOAN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR In Trillion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Trade, Restaurants, Hotels and Administration Sector	26.8	31.4	38.2	17.1	21.8
Industrial	21.6	23.2	29.5	7.2	27.4
Services	24.1	27.4	28.0	13.3	2.4
Housing	20.6	21.9	22.5	6.6	2.4
Agriculture	9.7	12.4	16.5	28.5	32.7
Consumer	16.6	19.5	19.7	17.7	0.6
Other Sectors	26.0	21.2	22.0	(18.6)	4.3
Total	145.4	157.0	176.4	8.0	12.4

Loan By Business Segment

Based on business segment, corporate banking which represented 31.4% of the total loan disbursed by the Company grew 26.2% to reach IDR55.4 trillion in 2014 from last year's IDR43.9 trillion. Came second was consumer banking that contributed 28.7% of the Company's total loans disbursed, up 4.4% to reach IDR50.0 trillion (2013: Rp47,9 trillion).

The Composition of Loan By Segmentation (%)



Details of Loan By Segmentation (%)

LOAN BY SEGMENTATION* In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Corporate Banking	43.5	43.9	55.4	0.9	26.2
Commercial Banking	30.3	34.1	36.1	12.6	5.7
MSME Banking	27.5	31.1	34.9	13.1	12.2
Consumer Banking	44.1	47.9	50.0	8.6	4.4
Total	145.4	157.0	176.4	8.0	12.4

* Including the allocation of Sharia

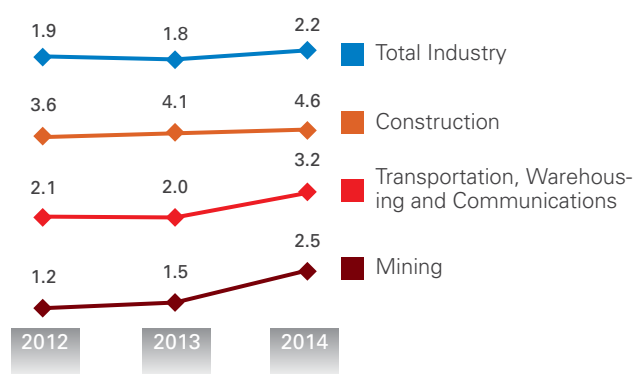
Commercial banking grew 5.7% in 2014 to reach IDR36.1 trillion (2013: IDR34.1 trillion) with a contribution of 20.5% of the Company's total loan portfolio, followed by MSME

that grew 12.2% from the previous year to reach IDR34.9 trillion (2013: Rp31.1 trillion) with a contribution of 19.8% of the Company's total loan portfolio.

Non Performing Loan

Slowdown in the global economy deteriorated the quality of loan in some economic sectors, especially those related to mining. By the end of 2014, the Company's non-performing loan ratio increased 1.0% to 2.5% (2013: 1.5%). This lower quality was also followed with lower quality of loan in the transportation, warehousing and communication sector that increased 1.2% to 3.2% (2013: 2.0%) and the construction sector that reached 4.6%, an increase of 0.5% from last year's level of 4.1%.

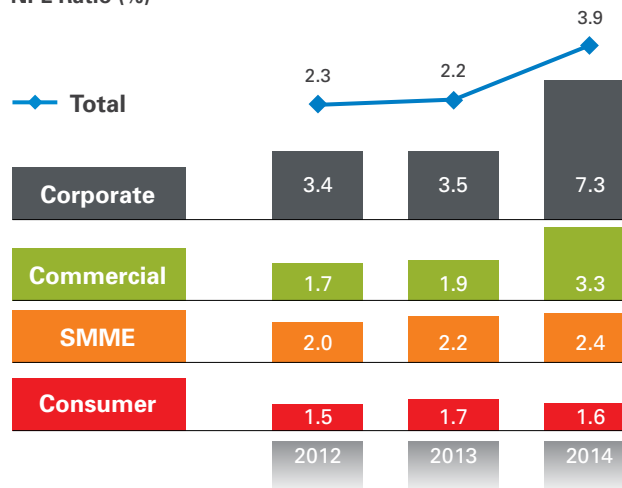
Industry NPL ratio (%)



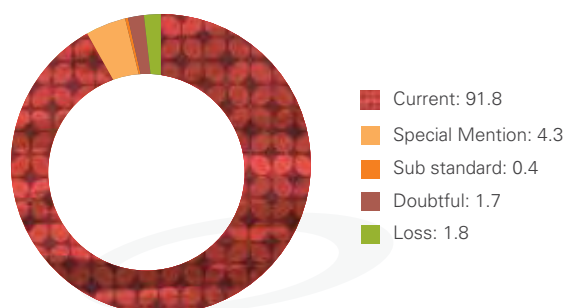
Deterioration in loan quality in some economic sectors gave an instant impact on the quality of loan disbursed by the Company. Total non-performing loan or NPL increased by IDR3.4 trillion to IDR6.9 trillion in 2014 (2013: Rp3.5 trillion). It resulted in an increase of non-performing loan ratio, as indicated by higher gross NPL ratio of 3.9% in 2014 (2013: 2.2%).

By business segments, consumer banking NPL ratio improved from 1.7% in 2013 to 1.6% in 2014, but that of corporate banking and commercial banking increased respectively to 7.3% (2013: 3.5%) and 3.3% (2013: 1.9%), followed by MSME banking SMEs with 2.4% (2013: 2.2%).

NPL Ratio (%)



Loan by Collectibility (%)



The Composition of Non Performing Loan By Economic Sector

COMPOSITION OF NON PERFORMING LOAN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR	2012		2013		2014		Change (%)	
	billion Rp	%	billion Rp	%	billion Rp	%	2012-2013	2013-2014
Trade, restaurant, hotel, and administration	540	16.4	541	15.5	1,928	28.0	0.2	2.6x
Services	272	8.3	439	12.6	1,223	17.8	61.5	1.8x
Industrial	1,015	30.9	833	23.8	1,094	15.9	(18.0)	31.4
Mining	148	4.5	194	5.6	921	13.3	31.0	3.7x
Housing	412	12.5	515	14.7	561	8.2	25.2	8.9
Transportation, warehousing, and Communication	408	12.4	500	14.3	494	7.2	22.4	(1.2)
Consumer	215	6.6	257	7.2	252	3.7	20.1	(2.0)
Electricity, gas, and water	106	3.2	80	2.3	204	3.0	(24.8)	1.6x
Construction	9	0.3	19	0.6	109	1.6	1.2x	4.6x
Social Services	149	4.5	100	2.9	67	1.0	(32.6)	(33.7)
Agriculture	13	0.4	19	0.5	28	0.3	41.6	48.0
Total	3,287	100.0	3,497	100.0	6,881	100.0	6.4	93.7

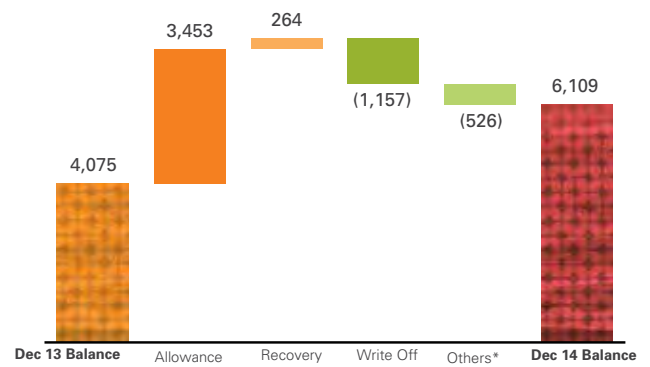
In terms of economic sectors, total non-performing loan of the trade, restaurants and hotels sector provided the largest contribution of 28.0% in 2014 (2013: 15.5%), followed by business services sector with 17.8% (2013: 12, 6%).

Impaired Loan

In 2014, impaired loan increased 67.3% to IDR8.4 trillion from the previous year (2013: IDR5.0 trillion). This caused the ratio of impaired loans to increase from 3.2% in 2013 to 4.8% in 2014.

Allowance for impairment loss for the year 2014 reached IDR6.1 trillion, showing an increase from the previous year (2013: IDR4.1 billion).

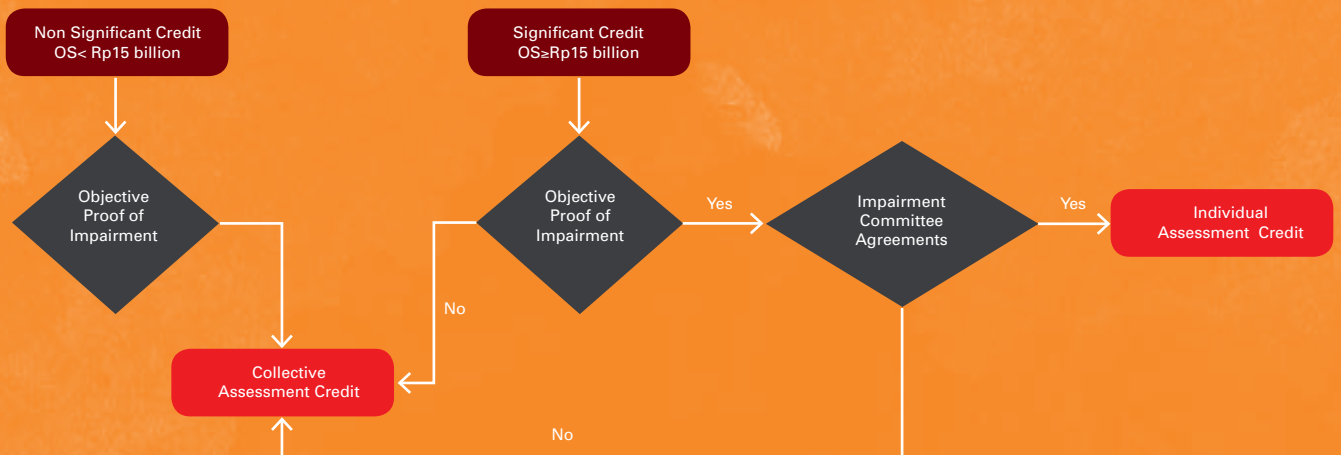
Allowance for Impairment Losses Movement (Rp billion)



* Including the translation effects of foreign currency

Impairment Committee

Determining impaired loan is done both that individually (Individual Assessment) and collectively (Collective Assessment).



Collective Assessment is done by evaluating the impaired loan in groups of loan based on the estimated future contractual cash flows, historical loss rate of the group and the period from the occurrence of adverse events that happens to the group to the time when objective evidence is identified. Individual Assessment is done based on the estimated recoverable amount. Individual Assessment is done monthly and decided by the impairment committee.

The Impairment Committee is composed of:

- Chairman: Director of Strategy and Finance
- Secretary: Head of Finance
- Members: Director of Corporate Banking, Director of Commercial Banking and Sharia, Director of Credit and Risk Management Director (non-voting member) and each alternative member assigned whose position is at least one level below the Board of Directors.

The duties and responsibilities of the Impairment Committee among others is to decide the list of names of debtors to be assessed by Individual Assessment and determine allowance for impairment loss the Company has to set due to the loss.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

In 2014, cash and cash equivalent consists of:

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Cash and Checking Account at BI and other Banks	19,064	22,047	22,591	15.6	2.5
Placement at BI and Other Banks - Net	12,382	9,495	3,027	(23.3)	(68.1)
Total	31,446	31,542	25,618	0.3	(18.8)

Net cash and cash equivalents declined 18.8% to IDR25.6 trillion (2013: IDR31.5 trillion), and was in line with an increase in consumer loan of 12.4%, which was higher than 6.7% in customer deposit.

Cash and Current accounts at Bank Indonesia and Other Banks – Net

In 2014, cash decreased 8.2% to IDR4.5 trillion. Meanwhile, checking account at other banks increased 6.3% to IDR3.4 trillion and that at Bank Indonesia increased 5.3% to

IDR14.6 trillion in 2014 as a form of fulfillment of Statutory Obligations (GWM) by Bank Indonesia.

Placements at Bank Indonesia (BI) and Other Banks – Net

Placement at BI and other banks accounted for 1.3% of the total assets with a total of amount of IDR3.0 trillion in 2014, down 68.1% from the previous year (2013: IDR9.5 billion).

SECURITIES AND GOVERNMENT BONDS - NET

In 2014, the composition of securities and government bonds - net consisted of:

SECURITIES AND GOVERNMENT BONDS In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Securities	5,977	9,755	10,826	63.2	11.0
Government Bonds	8,084	10,213	11,484	26.3	12.4
Securities purchased with commitment to resell	201	69	-	(65.6)	-1.0x
Total	14,262	20,037	22,310	40.5	11.3

Securities

In 2014, the Company recorded an increase of 11.0% in securities to IDR10.8 trillion (2013: 9.8 billion), which accounted for 4.6% of total assets. The increase was primarily driven by an increase of IDR3.1 trillion in securities available for sale to IDR8.6 trillion, an increase of 54.9% from the previous year (2013: IDR5.6 billion).

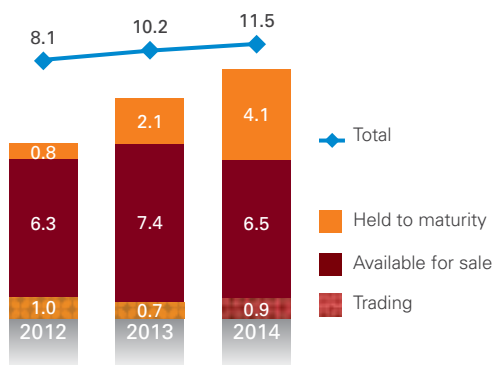
Government bonds

Government bonds contributed 4.9% of total assets in 2014. By portfolio, government bonds increased by IDR1.3 trillion to IDR11.5 trillion, an increase of 12.4% from the previous year (2013: IDR10.2 trillion).

During 2014, the Company sold government bonds that had a nominal amount of IDR61.5 billion and USD82 million (2013: IDR55.9 billion and USD97 million) and made a gain of IDR93.7 billion (2013: IDR190.7 billion). The government bond portfolio managed by the Company

consists of government bonds that have fixed interest rate with an average interest rate of 6.5% (2013: 6.6%) for rupiah-denominated government bonds and 4.3% for that denominated in foreign currency- (2013: 6.7%).

Government Bonds (Rp trillion)



INVESTMENTS

The Company made total investments that increased 7.8% in 2014, reaching IDR13.0 billion for 3.8% investments in PT CIMB Sun Life as the largest portfolio, totaling IDR9.5 billion.

FIXED ASSETS

Total fixed assets during 2014 increased 20.2% to IDR2.5 trillion, consistent with the Company’s expansion policy as seen in the addition of equipment, machinery, and office furniture and electronic network.

CUSTOMER DEPOSIT

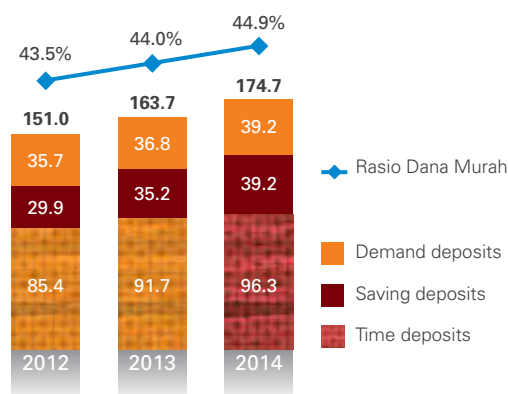
Corporate loan growth achieved in 2014 was followed by an increase in deposits from customer deposit that increased 6.7% to reach IDR174.7 trillion (2013: Rp163.7 trillion) that has further strengthened the Company’s position as the 5th largest bank in terms of customer deposit.

Customer deposit composed of 22.5% demand deposits, 22.4% savings and 55.1% time deposits. The increase in customer deposit was seen in low-cost funds such as current accounts that grew 6.6% to IDR39.2 trillion and savings account that grew 11.2% to IDR39.2 trillion from the previous year. The increase in low-cost funds was followed by an increase of 5.0% in time deposit that reached IDR96.3 trillion.

As the increase rate in low-cost fund was higher than that in time deposits, the Company had in 2014 its Current Account and Savings Account Ratio - Ratio CASA increasing 88 bps from 44.0% to 44.9% in 2014.

In line with our expansionary policies, the Company’s loan to deposit ratio - LDR increased 5.0% to 99.5% in 2014 (2013: 94.5%).

Total Customer Deposit (In trillion)

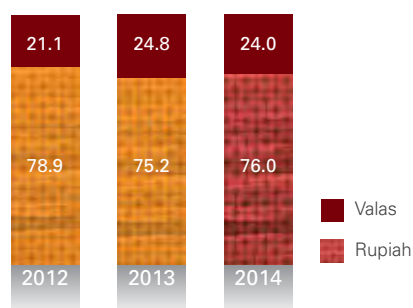


Customer Deposits By Currency

By currency, rupiah-denominated customer deposit contributed 76.0%, the remaining customer deposit in foreign currency accounted for 24.0% of total customers in 2014.

Compared to 2013, rupiah-denominated customer deposit increased by IDR9.8 trillion or 8.0% to reach IDR132.8 trillion in 2014 (2013: IDR123.1 trillion), and customer deposit in foreign currencies also experience an increase IDR1.2 trillion, or 2.9% to reach IDR41.9 trillion (2013: IDR40.7 trillion).

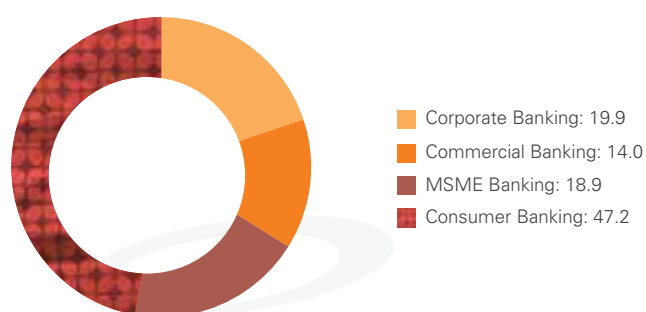
Deposits from Customers by Currency (%)



Customer Deposit By Segmentation

By business segment, consumer banking contributed the largest portion of 47.2%, followed by corporate banking with 19.9%, MSME banking with 18.9% and the remaining 14.0% was contributed by commercial banking in 2014.

Composition of Customer Deposit By Segmentation (%)



Customer Deposit By Segmentation

CUSTOMER DEPOSIT BY SEGMENTATION In Trillion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Corporate Banking	31.3	34.5	34.7	10.2	0.5
Commercial Banking	22.0	21.9	24.5	(0.6)	12.0
MSME Banking	30.0	32.6	33.1	8.5	1.7
Consumer Banking	67.7	74.7	82.4	10.5	10.2
Total	151.0	163.7	174.7	8.4	6.7

Growth in customer deposit was seen in nearly all business segments, where the highest growth of 12.0% was achieved in the commercial banking segment in 2014 with a total amount of IDR24.5 trillion (2013: IDR21.9 trillion) with the largest contribution coming from current accounts and time deposit products. The next was consumer banking with 10.2% growth and reached IDR82.4 trillion, (2013: IDR74.7 trillion), followed by MSME banking that grew 1.7% to IDR33.1 trillion (2013: IDR32.6 trillion), and corporate banking that grew 0.5% to reach IDR34.7 trillion from last year (2013: IDR34.5 trillion).

Checking Account

In 2014, Checking Account increased 6.6% to IDR39.2 trillion from last year's IDR36.8 trillion. The increase in checking account was supported by Biz Channel facilities offered by the company that makes it easier for customers to manage funds and make transaction in an easy and safe manner.

Savings

Savings products as one of the featured products in raising customer deposit increased by IDR3.9 trillion or 11.2% to IDR39.2 trillion in 2014 (2013: IDR35.2 trillion).

The increase in savings products was closely primarily due to the Company's success in introducing and promoting attractive savings products to the public.

During 2014, the Company successfully issued a number of savings products such as Tabungan Hypermart Savers Tabungan Haji and Tabungan Perencanaan Haji. The launching of Tabungan Haji in July 2014 was very well by the public and had raised a total amount of IDR3.7 billion by the end of 2014.

Customers having the Tabungan Haji account can register for Haj saving plan using auto-debit system. With sufficient fund in their account, customers can register for Haj and are automatically entitled for a seat.

The company also introduced the "ON Account" service where customers can open an account online that will be automatically connected to CIMB Clicks, Go Mobile and Mobile Accounts, allowing them to make transactions without having to visit our branches. An additional benefit offered is cash withdrawal customers can make at Indomaret and Alfamart outlets throughout Indonesia.

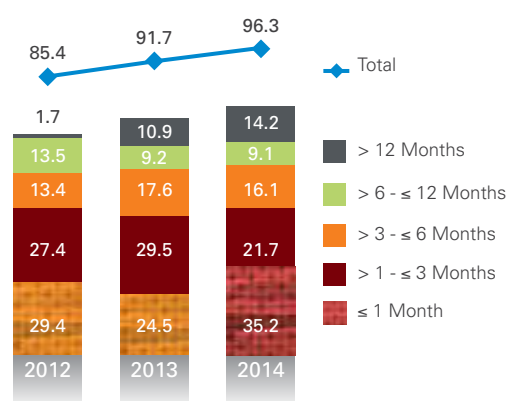
Time Deposit

Time deposit also increased 5.0% to IDR96.3 trillion (2013: IDR91.7 trillion). In 2014, the Company did a lot of promotions to customers including through TD Online. This facility allows customers to open time deposit account by simply accessing CIMB Clicks without having to go to a branch.

Based on its contract term, there was a shift in the majority composition of fund. In 2014, the largest composition of 36.6% was time group that has ≤ 1 month term, followed by time deposit group with $> 1 - \leq 3$ month term with 22.6%, and time deposit group that has $> 3 - \leq 6$ month term with 16.7%, and time deposit group with the longest term of $> 6 - \leq 12$ months with 14.8%. The time deposit group that has $> 6 - \leq 12$ month term gave the smallest contribution of 9.4%.

In 2013, the largest composition was in the group that has $> 1 - \leq 3$ month term with 32.2%, followed by time deposit group that has ≤ 1 month term, with 26.7%, and time deposit group that has $> 3 - \leq 6$ month term with 19.2% and time deposit group with > 12 month term with 11.9%. The time group that has $> 6 - \leq 12$ month term gave a contribution of 10.1%.

Time Deposit By Term of Contract (In Trillion Rupiah)



SECURITIES ISSUED AND SUBORDINATED LOANS

In 2014, the composition of securities issued and subordinated loans consist of:

SECURITIES ISSUED AND SUBORDINATED LOANS In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Securities Issued	4,084	5,976	5,803	46.4	(2.9)
Subordinated Loan	3,028	2,963	2,971	(2.2)	0.3
Total	7,112	8,939	8,774	25.7	(1.9)

Securities issued

On June 20, 2014, the Company hedged the fair value of a portion of its Subordinated Bond I Year 2012 Series B in the amount of IDR1.4 trillion with interest rate swap contracts, with a notional amount of IDR250 billion. On December 31, 2014, the Company conducted an evaluation of the hedge using regression methods, which showed that the hedges were effective.

Subordinated Loans

The Company's subordinated loan reached IDR2.97 trillion or slightly increasing by 0.3% over the previous year (2013: IDR2.96 trillion). On July 8, 2010 the Company issued Subordinated Bonds I in the amount of IDR1.4 trillion with a fixed interest rate and Subordinated Bonds II on December 23, 2010 in the amount of IDR1.6 trillion.

LOAN RECEIVED

In 2014, Loans received by the Company increased 2.6% to IDR8.8 trillion from last year's figure of IDR8.6 trillion. The largest loan was from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk in the amount of IDR1.6 trillion and CIMB Bank Berhad with the amount of IDR1.5 trillion.

EQUITY AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company had an increase of 9.9%, in total equity from IDR25.9 trillion in 2013 to IDR28.4 trillion. The increase was mainly due to an increase in retained earnings as the Company recognized a net income of IDR 2.3 trillion in 2013.

In 2013 and 2014 there was not any increase in issued and paid-up capital, but there was an unrealized loss of IDR0.4 trillion in securities available-for-sale in 2014 (2013: IDR0.8 trillion).

Capital Structure

In 2014, the Company recorded a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio CAR that increased from 15.4% in 2013 to 15.6%. Along with higher profitability, the Company's CAR in Tier 1 increased by 42 bps to 13.3% in 2014 (2013: 12.9%). Meanwhile, the CAR in Tier 2 decreased by 19 bps to 2.3% in 2014 (2013: 2.5%).

Details of Equity

EQUITY In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Capital Stock	1,613	1,613	1,613	-	-
Additional Paid in Capital	7,033	7,033	7,033	-	-
Unrealized (Loss) / Gain on securities available-for-sale	307	(756)	(404)	-3.5x	(46.5)
Other Equity	56	59	21	-	-
General and the Mandatory Reserves	352	352	352	-	-
Retain Earning	13,207	17,490	19,833	32.4	13.4
Non-controlling Interests	84	95	0	12.5	(99.2)
Total Equity	22,652	25,886	28,448	14.3	9.9

Details of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) - (%)	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Core Capital	12.3	12.9	13.3	0.6	0.4
Additional Capital	2.9	2.5	2.3	(0.4)	(0.2)
CAR for credit risk	17.0	17.4	17.7	0.4	0.3
CAR for market risk	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0
CAR for operational risk	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Total CAR for credit, market, and operational Risks	15.2	15.4	15.6	0.2	0.2
CAR of the Industry	17.4	18.1	19.6	0.7	1.4

BUSINESS RESULTS

INCOME STATEMENT In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Interest and Sharia Income	16,195	17,870	20,813	10.3	16.5
Interest and Sharia expenses	(6,486)	(7,749)	(10,124)	19.5	30.6
Net interest income	9,709	10,121	10,689	4.2	5.6
Other fees and commissions	1,941	2,204	1,717	13.5	(22.1)
(Loss)/Gain from foreign currency transactions	442	13	(35)	(97.2)	-3.8x
Others	332	403	448	21.6	11.2
Total Other operating income	2,715	2,620	2,130	(3.5)	(18.7)
Profit from changes in fair value of financial instruments traded	27	626	306	22.6x	(51.2)
Profit from sales of securities	489	197	129	(59.8)	(34.2)
Total non-interest income	3,231	3,443	2,565	6.6	(25.5)
Allowance for impairment losses formation of financial assets and non-financial	(1,143)	(1,203)	(3,466)	5.3	1.9x
Personnel Expense	(2,882)	(3,229)	(3,281)	12.1	1.6
General and administrative expenses	(2,762)	(2,885)	(3,197)	4.4	10.8
Promotional expenses	(412)	(381)	(352)	(7.4)	(7.6)
Total other Operating Expenses	(6,056)	(6,495)	(6,830)	7.2	5.2
Income from Operations -Net	5,741	5,866	2,958	2.2	(49.6)
Non-Operating Gain/Loss - Net	46	(34)	242	-1.7x	8.1x
Income before Tax	5,787	5,832	3,200	0.8	(45.1)
Income Tax expense	(1,537)	(1,536)	(858)	(0.1)	(44.2)
Net Income	4,250	4,296	2,344	1.1	(45.4)

INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME

Interest and Sharia Income in 2014 increased by IDR2.9 trillion to IDR20.8 trillion (2013: IDR17.9 trillion). It grew 16.5%, higher than 2013 (2013: 10.3%). The increase was primarily due to an increase of IDR2.7 trillion or 16.6% in interest income, growing from IDR16.1 trillion in the prior year to IDR18.8 trillion.

Loan Interest income contributed 90.4% to the Company's total interest income. The average lending rate in 2014 increased by 1.2% to 12.8% for loan denominated in rupiah (2013: 11.7%), and decreased by 50 bps to 5.6% for loan denominated in foreign currency (2013: 6.1%).

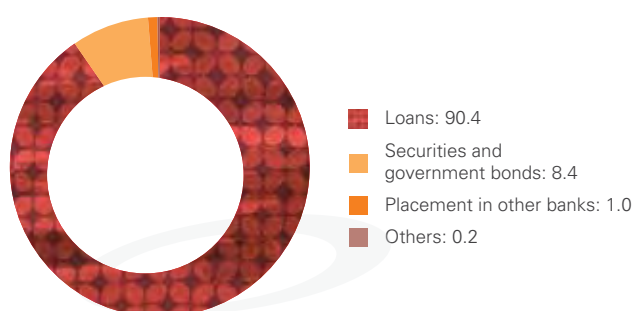
The next largest contributor was income from securities and government bonds with a combined contribution of 8.4% and placements at other banks with 1.0%.

Interest income from securities and government bonds in 2014 increased by IDR472 billion or 37.3% to IDR1.7 trillion from the previous year's IDR1.3 trillion. This increase was due to an increase of 1.1% in the average interest rate of securities in 2014 to 8.6% (2013: 7.5%).

Details of Interest and Sharia Income

INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Loan Disbursed	14,823	16,139	18,812	8.9	16.6
Securities and Government Obligation	1,000	1,267	1,739	26.6	37.3
Placements and Checking Account at Other Banks	350	428	210	22.2	(51.0)
Others	22	36	52	63.8	42.6
Total	16,195	17,870	20,813	10.3	16.5

Composition of Interest and Sharia Income (%)



Meanwhile, interest income from placements at other banks was IDR210.51.0% or IDR218 billion lower than the previous year's figure of IDR428 billion. This decline was in line with a decrease of IDR 5.0 trillion in foreign currency-denominated placements at BI with an average placement rate of 0.1% (2013: 0.2%).

INTEREST AND SHARIA EXPENSE

Interest expense increased by IDR2.4 trillion or 30.6% in 2014 to IDR101 trillion from the previous year, reaching IDR7.7 trillion. The increase was primarily due to an increase in interest expense from customer deposits.

In 2014, total interest expense of customer deposit increased 34.1% to IDR8.6 trillion. This growth was higher than that achieved in the prior year, which was 15.5%. The biggest contributor of interest expense in customer deposit in 2014 was consumer saving that reached IDR6.7 trillion, an increase of 33.8% from last year's figure of IDR5.0

trillion. This increase was in line with an increase of 5.0% in time deposit portfolio growth. The average interest rate of rupiah-denominated time deposit increased 2.3% to 9.0% (2013: 6.7%), and the average interest rate of foreign currency-denominated time deposit also increased by 2 bps to 2.06% (2013: 2.05%).

An increase of 47.5% was experienced in interest expense of savings, recorded at IDR1.1 trillion (2013: IDR755 billion). It was in line with an increase of 93 bps in average interest rate of rupiah-denominated saving to 3.3% (2013: 2.4%) and an increase of 1 bps in the average interest rate of foreign currency-denominated savings to 0.48% (2013: 0.47%). Meanwhile, the interest expense of checking account increased by IDR139 billion or 21.3% to IDR790 billion in 2014. It was in line with an increase of 46 bps in the average interest rate of rupiah-denominated checking account to 2.8% (2013: 2.3%) and an increase of 19 bps in the average interest rates of foreign currency-denominated checking account to 0.97% (2013: 0.78%).

Meanwhile, interest expense on loans received and subordinated debt increased 17.0% in 2014 or IDR150 billion to IDR1.0 trillion, compared to the previous year's figure of IDR882 billion.

Details of Interest and Sharia Expense

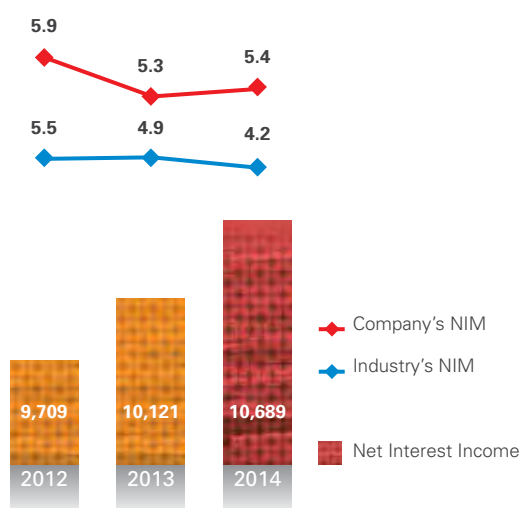
INTEREST AND SHARIA EXPENSE In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Customer Deposit	5,531	6,389	8,570	15.5	34.1
Checking Account	545	651	790	19.5	21.3
Saving Account	833	754	1,113	(9.4)	47.5
Time Deposit	4,153	4,984	6,667	20.0	33.8
Loan received and Subordinated Loan	672	882	1,032	31.3	17.0
Other*	283	478	522	68.3	9.1
Total	6,486	7,749	10,124	19.5	30.6

* Termasuk Efek-efek yang diterbitkan

NET INTEREST INCOME

In general, lending and savings rates experienced an increase during 2014. This was a direct result of higher benchmark rate issued by Bank Indonesia, which had been raised a couple of times in 2013 or by 175 bps to reach 7.50% and by 25 bps to reach 7.75% by the end of 2014.

Higher increase in interest income than that in interest expense left the Bank with higher net interest income, up by IDR568 billion, or 5.6% to reach IDR10.7 trillion (2013: Rp10,1 trillion). This has resulted in a higher net interest margin (NIM) of 5.4%, showing an increase of 2 bps (2013: 5.3%).

Net Interest Income (In Billion Rupiah) and NIM (%)**OTHER INTEREST INCOME**

Other operating income experienced a decline of IDR878 billion or 25.5% to IDR2.6 trillion from last year's figure of IDR3.4 trillion. The decline was primarily caused by a decline of IDR487 billion or 22.1% in fees and commission income to IDR1.7 trillion (2013: 2.2 trillion). This was due to the Government new regulations on bancassurance. It was also due partly to a decline in income from change in fair value of financial instruments for trading, which declined by IDR321 billion or 51.2% to IDR306 billion (2013: IDR627 billion).

Details of Non-Interest Income

NON-INTEREST INCOME In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Fees and Other Commissions	1,941	2,204	1,717	13.5	(22.1)
Other	332	403	448	21.6	11.2
Gains from securities and change in fair value of financial instruments for trading	516	823	435	59.8	(47.1)
Income/Loss from foreign exchange transaction	442	13	(35)	(97.2)	-3.8x
Total	3,231	3,443	2,565	6.6	(25.5)

The decline in fees and other commissions was mainly caused by a decrease of IDR467 billion in commission income earned by subsidiaries to IDR242 billion, down 65.9% from last year's acquisition of IDR709 billion.

Credit card commissions increased by IDR53 billion in 2014, up 30.5% to IDR227 billion (2013: Rp174 billion), followed an increase of IDR 21 billion or 19.6% to IDR129 billion (2013: Rp108 billion), an increase of IDR 20 billion in merchant commission, up 8.1% to IDR272 billion (2013: Rp252 billion), an increase of IDR15 billion or 11.2% in

earnings from export-import documents to IDR148 billion (2013: Rp134 billion), and an increase of IDR 14 billion or 9.8% in income from clearing services and transfer to IDR 162 billion (2013: Rp147 billion).

The Banks' Fee Income Ratio in 2014 dropped 4.4% to 20.8% from the previous year's 25.2%.

Details of Fees And Other Commissions

FEES AND OTHER COMMISSIONS In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Customer Administration Service	226	312	287	38.3	(8.0)
Commission from Merchant	212	252	272	18.8	8.1
Commission from Credit Card	145	174	227	20.5	30.5
Income from Bancassurance	176	232	212	31.6	(8.3)
Clearing and Transfer Services	133	147	162	10.7	9.8
Export-Import Document Service	90	134	148	47.7	11.2
Agency Services	170	108	129	(36.9)	19.6
Subsidiary	646	709	242	9.7	(65.9)
Other*	143	136	38	(4.2)	(72.9)
Total	1,941	2,204	1,717	13.5	(22.1)

* Including Custodian Services, annual fee income and others

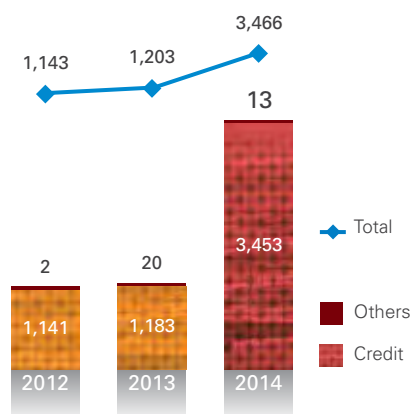
FORMATION OF ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (CKPN)

Total allowance for impairment losses formed in 2014 increased by IDR2.3 trillion or 188.1% to IDR3.5 trillion compared to the previous year's position of IDR1.2 trillion.

This increase was due to the recently challenging economy and tough business climate as the price of some commodities such as coal, rubber and palm oil did not improve throughout the year.

The increase in allowance for impairment losses was mainly caused by an increase of IDR2.3 trillion or 191.9% in allowance of impairment losses on loans with loans disbursed as the largest contributor. The calculation of allowance for impairment losses was made in accordance with the adopted SFAS 50 (revised 2010) and IAS 55 (revised 2011).

Allowance for impairment losses (In Billion Rupiah)



OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

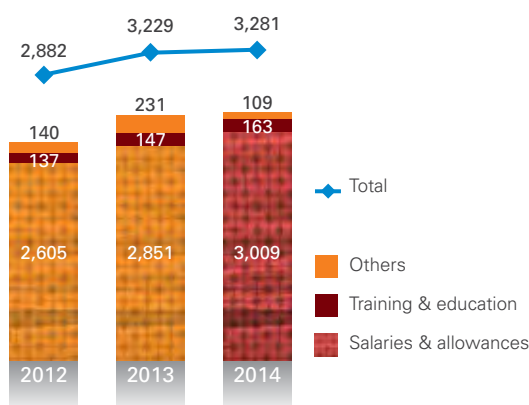
The company also managed to maintain the growth of operating expense in 2014, showing an increase of only 5.2%, which was better than in 2013 recorded at 7.2%. The increase in 2014 was affected by a number of sub-accounts with the following details:

Details of Other Operating Expense

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Employee Expense	2,882	3,229	3,281	12.1	1.6
General and Administration Expense	2,762	2,885	3,197	4.4	10.8
Promotional Expense	412	381	352	(7.4)	(7.6)
Total	6,056	6,495	6,830	7.2	5.2

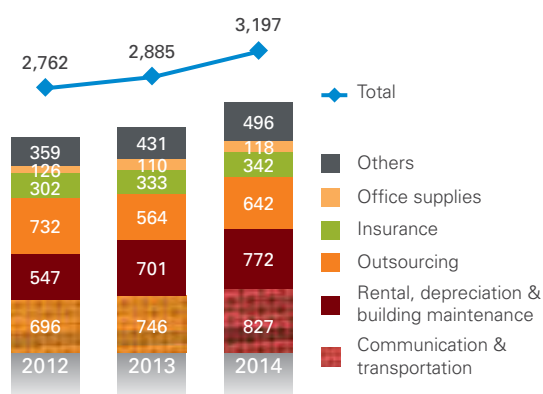
Employee expense increased by IDR52 billion or 1.6% to IDR3.3 trillion in 2014 (2013: IDR3.2 trillion). General and administrative expenses also increased by IDR312 billion, or 10.8% from the previous year's IDR3.2 trillion (2013: IDR2.9 trillion).

Employee Expense (in Billion Rupiah)



The largest contribution to the increase in general and administrative expenses was mainly an increase of IDR85 billion in communication expense, followed by an increase of IDR77 billion in third party service, of IDR74 billion in other expenses, of IDR56 billion in the annual expense for Financial Services Authority (FSA), and of IDR 50 billion in rent expense. Other General and Administration expense consists of Ijarah assets depreciation expense, utilities, and the cost of activities.

General and Administration Expenses (In Billion Rupiah)



Meanwhile, promotional expenses decreased by IDR29 billion or 7.6% to IDR 352 billion in 2014 from last year's IDR381 billion. In total, the cost to income ratio increased 2.6% to 50.6% in 2014 from the previous year's 48.0%.

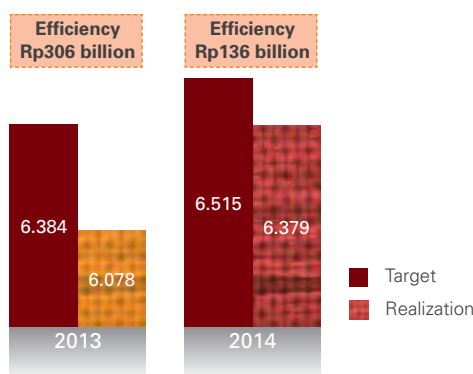
Cost Efficiency Program

In creating sustainable efficiency, the Company continued to make efforts to maintain its competitive advantages including through cost controlling. With Smart Spending culture, the Company has laid an intense focus on costs classified as "good cost" and on eliminating "bad cost".

The Company made innovations in cost efficiency programs, which are now being applied in all business lines. The Company also continues to manage costs with extra care in both Opex and Capex, which are managed and monitored by EFI Champion Team.

Several initiatives to achieve operational cost efficiency in 2014 included the implementation of "AC Sewa Dingin" program to allow efficiency in AC repairs/maintenance and electricity usage, in promotional digital media, in conducting meetings through conference call meetings, and was achieved by maximizing building facilities as venues of training, by being selective in selecting employee events, and by evaluating employee overtime and the cost of the contract.

Realized Cost Efficiency (In Billion Rupiah)



To support the Company's cost efficiency programs in 2014, we have formulated a Smart Spending Policy and other policies related to cost efficiency in certain areas and provided a platform for employees to participate

by contributing ideas that can be executed across the organization incorporated in our Smart Spending Helpdesk. Employees have been sent notification in the form of e-mail blast and internal memo to support this program.

NON-OPERATING INCOME / (EXPENSES) – NET

The Company's Income/(expense) increased by IDR276 billion or 813% to IDR242 billion from the previous year. This increase was primarily driven by gains on sales of one of our fixed assets the CIMB Niaga Tower located in Karawaci, Tangerang at a price of IDR239 billion.

INCOME BEFOR TAX AND INCOME TAX

Overall the Company's operations generated total earnings before taxes of IDR3.2 trillion, down 45.1% from the previous year's IDR5.8 trillion.

This lower figure was mainly due to a decline of 25.5% in non-interest income and larger allowance for impairment loss of 188.1%, primarily for loans. Meanwhile, the Company's consolidated income tax decreased by IDR680 billion to IDR856 billion from the previous year's IDR1.5 trillion.

NET INCOME AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

The decline in income before tax lowered our by Rp2.0 trillion or 45.4% to IDR 2.4 trillion in 2014 compared to IDR4.3 trillion in 2013. In line with the decrease, we recorded a lower earnings per share of IDR93.21 per share, declining by IDR77.19 (2013: Rp170,40)

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Other comprehensive income increased by IDR351 billion in 2014 from the previous year's loss of IDR1.1 trillion. This increase was primarily due to an increase of IDR467 billion in gains from fair value in securities available-for-sale in 2014 (2013: a decrease of IDR 1.4 trillion in fair value of securities available-for-sale).

The change in the fair value of securities and government bonds classified as available-for-sale was in line with the average increase in the market price of these securities in 2014 compared with the previous year.

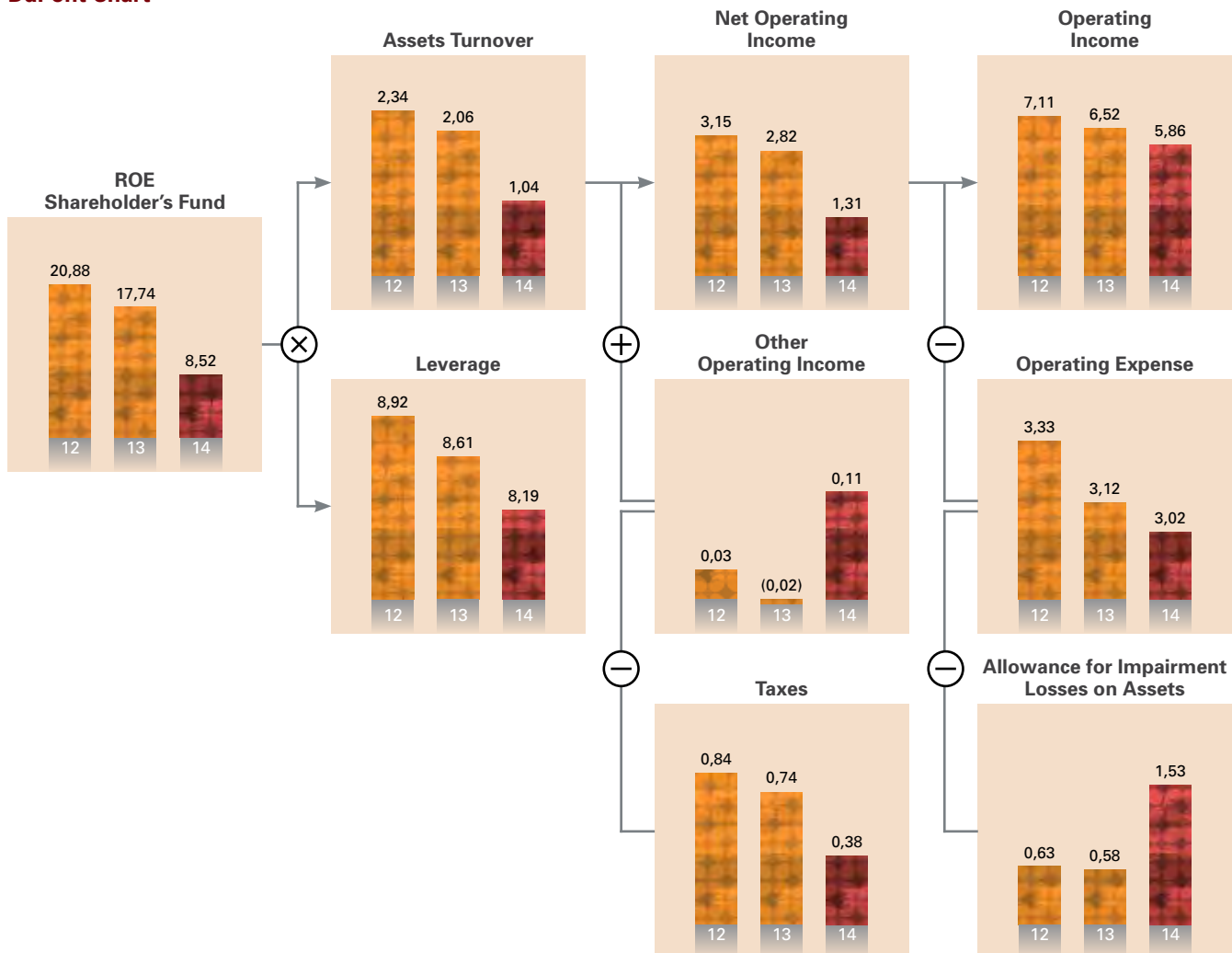
Total comprehensive income decreased by IDR539 billion or 16.7% to IDR2.7 trillion in 2014 from the last year's figure of IDR3.2 trillion, mainly due to a decline in net profit made throughout 2014.

Details of Comprehensive Income

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME In Billion Rupiah	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Net Income*	4,250	4,296	2,344	1.1	(45.4)
Other Comprehensive Income	33	(1,062)	351	-33.4x	1.3x
Total Comprehensive Income	4,283	3,234	2,695	(24.5)	(16.7)

* Including parent Company's

DuPont Chart



CASH FLOW**Net Cash (to) / from operating activities**

During 2014, net cash flow for the Company's operations was Rp 1.9 trillion, mainly used for loans in the amount of Rp 19.6 trillion, which was offset by an increase in customer deposits in the amount of Rp 11.0 trillion and deposits from other banks amounting to Rp 1.3 trillion.

Net Cash (to) / from Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities in 2014 was Rp 3.1 trillion, mainly from the increase in securities and government bonds - available for sale and held to maturity that amounted to Rp 2.3 trillion.

Net Cash (to) / from Financing Activities

Cash flows used in financing activities in 2014 was Rp 1.6 trillion that, among others, was used for the payment of interest on bonds of Rp 821 billion and interest payment on loans received in the amount of Rp 699 billion.

The decrease of Rp 6.7 trillion in net cash during 2014 left a balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents of Rp 27.5 trillion at the end of 2014, down by Rp 6.7 trillion (2013: Rp 34.2 trillion).

Details of Cash Flow

CASH FLOW (Rp Billion)	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012-2013	2013-2014
Net Cash (to) / from operating activities	9,788	4,575	(1,898)	(53.3)	-1.4x
Net Cash (to) / from Investing Activities	(3,146)	(6,341)	(3,147)	1.0x	(50.4)
Net Cash (to) / from Financing Activities	2,979	3,016	(1,602)	1.2	-1.5x
Change in Exchange Rate on Cash and Cash Equivalent	343	1,238	(28)	2.6x	-1.0x
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalent	9,964	2,488	(6,675)	(75.0)	- 3.7x
Beginning Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalent	21,730	31,694	34,182	45.9	7.8
Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalent	31,694	34,182	27,507	7.8	(19.5)

COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCY THAT CARRY CREDIT RISKS

As per December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, CIMB Niaga had no potential dilutive ordinary shares. In the normal course of banking business, CIMB Niaga has commitments and

contingencies which are not presented in its consolidated financial statements. The highlight of the Company's commitment and contingency stated in a contract amount equivalent to rupiah is as follows:

COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCY (Rp Billion)	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
Commitment					
Funding Facilities	(43,788)	(56,498)	(55,031)	29.0	(2.6)
Existing Irrevocable letters of credit	(2,640)	(3,513)	(2,669)	33.0	(24.0)
Others	(3)	(5)	(16)	84.1	1.9x
Commitment - Net	(46,432)	(60,016)	(57,716)	29.3	(3.8)
Contingency					
Receivables	1,257	1,654	1,864	31.6	12.7
Guarantee Received	537	780	1,020	45.0	30.8
Interest Income in Settlement	719	875	844	21.6	(3.5)
Contingency Liability	(3,971)	(4,079)	(3,920)	2.7	(3.9)
Guarantee Issued	(3,971)	(4,079)	(3,919)	2.7	(3.9)
Others	-	-	(1)	-	-1.0x
Contingency - Net	(2,714)	(2,426)	(2,056)	(10.6)	(15.2)
Commitment and Contingency - Net	(49,146)	(62,442)	(59,772)	27.1	(4.3)

The amount of commitments and contingencies with credit risk at December 31, 2014 decreased by Rp2.7 trillion, or 4.3% to Rp59.8 trillion from Rp62.4 trillion in the previous year. The decrease mainly came from a decrease in the provision of unused funds facilities to the total amount of Rp1.5 trillion to Rp55.0 trillion (2013: Rp 56.5 trillion).

SOLVENCY

Stress Testing

Stress testing is performed to evaluate the robustness of our capital in exceptional but plausible events that can potentially cause losses and to identify anticipatory steps to mitigate risks and maintain sound level of capital. In regard to liquidity risk, stress tests can be used to assess the adequacy of liquidity and its reserves by preparing a Contingency Funding Plan.

The scope of stress testing includes the types of major risks such as credit risk (including wholesale and retail segments), market risk and liquidity risk. Stress tests are performed based on simulation on three scenarios, which are baseline, moderate and worst with reference to current conditions and global and domestic historical issues such as the economic slowdown in some developed countries and China, the increase in subsidized fuel prices, higher interest rates and the depreciation of the Rupiah.

In 2014, the Company conducted two stress tests where both tests show that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the Company has always been within the regulatory provisions, at the range of 9-10% (adjusting to the Bank's Risk Profile 2 - low to moderate). The change in CAR was primarily due to an increase in provision in line with the projected decline in asset quality. The projected declining quality of asset also resulted in the projected increase in the Company's RWA.

The results of the Liquidity stress test show that the Company can survive for the next one month period due to the increase in cash outflows and a decrease in cash inflows in a stress situation without being assisted by external liquidity by liquidating its liquid instruments such as: Placements at Bank Indonesia (FASBI / SBI / Deposits), government bonds and corporate bonds with reference to the SEBI No. 15/11 / DPNP regarding FPJP Facility.

Contingency Funding Plan

When the Bank encounters a liquidity crisis, it needs to have operational guidelines to allow proper crisis handling and restore public confidence towards the Bank. The procedures are specified in the Emergency Funding Plan.

It is stipulated in SEBI No 11/25/PBI/2009 that risk management requires active participation and role of the management and the board of commissioner. Therefore, procedures in the Emergency Funding Plan are approved by both the boards of directors and commissioners.

In the procedure, 21 Early Warning Signal Indicators have been determined including internal, macro and economic indicators as initial signals of an economic crisis. These indicators are monitored daily by the Risk Management Unit. If certain indicators are off the limit, the Funding Crisis Assessment Declaration (FCDA) Team will assess whether or not such situation will lead to a crisis. Results from the assessment will be the basis for the Risk Management Committee to validate the recommendations.

If the Chairman of the ALCO agrees to the recommendations from the FCDA teams that the situation will turn into a crisis, then the results of the test will be submitted to the President Director for final approval. If the President Director considers the analysis results valid, then he will declare that the Bank is entering an era of liquidity crisis and will activate the crisis management committee called Funding Crisis Management Team (FCMT).

This Committee consists of all Directors and several supporting units led by the President Director. In a crisis, FCMT is authorized to conduct crisis management measures, both in terms of operations and communications to improve the current situation.

The Company has made trials according to the guidelines contained in the Contingency Funding Plan, in which crisis handling simulation and its application are made by relevant units.

This trial was conducted to test the readiness of all related units if the company does encounter a crisis situation. Things that need to be achieved out of the trials are the speed and appropriateness of existing units and the executions of decisions taken by FCMT by the units. In addition, this trial also aims to identify inadequacy in the existing procedures.

Other aspects that need to be improved or added will be included in the annual review, which are also required in the SEBI Mo 11/16/DPNP/2009. According to trials will be made periodically and extended to include more of the Company's units.

PERFORMANCE OF SUBSIDIARIES

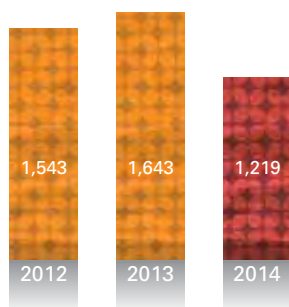


Kencana Internusa Artha (KITA) Finance A finance company in which the Company owns 99.9% of shares. In 2014, KITA Finance had 432 employees at 17 branches in Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. These branches support the subsidiary's Retail Business.

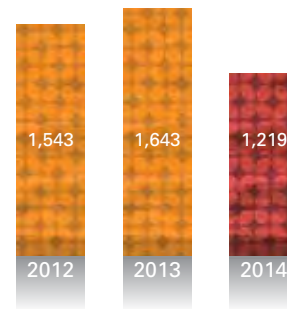
KITA Finance achieved significant growth through sound asset quality and effective decision-making. This is reflected in its 0.8% ratio of Non-Performing Loan (NPL). The credit disbursed declined by 2.6% to Rp 2.2 trillion (unaudited) in 2014 from Rp 2.3 trillion in 2013, with the number of motor vehicles financed totaling 8,617 units (2013: 11,249).

KITA Finance experienced a decline of 25.8% in the financing of new motor vehicles from Rp 1.6 trillion in 2013 to Rp 1.2 trillion in 2014. KITA Finance has set a target to achieve total financing of Rp 2.0 trillion in 2015, with the opening of 2 more branches and the financing of 13,189 motor vehicle.

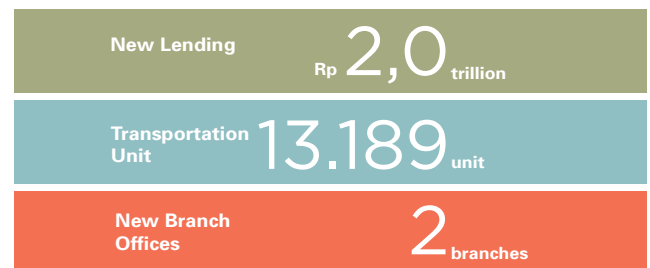
New Financing (Rp billion)



Credit (Rp Billion)



The Target of KITA Finance in 2015



In order to support the growth of its business, and improve the technical and managerial skills of its staff, KITA Finance will continue to provide training to all its employees.



CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF) is a four- and two-wheeled motor vehicles financing company. During 2014, the Company added more capital to CNAF as outlined below:

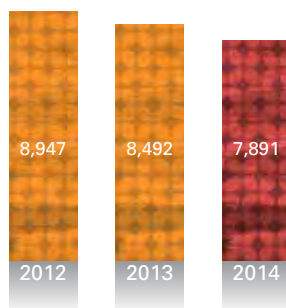
- On November 5, 2014, the Company increased the issued and paid-up capital from Rp300 billion to Rp600 billion, divided into 12 million shares with a nominal value of Rp50.000 per share.
- Of the authorized capital, the Company has issued and fully paid Rp 599.640 million, or 119.928 million shares.

The Company owns 99.9% of CNAF's shares, while PT Citra Niaga Management owns the remaining 0.1%. The paid-up capital increase is intended to strengthen CNAF's capital structure for further business expansion.

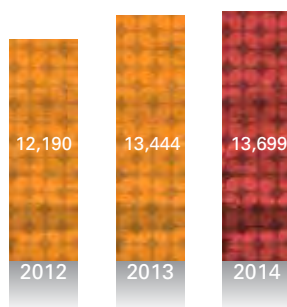
In 2014, the Company recorded a solid performance by maintaining credit quality through the NPL of 0.8% (unaudited). The CNAF distributed automotive financing in the amount of Rp 7.9 trillion, down 7.1% from Rp 8.5 trillion in 2013 with 5.8% market share of new automotive financing. The decline in financing was due to the Company's strategy to become more selective in disbursing financing. In addition, CNAF successfully managed to increase credit under management to Rp 13.7 trillion (unaudited) in 2014.

CNAF's profit before tax decreased to minus (-) Rp 220 billion (unaudited) in 2014. The decrease was due to the regulator's policy that limits insurance commission, which led to a decrease in revenues and to a direct charge on profit or loss to dealers who help CNAF to earn insurance commission.

New Financing (Rp billion)



Credit (Rp billion)



CNAF has established a strong cooperation with the Company. This cooperation has resulted in benefits to customers, including a wide range of facilities such as

ATM, internet banking and network utilization for making payments. In addition, CNAF has entered into agreements with 1,618 dealers across Indonesia. This cooperation provides our partners with a variety of benefits, one of which is the policy to reward outstanding dealers with a trip overseas.

CNAF has received an "AA+idn" rating from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia.

MANAGEMENT POLICY OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company's capital management policy is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and maintain the trust of investors, depositors, customers and the market. When it comes to capital management, the Company considers factors such as optimum return to shareholders, an ideal balance between high returns and gearing ratios, and the benefits and security that can only be obtained through a sound capital position. The Bank's capital growth will be maintained by improving profitability. This, in turn, will ensure a higher return for shareholders.

The Company's management sector has a sound understanding of capital management. This has been demonstrated by the Company's strong performance, the quality of risk management through risk profile, the presence of a special committee that oversees capital management, the existence of periodic examinations by the Internal Audit unit, adequate policy on capital management, as well as the management's commitment to the strategy and objectives of the Bank's Business Plan (RBB). The current capital growth trend demonstrates the Company's ability to support future business expansion, which prioritizes the balance between security and profitability.

The Company's capital is dominated by permanent capital components. The core capital and key core capital still hold the largest share of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) above the Bank Indonesia minimum of 6% for core capital and 4.5% for key core capital. The proportion of Risk Weighted Assets as a component of the Company's capital is maintained at a certain percentage rate and adjusted to the level of risk the Company is prepared to take.

The Company takes into account risk management and capital management when building a stable banking business that can provide sound returns to shareholders.

The Bank experience over the last several years has confirmed the importance of risk management and capital management towards a more advanced and granular level. Therefore, there were initiatives that have been set up to support, through:

1. Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

The Company has developed ICAPP for assessing capital adequacy in accordance with the Company's risk profile and planned strategy to maintain a sound capital level. The Company's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has exceeded the minimum level of 9-10% set by Bank Indonesia according to its risk profile, which is ranked 2 (Low to Moderate). The Company has to consider the Capital Adequacy Ratio in order adhere to the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which is measured through a top-down approach and evaluated regularly. To determine the robustness of our capital in a crisis situation, the Company conducts regular stress tests that consider the best way to respond to various market scenarios.

2. Formation of a work team and an executive committee associated with the Company's capital planning

In 2014, the Company formed a work team and an executive committee to deal with its risk and capital management. Both are composed of personnel from cross-directorate to ensure competence and coverage of all the basic functions of capital management. The work team and the executive committee include:

- Asset & Liability Management Group;
- Finance & Strategy Groups, including teams associated with planning/business strategy, budgeting, regulatory reporting, corporate finance, and financial and accounting standards;
- Risk Management Group;
- Treasury Group
- Compliance Group, including Corporate Secretary

3. Long-term Capital Planning and Compliance with rules and regulations

The Company complies with all relevant rules and regulations when planning long-term capital management. The Company focuses on the following rules and regulations:

a. Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15/12 / PBI / 2013 on Capital Adequacy

In line with the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15/12/PBI/2013 dated December 12, 2013 regarding Minimum Capital Requirement, the Company has prepared a capital adequacy for the upcoming years starting January 1, 2015 in order to take into account the profit for the amount year of 100% and the potential losses that would come from potential decline in the fair value of financial assets classified as available for sale by performing simulations on a regular basis. In addition to the minimum capital requirement that meets the risk profile, under the provision of Bank Indonesia, which will be gradually enforce starting in 2016, the Company is required to hold additional capital as a buffer.

b. The Decree of the Board of Directors of the Indonesian Stock Exchange No. Kep-00001 / BEI / 01-2014 on Listing of share and Equity Securities other than shares Issued by Listed Companies

In terms of this regulation, the Company's key focus is on the provision relating to the minimum number of minority and non-controlling shares of 50 million shares or equals to 7.5% of the Company's paid-up capital. To meet this requirement, the Company has analyzed several corporate actions that comply with the above regulation, including by assessing their impact on other capital regulations. The Bank aims to not only comply with the regulation, but also give its stakeholders the highest possible return on their investment.

4. Capital Allocation

The Company realizes that the key to good capital management is good risk management. The lack of understanding of bank's business risks, especially as those relate to credit, can lead to the reduction in capital. To ensure that its capital is used in accordance with the Company's risk management practices and generates a sufficient return to allow an efficient use of capital, the

Company began to look at advanced risk/capital driven models by mapping the capital allocation and the return of capital on the bank's asset profile. The Company applies the Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC) as its measuring instrument.

When applying RAROC as a tool to make accurate business decisions, both at the working and strategic levels, or evaluate its business units, the Company became aware of several challenges involving:

- a. The preparation and processing of data in order to reflect the right risk profile of the Company with minimum bias;
- b. An in-depth analysis that requires in-depth knowledge of the Company's various credit products; and
- c. A balanced cross-directorate synergy at each work level.

THE APPLICATION OF BASEL III IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY

The application of Basel III in the Banking Industry
As a response to the global crisis of 2008, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision issued Basel III in December 2010, a framework that aims to:

- Improve the ability of banks to take potential losses caused by financial and economic crisis, and prevent financial crisis from spreading to other sectors of the economy;
- Improve the quality of risk management, governance, transparency and openness;

Principally, Basel III regulates the following:

- The definition of quality and higher capital levels with a key focus on common equity components and the availability of capital reserve conservation buffer;
- The indicators of monitoring the level of procyclicality of the financial system and the preparation of a buffer during stable economic conditions in order to absorb losses incurred during a crisis;
- Standards for short-term liquidity, or Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCD), and long-term liquidity, or Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), to contemplate the bank's monitoring tools for bank liquidity.
- Capital framework and Basel III liquidity framework will be implemented gradually, with full implementation scheduled for January 2019.

In regulating the implementation of Basel III in Indonesia, the relevant regulator issued Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 15/12 / PBI / 2013 dated December 12, 2013 on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) that accommodates the Commercial Bank capital adequacy standard in accordance with the provisions of the Basel III standards. In addition to a minimum capital adequacy based on the risk profile, in early 2016 the Bank will also be required to hold additional capital as a buffer, consisting of Capital Conservation Buffer, Countercyclical Buffer and Capital Surcharge for Domestic Systematically Important Bank (D-SIB).

This regulation also considers other comprehensive income as potential losses from a decline in fair value of financial assets which classified as available for sale. In order to meet the minimum capital adequacy requirement, the Bank can take corporate action to raise capital, limit the exposure of financial assets classified as available for sale, improved risk profile and monitor the growth of risk-weighted assets.

Aside the above PBI, the regulator has also published several consultative papers that serve as an informal reference, which include papers relating to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the leverage ratio.

The calculation framework of LCR aims to encourage short-term resilience based on a bank's liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it has an adequate HQLA (High Quality Liquid Assets) in order to survive for 30 calendar days at a time of a significant crisis. A consultative paper related to the leverage ratio has been published to limit the formation of excessive leverage within the banking system, which can have an unexpected impact on the value of assets and the Bank's capital resilience, causing credit contraction that leads to losses to the banks and the entire economy.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT-BASED STRATEGY

The global economy slowdown has had a direct impact on the state of Indonesia's economy and the banking industry. The mining sectors, which constituted a very promising focus for the Company 3 years ago, is now experiencing a decline in prices. This has severely impacted the Company's balance sheet. Learning from that lesson, the Company is planning to implement a number of risk-based strategies. The Company is committed to periodically reviewing its risk exposure portfolio, identifying potential risks and implementing strategies to mitigate risks and maximize opportunities.

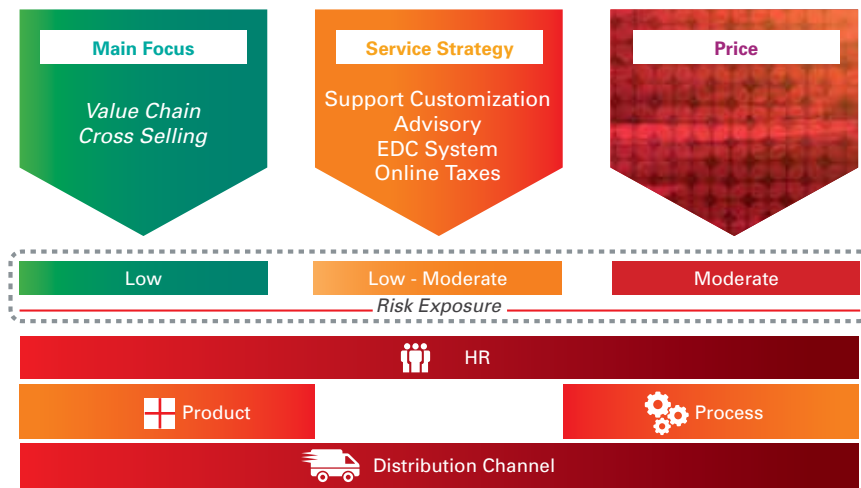
The Company determines the risk associated with each business venture by identifying risk indicators that are considered significant that come from selected level of risk appetite.

Implementation of 'Risk Appetite' in the Company's Strategy

The Company is planning to execute a risk-based strategy to deal with the current challenging economic conditions, while an emphasis on risk management will be the basis for the Company's future business strategy.

In terms of Corporate and Commercial Banking, risk mapping is set to help the Company determine promising sectors, but with an outline of the associated risks and potential debtors who are likely become the primary targets. The Company will also pay more attention to the composition of its loan portfolio, rating associated risks by type.

For SME Banking, the 'Risk Appetite' will be adjusted to the Bank's strategy by determining the characteristics of customers based on risk measurement. The Company has a different strategy for each type of customers, such as Principal Strategy (Strategy Focus), Service Strategy and Pricing Strategy. These 3 strategies are outlined in the following diagram.



For the Consumer Banking segment, risk assessment will be conducted for each line of the Bank's products. The Company uses risk evaluation and recalibration to focus on future business prospects.

DISCUSSION ON MATERIAL BOND FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

In 2014, the Company spent Rp 871 billion on capital expenditure, an increase of Rp138 billion from the previous year. This is lower than the Company's projection of Rp2.0 trillion, but higher than the actual expenditure in 2013. The increase was mainly derived from higher expenditure of Rp 301 billion in System and Infrastructure development, which was offset by a decrease in land and buildings investments from Rp132 billion in the prior year to Rp25 billion.

During 2014, the Company upgraded its core banking from Silverlake Axis Integrated Banking Solution (sibs) version 2.0 to 10.0, known as project "1Platform Kita Satu" designed to make the Company more competitive in both domestic and regional banking industry.

By developing this core banking system, the Bank will be able to deliver faster services, enable faster real-time transaction, manage cost more efficiently, and introduce new products to customers more quickly, offer integrated products and services, improve risk management, mitigate operational risks more responsively, provide E-Trade Option

to customers, and allow customers to make banking transactions 24/7.

The long time needed to prepare the implementation of this system has delayed investment projects scheduled to be accomplished in 2014, and caused shortfall in the achievement of capital investments. The Company continues to make optimization efforts to develop the concept of Branchless Banking, which aims to improve the overall customer experience in supporting an expansion of services network to customers.

Details of Capital Goods Investment

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES Rp billion	2012	2013	2014	Estimation for 2015
Land and Building	129	157	25	774
Equipment, Machines, Office Furniture, and Assets in construction	291	430	392	368
System and Infrastructure Development	101	142	444	1.017
Motor Vehicle	7	4	10	0
Jumlah	528	733	871	2.159

In 2015, the Company will emphasize on the development of Branchless Banking and Digital Banking services to expand its domestic customer service network and regional customers and will continue to make innovations in customers' services comprehensively in accordance with demand and latest market developments.

In financing its capital expenditure places its priority on purchases of capital goods in Rupiah. The management believes that the impact of foreign currency fluctuations does not have significant effect on bond for capital investments.

The company also cooperates with other parties to run carry out business activities. Here are significant agreement/engagement with third parties:

1. Transfer of Subscription Agreement for ATM Bersama Network Services on January 7, 2002 with PT Artajasa Pembayaran Elektronik (Artajasa);
2. Agreement with PT Bursa Berjangka Jakarta (BBJ) dated December 14, 2000 in relation to the placement of compensation funds collected from the futures brokers who are members of BBJ and other legitimate sources approved by the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti);

3. Cooperative Agreement for the Development and Implementation of Internet Banking dated November 1, 2006 with PT Pacific Communications Network (Pacomnet) with the intention of providing an application for internet banking transactions. In addition to the above agreement, on July 2, 2002 another agreement was made for SMS Mobile Banking to develop banking services development through mobile GSM;
4. Agreement for credit card and ATM card, which are Visa International Service Association (VISA) Program of Security for Letter of Credit Agreement with VISA dated October 9, 2001;
5. Agreement for License for Card Master Membership with MasterCard International Incorporated dated July 9, 1996;
6. Master agreement with PT Silverlake Informatkatama dated November 15, 1996 in the licensing of software for a variety of applications;
7. On September 15, 1989, the Company signed a lease agreement with PT Permata Birama Sakti for a building located at CIMB Niaga Plaza Building, Jl. Sudirman Kav.25 Jakarta.
8. On April 7, 2008, the Company signed a lease agreement with PT Niaga Manajemen Citra for a building located at Griya Commercial Building 2, Jl. Wahid Hasyim Block B.4 3, Bintaro Jaya Sector VII Tangerang.

9. The Company has entered into an agreement with PT Infomedia Nusantara for the operation of call center services to give access of information about the Company.. This agreement would have expired on June 30 2013 but the validity period has been extended to November 30, 2016 upon consent from both parties.
10. On December 30, 2014, the Company signed a lease agreement with PT Star Pacific Tbk for a building located at CIMB Niaga Tower, Jl. Boulevard Diponegoro No. 101, Kelapa Dua Sub District, Curug District, Tangerang with a rent period ending February 28, 2020. The total rent fee varies from Rp 80,000/m² to Rp 220,000/m² paid in advance for every 3 (three) months rent period. The Company and PT Star Pacific also agreed that the rent fee will not fluctuate during the term of the lease.

2014 TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

TARGET AND REALIZATION IN 2014 (%)	Target 2014	Realization in 2014	Status
Credit Growth	8-12	12	Achieved
Customer Deposit Growth	9-14	7	Not Achieved
Net Interest Income Growth	7-9	6	Not Achieved
Low Cost Funds Ratio	42-45	45	Achieved
Loan to Deposit Ratio	89-95	99	Achieved
Capital Adequacy Ratio	14-18	16	Achieved

In general, 2014 was a year full of challenges, which the Company successfully managed through and closed with key achievements follows:

1. The Company recorded credit growth of 12.4% YoY.
2. Third party funds grew 6.7% YoY reaching Rp 174.7 trillion in 2014, slightly below stated target. This was due to the tough competition among banks for customer deposit liquidity tightened. The increase in customer deposit was supported by the growth of 11.2% in savings that was above the industry average of 5.9%.
3. The growth of 5.6% YoY in net interest income, still below the stated target. This was due to an increase in the cost of fund and an increase of 25 bps in Bank Indonesia benchmark rate during 2014 to 7.75%. However, during the second half of 2014, the Company made some price adjustment for loans denominated in Rupiah, increasing the share of low-cost fund (current and savings accounts) and increasing credit denominated in US dollars, which helped the Bank to maintain in Net Interest Margin at an adequate level.
4. Low-cost fund was Rp 78,4 trillion in and represented 44.9% of total fund.
5. The Company managed to keep its Loan To Deposit ratio (LDR) slightly above the stated target.
6. Along with the increase in profitability, the Company continued to maintain a strong capital position at a strong 15.6% in 2014.

In accordance with letter No 553/HCAL-KP/VI/2014 dated June 20, 2014 regarding Submission of Revised Bank Business Plan (RBB) of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk in 2014 (Including Sharia Business Unit), the Company has submitted revised target for fiscal 2014 to adjust to the recent development in the Indonesia economy.

2015 TARGET

The projected key financial ratios and certain items based on historical figures, macro economic figures and the Company's strategy in 2015 are as follows:

1. Loan growth of 10-12%
2. Customers deposit growth of 9-13% with low-cost fund share of 43-45%.
3. The quality of assets maintained with non-performing loan ratio of 3.0-4.0%.
4. Loan to Deposit Ratio of 94-96%
5. Net interest margin of <5%.
6. Net income before taxes increase to 25-35%.
7. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 14-16%.

FACTUAL AND MATERIAL INFORMATION THAT OCCURRED AFTER THE DATE OF REPORTING

As has been reported to the OJK-Bank Supervisor, OJK-Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Indonesian Stock Exchange respectively through letters 002/DIR/II/2015, No. 003/DIR/II/2015, and No.004/DIR/II/2015 all dated February 6, 2015, the Company informed the resignation of Mr. Arwin from his position as President Director effective from the closing of the General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) which will be held in 2015.

IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS

Included in the sale of fixed assets, in December 2014, the Company and third parties signed a contract of sale of land and buildings CIMB Niaga Karawaci Towers at a price of Rp 314 billion. Profit after taxes from the sale has been

recorded in the current year at Rp 239 billion. The down payment (non-refundable) of Rp 63 billion was paid on December 30, 2014.

PROCEEDS FROM PUBLIC OFFERING

Proceeds from public offering PUB phase II in the amount of Rp 1.5 trillion or after deducting the cost of emission of Rp 1.4 trillion (net), as of March 30, 2014, proceeds from the public offering have been allocated fully to finance credit expansion. Report on the realization of fund allocation has been submitted to the Financial Service Authority through letter No. 021/WR/IV/2014 dated April 11, 2014.

Type of Public Offering	Effective Date	Period	Value of the Realization of Public Offering			Plan of Use of Funds According to the Prospectus	Realization of the Use of Funds in 2014	Remaining Funds from the proceeds from Public Offering
			Total Proceeds from Public Offering	Cost of Public Offering	Net Income	Credit Expansion (100%)	Credit Expansion (100%)	
Sustainable Bonds I Obligasi CIMB Niaga Phase II Year 2013	20 Nov 13	Mar 14	Rp1,450 billion	Rp3.3 billion	Rp1,447 billion	Rp1,447 billion	Rp1,447 billion	Rp0

INFORMATION CONTAINING MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND/OR TRANSACTION WITH AFFILIATED PARTIES

During 2014, there were no material transactions undertaken by the Company that can be classified as transactions that contain conflict of interest.

In 2014, the Company entered into transactions with parties that have special relationship with the Bank, which include loans, customer deposits, and borrowings with further details in Note No. 48, Note of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN REPORTED AND CONTAINS EXTRAORDINARY AND RARE EVENTS

During 2014, there was no financial information that is extraordinary and rare.

REVIEW OF DIVIDEND POLICY AND TOTAL CASH DIVIDENDS PER SHARE AND TOTAL DIVIDENDS PER YEAR ANNOUNCED OR PAID FOR LAST (TWO) FISCAL YEARS

In accordance with the applicable regulations in Indonesia, dividend distribution must be approved by the shareholders in a General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) where the distribution and amount of dividend is determined and approved by the AGM. The dividend is distributed when the Company earns profits from operating activities.

General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) on March 27, 2014, agreed that the entire net profit for the financial year 2013 in the amount of Rp 4.3 trillion shall be retained, and thus the Company will not distribute dividend for the financial year 2013. Retained earnings will be used to strengthen the Company's capital in order to fund operations.

Meanwhile, the full amount of net profit earned in 2012 in the amount of Rp 4.2 trillion was agreed to be posted as retained earning based on the decision of the AGM on March 28, 2013.

MATERIAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT, EXPANSION, DIVESTMENT, ACQUISITION, OR DEBT/CAPITAL RESTRUCTURING

On November 5, 2014, the Company increased its investment in CNAF with 5.9964 million new shares issued by the subsidiary each with a nominal value of Rp50,000. The percentage of ownership did not change and remained 99.9%. This capital increase was approved by the OJK Letter No. SR-62/PB.33/2014 dated September 12, 2014.

On September 23, 2013, the Company entered into a Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement ("CSPA") with Marubeni Corporation, PT Marubeni Indonesia, and PT Citra Niaga Management to increase capital investment in KITA Finance through the share purchase of 48.9% of KITA Finance, so the composition of the Company's shareholding in KITA Finance increased to 99.9%. The Company has obtained approval for the share purchase plan from Bank Indonesia, which is stated in BI Letter No. 15/158/DPB3/PB3-3/Rahasia dated December 30, 2013.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTING POLICES CHANGES

Accounting policy has been applied consistently through the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards of Indonesia.

The prevailing Accounting Polices of 2014 for 2014

The prevailing Accounting Polices of 2014 for 2014, the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standard Board Institute of Accountants (DSAK-IAI) has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and the Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) and Withdrawal of PSAK (PPSAK) as follows:

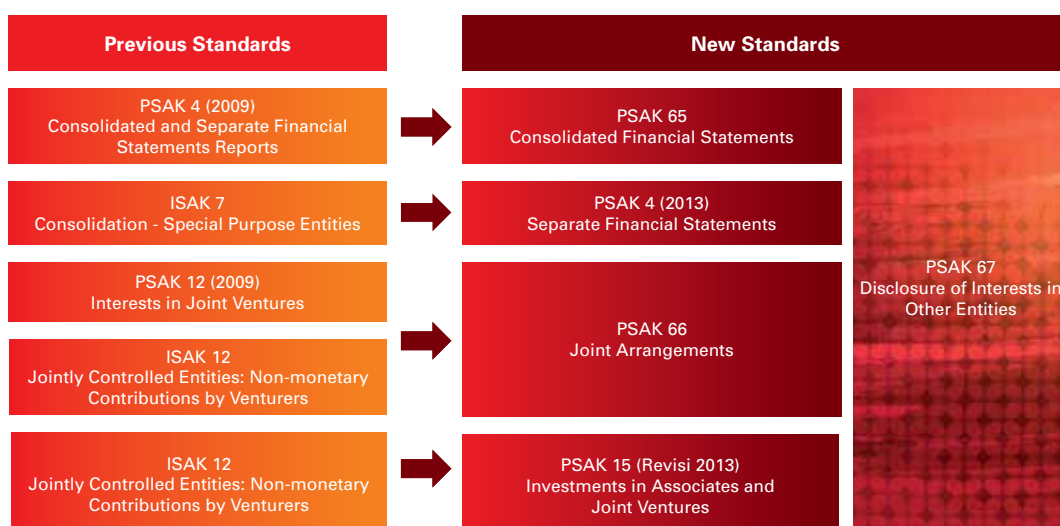
1. ISAK 27 "Transfer of assets from customers",
2. ISAK 28 "Termination of Financial liabilities with equity instruments",
3. ISAK 29 "Cost of stripping at production stage in open mines",
4. PPSAK 12 "Withdrawal of PSAK 33 on the Activity To Strip Layers of Soil and Environmental Management in General Mining" and
5. PSAK No. 102 (Revised 2013) "Murabaha Accounting"

The above PSAK and ISAK were effective January 1, 2014 and did not require the Bank to make any change in its accounting policy and did not have any impact on the figures reported for the current year or the prior year.

New Accounting Policies Applicable After 2014

Here are the new and revised accounting standards that have been issued but still not effective as of December 31, 2014:

1. PSAK 1 (revised 2013) "Presentation of financial statements"
2. PSAK 4 (revised 2013) "separate financial statements"
3. PSAK 15 (revised 2013) "Investments in associates and joint ventures"
4. PSAK 65 (revised 2013) "Consolidated Financial Statements"
5. PSAK 66 (revised 2013) "joint arrangement"
6. PSAK 24 (revised 2013) "Employee benefits"
7. PSAK 46 (revised 2014) "Income Taxes"
8. PSAK 48 (revised 2014) "Impairment of Assets"
9. PSAK 50 (revised 2014) "Financial instruments: presentation"
10. PSAK 55 (revised 2014) "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement"
11. PSAK 60 (revised 2014) "Financial instruments: disclosures"
12. PSAK 67 (revised 2013) "Disclosure of interests in other entities"
13. PSAK 68 (revised 2013) "Measurement of fair value"; and
14. ISAK 26 (revised 2014) "Reassessment of embedded derivatives".



The revised and new standards above will be effective January 1, 2015. Early adoption of the revised and new standards before the effective date is not permitted.

The accounting standards effective January 1, 2015 are equivalent of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which became effective January 1, 2014, meaning that there was a gap of 1 year.

The management believes that the above adjustments and the application of PSAK dan ISAK above will have impacts on the Company's financial statements reporting and presentation and therefore will make the necessary adjustments, and will conduct a thorough assessment of assets and financial liabilities affected by the PSAK.

Accounting Standard	Reason of Changes	Explanation of Significant Changes	The impact on the Bank and Subsidiaries
PSAK 1 (revised 2013) "Presentation of financial statements"	The adoption of PSAK 1 "Presentation of financial statements"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The separation of other comprehensive income group reclassified (recycled) as profit and loss from those that are not Change in name from "statement of comprehensive income" to "statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income" 	Changes in disclosure and the Company has a plan to apply the new accounting standards
PSAK 4 (revised 2013) "Separate financial statements"	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification to apply PSAK 65 for consolidated financial statements 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 15 (revised 2013) "Investments in entities and joint ventures"	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual funds, representatives unit and similar entities including investment-linked insurance fund, the investment in the entity of associates and joint ventures at a venture capital entity can be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in accordance with PSAK 55 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 24 (revised 2013) "Employee benefits"	The adoption of PSAK 19 "Employee benefits"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actuarial Profit and losses are recognized immediately through other comprehensive income Limit the recognition of income only for the cost of services and net interest expense Remeasurement of actuarial profits and losses, return on assets and changes in asset ceiling Past service costs both vested or unvested will be recognized when the amendment or curtailment occurs (or when linked to a broader restructuring, whichever comes first) Employee benefits (apart from severance) expected to be completed entirely before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees provide the services 	Change in the calculation of actuarial related to the measurement of actuarial profits and losses, return on assets for program and changes in the impact of asset upper limit.

Accounting Standard	Reason of Changes	Explanation of Significant Changes	The impact on the Bank and Subsidiaries
PSAK 46 (revised 2014) "Income Taxes"	The adoption of PSAK 12 "Income taxes"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate deferred tax liabilities incurring from assets that are not depreciated using revaluation model Regulate deferred tax liabilities incurring from investment properties measured using fair value model 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 48 (revised 2014) "Impairment of Assets"	The adoption of PSAK 36 "Impairment of assets"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The definition of fair value which is the price at which an asset is sold or the price that should be paid for a transfer of a liability in an arranged transaction between market participants on the measurement date The fair value after cost of disposal is deducted Explanations related to fair value that differs from usage value Adjusted to PSAK 68 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 50 (revised 2014) "Financial instruments: presentation"	The adoption of PSAK 32 "Financial instruments: presentation"	<p>The definition of fair value is adjusted to PSAK 68</p> <p>Regulates income tax related to distributions to holders of equity instruments and transaction costs are deleted and recorded in accordance with PSAK 46</p>	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 55 (revised 2014) "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement"	The adoption of PSAK 39 "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement"	<p>Change by excluding the contract between the acquirer and shareholders should be limited to termed contracts.</p> <p>Specification for recording financial instruments when fair value at the time of recognition differs from the price at which it is transacted.</p> <p>Measurement of reclassification for attached derivatives</p> <p>More requirements for the separation of attached derivatives, buying options, or accelerated repayment that are not closely related to the main contract.</p> <p>Discontinuation of a hedging instrument.</p> <p>Assessment of effectiveness of hedging</p>	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 60 (revised 2014) "Financial instruments: disclosures"	The adoption of PSAK 32 "Financial instruments: presentation"	<p>Disclosure of transfer of financial instruments from level 1 to level 2 or vice versa.</p> <p>Disclosure of fair value is not required for investments in equity instruments that do not have quotation prices in active markets for similar instruments.</p> <p>An entity that meets the requirements for offsetting shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information</p>	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 65 (revised 2013) "Consolidated Financial Statements"	The adoption of IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control can be obtained in various ways, and not solely through authority to govern financial and operational policies Explicitly states that authority without majority of voting rights that investors may overrule investees although the first have h voting rights of less than 50% The definition of an investment entity For an investment entity: there are exceptions to the consolidation of exceptions, but measuring investments in subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss should be in accordance with PSAK 55 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 66 (revised 2013) "joint arrangement"	The adoption of IFRS 11 "Joint arrangements"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint operation is a right and obligation on asset or liability and proportionally recognizes an asset or liability and income or expense 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 67 (revised 2013) "Disclosure of interests in other entities"	-	<p>An explanation of the new disclosure requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant consideration and assumptions made by an entity in determining the nature of interests in other entities Information on interests in subsidiaries Information on the interests of an entity in joint arrangements and associates Interests in a structured entity that is not consolidated 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries
PSAK 68 (revised 2013) "Fair value measurement"	The adoption of IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustment to the definition of fair value by using the concept of exit price, key market or most profitable market, and by using market price approach. To use the concept of highest and best use in measuring fair value. To allow the use of range between bid and ask prices. The addition of the above disclosures of PSAK 60 	The impact to the Company and its subsidiaries is the potential change in fair value measurements and additional disclosures in the financial statements
Interpretation of ISAK 26 (revised 2014) "Reassessment of embedded derivatives"	The adoption of IFRIC 9 "reassessment of embedded derivatives"	<p>An explanation of the new disclosure requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanations related to subsequent re-assessment requirements on attached derivatives assessment guide of whether an attached derivative is required to be separated from the major contract and recorded as derivative, in a reclassification of a financial asset excluding the category measured at fair value through profit or loss 	Has no significant impact on the Company and Subsidiaries

THE APPLICATION OF FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT (FATCA)

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") is a regulation issued by the Department of Treasury and the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS") of the United States to prevent tax evasion by citizens or companies of the United States (US persons) through funds placed or business run in areas outside the United States.

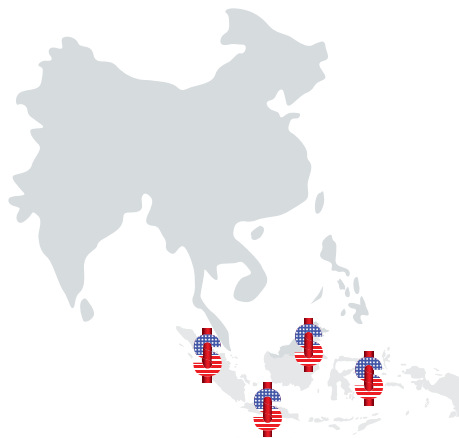
The Government is committed to becoming FATCA compliant and began issuing new policies in accordance with the FATCA and with the letter of the Financial Services Authority No. S-7/PB.1/2014 dated April 30, 2014 regarding the Preparation of Financial Institutions related to FATCA.

SOJK No. S-7/PB.1/2014

As a financial institutions, the Company are required to report any activity that originated the movement of funds from a United States citizen



Penalty 30% withholding tax on funds released from the United States for Financial Institutions that are not reported.



Company Steps



1 Register as Participating Foreign Financial Institution ("PFFI")



2 Additional procedures to identify clients or potential clients as



3 Additional procedures for the declaration form filling clients or potential clients



4 Reporting periodically to the Financial Services Authority (FSA)

REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S PROSPECTS

Company's strategic steps for 2015 are as follows:

1. Growth Of Low-Cost Fund

Various initiatives and programs through direct promotion and product bundling are expected to increase low-cost fund. One of the initiatives undertaken in the region will be to cooperate with fund transfer operators in order to serve remittances from/to foreign countries through partner companies. In addition, electronic banking aimed at the Gen-Y in the long term is expected to be the foundation for sustainable growth of low-cost fund. Savings products packaged according to customer needs are expected to be a pillar of growth for the Company's low-cost fund. It is evidenced by the growth of savings from Rp 35.2 trillion in 2013 to Rp 39.2 trillion in 2014, increasing 11.2% yoy, above the bank industry growth average of 5.9% yoy.

2. Increase in Efficiency

This will be achieved through programs of cost efficiency and IT transformation to support the growth and development of future business, and through Credit Loan Management System (CLMS) business application in order to increase productivity that will lead to cost and time efficiency.

3. Transformation of sales & service

The Company's program is to improve the overall customer banking experience through improvements and developments in electronic banking channels such as ATM, CDM, and SST, and through improved services of mobile banking and internet banking. This is reflected by the larger number of financial transactions through electronic banking channels at 83.5% of more than 144 million financial transactions made during 2014.

The Company will also improve the function of Branch Managers as Entrepreneur (BME) that has been implemented since 2014, where they serve as a mini CEO to oversee and run branch offices as a business unit.

4. Diversification of Source of Income

The Company will diversify its income to improve and strengthen its services of Banking Transaction, Value Chain, Trade Finance, International and Local Remittance. The total trade income in 2014 increased 49.5% from that generated in the prior year. In addition, the Company will also improve services in its Sharia banking business leverage dual banking..

5. Business Enterprises with Good Margin

The Company will focus on business with good margin, especially in financing disbursed to productive sectors and sectors that will improve the quality of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. It can be seen from the credit growth in the sector SME, which increased 14.3% or RP 2.7 trillion from the prior year. The Company's SME credit growth was above the industry average of 10.3% yoy. In addition, auto financing, personal loans, credit cards and structured finance will continue to be implemented in accordance with the principles of prudence and risk management.

6. Human Resource Development

The company needs qualified human resources to manage its business. To meet these objectives, the Bank will endorse sustainable and high-performance culture, talent management, and the developments of leadership skills, critical skills and career mobility reinforcement.

In addition to the above business strategies, the Company will also prioritize the following initiatives in 2015:

- Shorten end-to-end credit process
- Improve the Company's assets
- Make more efforts to build cross-selling culture
- Keep the momentum of innovations at branches and electronic banking channels
- Build a culture of winners for employees and management
- Focus on growth of low-cost funds and SME financing based on geographical dimension
- Enhance synergies and expand the corporate banking business opportunities
- Achieve success in the dual-banking initiatives with Sharia unit.

CIMB NIAGA BUSINESS PLAN

In order to support economic growth in Indonesia, the Company intends to implement business development strategies that are evenly distributed throughout the retail, corporate, commercial, and SMEs segments targeting an annual credit growth of 10-12%. The Company will make efforts to increase public funds through an expanded network of services such as branchless banking and banking agents to increase the number of customers and market new products. These initiatives are expected to increase public funds by a range of 9-13% from 2014. This strategy is intended to keep LDR at a about 94-96%. The capital structure as reflected in the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) will be maintained above 14-16%. Overall, the Company is targeting an increase of 25-35% in net income before tax.

REVIEW OF MARKETING ASPECTS

The Company continues to offer the best possible products and services, through effective marketing, to support the achievement of its short and long-term goals.

Becoming the Leader in Digital Banking

The Company has implemented the strategy of offering innovative savings products to increase its low-cost fund. One of the Company's flagship savings products launched in 2014 is the Tabungan ON Account.

With the slogan, "Online Saving makes you stay current", the account offers a variety of benefits to customers, including no administration fee, no transfer fee and no fee for cash withdrawals at ATM Bersama, Prima, CIMB Niaga ATM and MEPS supported by the MasterCard/Cirrus international network. In addition, Tabungan ON Account provides a thrilling shopping experience by offering numerous discounts and cash back offers.

As part of the Company's strategy, of becoming the leader in digital banking, the Company remains focused on the development of electronic distribution channels. In Indonesia alone, the Company had 3,272 ATM units and 666 CDM units by the end of 2014, and is targeting to have an additional 300 ATM units in 2015.

In terms of the penetration of the internet banking market, the Company reached more than 1 million users, who made 1.1 million transactions, by the end of 2014. Meanwhile, the users of CIMB Go Mobile and Rekening Ponsel reached 839 thousand and 674 thousand respectively, with more than 315 thousand and 507 thousand transactions in each in December 2014.

Apart from the products and electronic banking channels, the Company also continues to develop innovative strategies to improve the Company's market share. The Company is continuously striving to expand its marketing area through intensifying office network strategy. The strategy includes the relocation of branches to more productive areas/regions, and the development of "Digital Lounge" outlets in more major cities in Indonesia.

The Company continues to develop Branchless Banking and utilizing digital technology to assist customers to make more practical and efficient banking transactions.

Improving Customer Experience through Innovation

The Company continues to focus on developing new products and banking services to cater to the needs of different customer segments. One such product is the CIMB Ultimate Card, a credit card launched in 2014. This new product, developed in cooperation with JCB International Indonesia (JCBII), has been designed to meet the needs of the Bank's increasingly large number of ultra affluent customers.

With various high-end benefits, the launch of the credit card is in line with the Company's strategy to explore business opportunities among Japanese communities. This task has been undertaken by the CIMB Niaga Japan Desk.

In addition to improving its products and services, the Company also seeks to enhance the satisfaction of its corporate customers. In 2014, Corporate Banking conducted a series of strategic initiatives such as encouraging financing growth by sharpening customer segmentation with the establishment of specialized industrial units, and optimizing the business value chain approach to promote the overall growth of the business through referrals and cross-selling efforts.

The Company continues to focus on improving its loan services to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sectors to support the development of regional potential while pursuing high-margin business. The Company has made a number of initiatives to expand its SME loan portfolio, including the optimization of branches, especially Micro Finance branches, through improvements in the Service Level Agreement (SLA) for loan disbursement and development of products and activities that suit customers' needs. These initiatives are expected to increase the volume of credit, especially in the high-margin sector.

In the Sharia Banking segment, the Company has continued the success of its dual-banking concept by engaging its branches to market sharia based products, and by cooperating with its Sharia Business Unit (UUS) to convert conventional products into sharia-based products.

One flagship sharia product, Tabungan Xtra iB Saving, and new products, Tabungan iB Pahala Haji and iB Rencana Haji, which were launched in 2014, have resulted in sharia savings of Rp2.3 trillion, an increase of 20% from the previous year's Rp1.9 trillion.

Tabungan Haji will be the flagship product of the sharia business unit, which is expected to increase the volume of sharia-based savings. One of the advantages of Tabungan Haji is its connectivity with the computerized Hajj system (Siskohat) of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The system will automatically mark the customer as a list of hajj candidates and give an official hajj number for those who have reach the limit amount specified by the Ministry.

The year 2014 was a turbulent one for the Treasury and Capital Markets segment in terms of the dynamics of the national and global macroeconomic conditions. This can be seen in the decline in foreign currency and securities transactions to Rp400 billion in 2014, down by 52% from Rp838 billion in 2013. Nevertheless, the Treasury and Capital Market Unit has been consistent in implementing strategies and programs that focus on customer needs, including market making activities of foreign exchange products for Corporate and Commercial Banking customers, cross-selling in foreign currency transactions, and more marketing activities for structured products in synergy with the CIMB Group. The strategy is executed with equally strong effort to comply with the prevailing rules and regulations.

In Transaction Banking services, in 2014, the Company made more effort to increase the number of transactions (both trade finance and bank guarantees remittance), foreign exchange services, bancassurance services, and wealth management services.

In addition, the Company continues to improve its existing Transaction Banking, which includes CIMB@Work, CIMB@BizChannel, Gateway@CIMB, Bizcard, e-tax payment, Value Chain in commercial customer segment, as well as the bancassurance service for the retail segment.

The bancassurance product growth slowed significantly, reaching only Rp253 billion in 2014, down from Rp320 billion in 2013, mainly due to the enactment of new regulations that severely impacted its business chain. However, in 2015 the Company plans to add more EDC (Electronic Data Capture) units in 12 major cities in Indonesia.

PRIME LENDING RATE

In connection with the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 7/6/ PBI/2005 pertaining to Transparency in Bank Product Information and Use of Customer Personal Data (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 16, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4475) and Bank Indonesia Regulation No.3/22/PBI/2001 on Transparency of Financial Condition (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2001 No. 150, Supplement to

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4159) that were last amended through the Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/14/PBI/2012 on Transparency and Publication Bank report (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 No. 199, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5353), afterward Bank Indonesia issued Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No 15/1/ DPNP).

Bank Indonesia requires all Commercial Banks that conduct business in Indonesia to report and publish the Prime Lending Rate in Rupiah.

Ensuring the transparency of the prime lending rate is an effort to provide clarity to customers and help them assess the benefits and costs of the credit offered by the Company. In addition, this strategy aims to improve good governance and encourage healthy competition in the banking industry through the creation of a better market discipline.

The prime lending rate is the lowest rate that the Company uses as the basis to determine the Bank interest rate. The prime lending rate is calculated on the basis of the following: the Cost of Fund (HPDK) arising from fund raising activities that are usually closely related to the BI rate, overhead costs of the Company's operating expenses, and not from the interest expense for fund raising activities and the distribution of credit and profit margins that have been set for financing activities.

The prime lending rate calculation does not include the debtor's risk premium component, which depends on the bank's assessment of such risk. Hence the rate charged to borrowers is not necessarily the same as the prime lending rate.

Bank Indonesia requires banks to report, and publish, their prime lending rate calculation on monthly basis. The prime lending rate calculation applies to corporate loans, retail credit, micro credit, and consumer credit (mortgage and non-mortgage).

Credit Basic Interest Rate

Periode	Credit Basic Interest Rate				
	Credit			Consumer Loan	
	Corporate	Retail	Micro	Mortgage	Non-Mortgage
31 Mar 2014	11.00%	12.00%	20.00%	11.50%	12.00%
30 Jun 2014	11.25%	12.25%	20.00%	11.75%	12.25%
30 Sep 2014	11.50%	12.50%	20.00%	12.00%	12.50%
31 Dec 2014	11.50%	12.50%	20.00%	11.75%	12.25%

Bank Indonesia allows banks to classify their loans into corporate, retail and consumer loans (mortgage and non-mortgage).

The Company classifies its loans to address the prime lending rate calculation based on the following business segments:

1. Corporate loans are granted to corporate banking customers and high-end Commercial customers;
2. Retail Credit includes loans to Small and Medium Enterprises and Special Lending;

3. Micro-credit; and
4. Mortgage and Auto Loans.

The Company publishes its prime lending rate at all of the Company's offices and its website (www.cimbniaga.com).

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES IN APPLICABLE REGULATIONS THAT HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS ON THE COMPANY

Legislation (including BI & FSA Rules)	Significant changes in Previous Regulation or Principals of New Regulations	Reason of changes	Impact on the Company
Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 16/2 / DPM dated February 3, 2014 on the Swap Hedging Transaction to Bank Indonesia	This Letter regulates the implementation of the Swap Hedging Transaction to Bank Indonesia conducted via swap-purchasing transactions of Banks in US Dollars at the exchange rate of Jakarta Interbank Spot Rate (JISDOR), underlying documents transaction, the minimum value of transaction and the maximum term of 12 months for hedging swap transaction with settlements made in netto	To manage the implementation of the Hedging Swap Transaction to Bank Indonesia	The company shall apply the provisions for its swap transactions
Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 04-POJK.04-2014 dated 1 April 2014 concerning Procedures of administrative sanctions in the form of fines Financial Sector	This FSA regulation is to discuss the implementation of the penalty payment debited from the checking accounts at Commercial Banks and additional sanctions if the fines are not paid within a predetermined period of time, which can be given in the form of: a. First warning letter b. Written warning letter; c. Restrictions on business activities; d. Cancellation of approval; e. Cancellation of registration; f. Suspension of business activity; and / or g. Revocation of business licenses.	To adjust administrative billing procedure for sanctions with industry developments	The company shall comply with the FSA regulation
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-07-PBI-2014 dated 7 April 2014 regarding Foreign Bank Loans	Obligation for Banks to limit the daily balance of Short Term Foreign Loan, with exception on: a. Checking Accounts of non-residents holding fund for the purchase of Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI) and proceeds from the reselling of Bank Indonesia Certificates b. Obligatin of Banks to Non-Residents arising from value hedging derivative transactions c. Checking Account of Non-Residents of non-controlling shareholders used for distributing loan to the real sector and infrastructure projects; and / or d. Checking accounts of Non-Residents who hold rupiah-denominated proceeds from supranational institutions in order to finance the real sector and infrastructure projects.	This change was made in order to respond to the dynamics of the global economy that have an impact on monetary conditions and domestic financial markets. This is implemented in an effort to support the national economic sustainability.	The Company will comply with these regulations

Legislation (including BI & FSA Rules)	Significant changes in Previous Regulation or Principals of New Regulations	Reason of changes	Impact on the Company
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-08-PBI-2014 dated 8 April 2014 concerning Electronic Money (E-Money)	This regulation governs the Electronic Money (E-Money), in which permits for E-Money publisher are given by BI for a period of 5 years since 8 April 2014. In addition, it also regulates parties eligible for cooperation with Issuers, the provisions of of E-Money management, and the implementation of digital Financial Services (LKD) ie service for payment systems and financial services conducted through the cooperation with third parties and the use of tools and devices based on mobile technology and web-based in order to allow inclusive financing.	This regulation was made to support the growth of healthy electronic money industry to improve the security and efficiency of electronic money technology	The Company will comply with these regulations
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-09-PBI-2014 dated 8 April 2014 concerning Restrictions on Rupiah Transactions and Foreign Currency Lending by Banks	This regulatory change includes the types of investments that can be made in hedging, where uncertain amount and time for investment can be placed in hedging through an outright forward transaction of foreign currency made between Banks and Foreign Parties. The least Hedging period is 1 (one) week and the longest will be until dividend distribution and if during the hedging period the management of a bank decides that it can provide certainty about the amount and timing of dividend payments to be received by foreign party, the Bank shall make adjustment to the amount of hedging for Foreign Party maximum equal to amount of dividend to be paid to the foreign party and the term of hedging shall be changed in accordance with date on which the dividend is made. The hedging adjustment can be done with the netting settlement.	This rule change is done to explore the domestic foreign exchange market by providing flexibility to market participants to have hedging for economic activities in Indonesia, particularly against investment income in Indonesia	The company will comply with these regulations
Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.16-05-DPM dated 8 April 2014 concerning Restrictions on Rupiah Transactions and Foreign Exchange by Banks	Investment through purchases of Securities is regulated as follow a. The total of portfolio value at least equal to the value of hedging at the initiation of hedging transactions carried out. If within the period of hedging there is a decrease in the market value of securities used as the underlying then there is no obligation to top-up the value of the related Securities b. If within the period of hedging there is an addition of Securities in the same portfolio and a foreign party intends to hedge on the addition of the Securities, the concerned foreign party shall open a new hedging contract with a minimum period of 1 (one) week with a maximum value equal to that of the added Securities. If during the period of hedging a bank's management decides to specify certain amount and time for returns for the investments, the bank is obliged to make adjustments with regards to amount and term of hedging, with supporting documents	This regulation was made to explore domestic foreign exchange market by providing flexibility for market participants to hedge their economic activities especially for income from investment in Indonesia	The company will monitor its entire rupiah transactions and determine the time and the value of proper hedging
Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No.08-POJK.03-2014 / SEOJK 10-SEOJK.03.2014 dated June 11, 2014 concerning the Rating Commercial Bank Sharia and Sharia Business Unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banks are required to maintain and/or improve their soundness by applying the precautionary, sharia, and risk management principles in conducting business activities. 2. Sharia units shall conduct Bank soundness level individually. 3. Banks are required to submit the results of their self-assessment to the FSA, which is to be conducted every semester at the end of June and reporting it at the latest on July 31 and at the end of the December position no later than January 31 which is to be approved by the Board of Directors and has been submitted to the Board of Commissioners. 4. Sharia Units are required to assess Bank soundness level individually with assessment covering risk profile factors: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, reputation risk, risk returns, and investment risk. 5. The rating of each factor ratings of the Bank is categorized as: rank 1, rank 2, rank 3, rank 4, And rank 5. 6. Composite Rating of Banks is determined based on a comprehensive and structured analysis against the rank of each factor. The composite Rating of Bank is categorized as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Composite Rating 1 (SR-1); b. Composite Rating 2 (PK-2); c. Composite Rating 3 (PK-3); d. Composite Rating 4 (SR-4); e. Composite Rating 5 (PK-5) 	This regulation was made in order to improve the effectiveness of bank rating to cope with changes in business complexity and risk profile	The Company has assessed its Sharia Unit with a composite rating of 2 in December 2014

Legislation (including BI & FSA Rules)	Significant changes in Previous Regulation or Principals of New Regulations	Reason of changes	Impact on the Company
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-11-PBI-2014 dated July 1, 2014 regarding the Regulation and Control of macroprudential	<p>Macro prudential supervision through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveillance of the financial system by conducting an assessment of systemic risk; and 2. Examination of the banks and other institutions that have relevance to the bank if necessary to assure the systemic risk from banking operations. <p>Examination by other parties: Bank Indonesia may assign other parties to carry out examination on behalf of Bank Indonesia.</p> <p>SANCTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phase 1: Violation is penalized by written warning with a mandatory to remain compliant; 2. Phase 2: Continued violations after written warning will be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restrictions and / or prohibition against participation in monetary operations; b. Temporary suspension for part or all of Card-Based Payment activities (APMK); c. Change of membership status in the Bank Indonesia Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) from active to suspended and / or d. Temporary suspension in the National Clearing System of Bank Indonesia. 	<p>Macro prudential regulation through regulatory instrument such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the sustainability of capital and prevent excessive leverage; 2. Managing the intermediary function and controlling credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, and other risks that could potentially be a systemic risk; 3. Limiting exposure concentration; 4. Strengthening the sustainability of the financial infrastructure; and / or 5. Improve the efficiency of the financial system and access to finance. 	<p>Bank liabilities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complying with the provisions of Bank Indonesia in the field of macro prudential; 2. Provide and deliver the data and information required in surveillance activities of Bank Indonesia; 3. Provide documents and / or data, information and explanations orally and in writing, access to bank information system, and other things needed in the inspection activities of Bank Indonesia; and 4. Carry out follow ups on the results of macro-prudential control conducted by Bank Indonesia.
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-12-PBI-2014 dated July 24, 2014 concerning Sharia Monetary Operations	<p>Substance regulated in the regulation on OMS is essentially a fusion of substances in BI regulation on OMS and those in BI regulation on SBIS, and also the addition of Sharia Term Deposit (TD) in foreign currency, with some adjustments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. elimination of purchase and sales of SBIS as Sharia OPT instrument. b. Adjustment of Sharia OPT implementation and add tender regulation and variable rate tender. c. Sharia Standing facilities held every week day. d. Flexibility in BI regulation on explanation on SBIS regulation which placed at BI as collaterals. e. No longer allowing individuals as OMS participants. f. The addition of TD Sharia instruments in foreign currency as one of OPT instruments and regulations that Sharia TD in forex can be done early redemption and can be a deduction from the Net Open Position (NOP). g. OMS participants are required to have a checking account at BI to participate in sharia OPT transactions in foreign currency and an obligation to provide sufficient funds to transfer to BI account in a correspondent bank. h. Regulation on sanctions for cancelled transactions as a result of failed settlement of transactions of Sharia OPT in foreign currency. 	<p>This regulation was made to achieve the operational target of monetary policy which is supported by the management of liquidity in the forex market.</p>	<p>The Company will monitor all of its Sharia Monetary Operations performed by its Syariah Business Units</p>
Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.16-13-DPM dated July 24, 2014 concerning Procedures Placement of Sharia in FX Futures	<p>The regulation governs the placement of sharia futures transactions (Term Deposits) in foreign currency which is a futures fund placement by Banks (foreign Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units) at Bank Indonesia and the principal regulation related to Sharia Foreign Currency Term Deposit, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted through an auction mechanism through RMDS or other facilities as specified by Bank Indonesia by proposing quantity bidding. b. The rate of return given refers to the interest rate on Term Deposit in conventional foreign currency auction that has the same period as Sharia Foreign Currency Term Deposit auction. c. An auction should be held on weekdays as specified by Bank Indonesia with window time between 08.00 until 16.00. d. The result of action is announced by Bank Indonesia through LHBU system or other facilities as specified by Bank Indonesia. e. For every bid submitted, Banks may only submit one (1) correction while still meeting the requirements for bid submission. f. Correction referred to in letter 'e' can be made to against bidding information in addition to information about the name of Banks and the period of Sharia Foreign Currency Term Deposit. 	<p>This regulation was made to regulate the procedures for implementing the provisions of sharia-term placements in foreign currency</p>	<p>The Company will comply with these regulations</p>

Legislation (including BI & FSA Rules)	Significant changes in Previous Regulation or Principals of New Regulations	Reason of changes	Impact on the Company
Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.16-11-DKSP dated July 22, 2014 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Money (E-Money)	<p>This letter is circulated as an affirmation of PBI No. 16/8 / PBI / 2014, as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Requirement and Procedures for Obtaining Permits as Issuer. b. The processing of License Application and Licensing evaluation as Issuer. c. Banks or LSB that have been issued a license as Issuer is to immediately carry out its activities as an issuer and report the realization of these activities to Bank Indonesia. d. The operation of Electronic Money. e. Cooperation in the operation of Electronic Money f. Supervision and reports of Electronic Money operation g. The management of Electronic Money with Float Fund less than IDR 1 billion and/or the management of Non-Cash Payment Instruments such as Stored Value. h. Suspension of the operation of Electronic Money – an LSB that will apply for a license as an Electronic Money operator shall meet the following general requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Should be an Indonesian legal entity in the form of a limited liability company; with b. Business activities in the areas of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Finance; 2) Telecommunication; 3) System and network providers; 4) Public transportation; and / or 5) Other business areas approved by Bank Indonesia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permission granted by Bank Indonesia to an Electronic Money operator (Principal, Issuer, Acquirer, Clearing, and / or Final Settlement Operator) has a validity period of 5 (five) years and may be extended more than once. - BI Letter on the operation of Electronic Money regulates cooperation between Issuers with LKD agents who are Operators of Fund Transfer or Indonesian legal entities. Meanwhile cooperation between Issuers and individual LKDs is regulated in another BI Letter that specifies LKD operation to allow inclusive financial through LKD Individual Agent. 	BI Letter on the implementation of electronic money is issued specification on PBI No. 16/8 / PBI / 2014 on Electronic Money	The Company understands and comply with the regulation
Circular of the Financial Services Authority NO.12-SEOJK-07-2014 dated August 6, 2014 concerning the Submission of Information in the Marketing for Financial Product and Service and FAQ	This Letter discusses the procedures for the delivery of information in the context of the marketing financial products and/or services and basic regulation on product s/service information such as the obligation of Financial Services business players, specification for information contained in advertisement media, preparation of summarized information on products and/or services as well as the obligation to submit information via website no later than December 31, 2015.	This Letter aims to regulate the provision of information sharing in the context of marketing financial product/ services	The Company understands and comply with this regulation
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-19-PBI-2014 dated September 17, 2014 concerning the Swap Hedging Transactions and FAQ	<p>Changes accommodated by this regulation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The scope of the underlying transactions including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bank off-shore Loan in the form of a credit agreement and/or the issuance of debt and / or declared operating fund) b. The scope of the underlying transactions includes swap sale transactions between banks and customers associated with hedging on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. off-shore loans in the form of loan agreement and/or the issuance of debt securities b. Direct investment c. Foreign Exchange from Export d. Investment in the construction of public facilities and production e. Investments placed in securities issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, and/or f. Investments made in other economic activities - Bank may submit Hedging Contracts to BI and or an extension of swap hedging transactions to BI - The period of an extended Swap Hedging Transaction to Bank Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) point a shall be no longer than the remaining term of the Underlying Transaction and can be extended for up to 3 (three) years - The period of an extended Swap Hedging Transaction to Bank Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) point b is 3 (three) months, six (6) months, twelve (12) months, or equal to the remaining period of Hedging Contracts, which can be extended for a minimum of three (3) months and a maximum of twelve (12) months 	This regulation is consistent with efforts to encourage the development of derivative transactions in the domestic foreign exchange market which is expected to give a positive impacts on efforts to allow faster penetration into domestic foreign exchange market	The company make t Swap transactions in accordance with the provisions

Legislation (including BI & FSA Rules)	Significant changes in Previous Regulation or Principals of New Regulations	Reason of changes	Impact on the Company
Financial Services Authority letter No. S-38 / D.03 / 2014 dated October 1, 2014 concerning the administration of the Maximum Interest Rate Fund	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide maximum deposit interest rate that is equal to that of LPS at 7.75% for an amount of deposit of up to IDR2 billion after taking into account all the incentives for depositors; 2. Provide maximum deposit interest of 225 bps above the BI rate or a maximum of 9.75% at current time after taking into account all the incentives for depositors having an account of more than IDR2 billion; 3. The imposition of maximum interest rate is valid effective October 1, 2014; 4. Lower lending rates immediately after the imposition of the maximum interest rate for customer fund and report to the FSA the realization (related Supervision Department) when the earliest chance occurs; 5. Incorporate the commitment to lower loan interest rate into the 2015 Bank Business Plan to be disclosed by the end of November 2014 at the latest along with its estimated impacts on financial performance; 6. Expand credit in accordance with targets stated in business plan after taking into account the availability of funding sources and by always referring to the principles of prudence. 	This FSA letter is issued to prevent the negative impacts of competition among banks that has led to the point where it results in higher liquidity risk, larger operating expenses and suppresses profitability	The Company shall provide deposit interest rate in below the maximum set by the FSA letter
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-16-PBI-2014 / SEBINo.16-14-DPM dated November 10, 2014 regarding Transactions of Foreign Exchange against Rupiah between Banks and Domestic Parties	This regulation specify foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah made by banks on the basis of a contract, both for the interest of the Bank and domestic parties, regulations related to the minimum items that must be included in the written internal guidelines made by Bank for the transaction, and provisions for the type foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah	This regulation was made an effort to penetrate more the domestic foreign exchange market by providing flexibility for industry players in making foreign exchange transactions against rupiah	All transactions of forex against the rupiah between banks and domestic parties within the Company from the effective date this regulation shall be referred to this stipulation
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-17-PBI-2014 / SEBINo.16-15-DPM dated 10 November 2014 concerning the FOREX transactions against the rupiah between Banks with Foreign Parties	This regulation specifies transactions of foreign exchange against the rupiah between banks and foreign parties, in which the banks are required to have written internal guidelines in making such transactions. In addition, this regulation also specifies provisions for the underlying transactions, foreign exchange transactions related to the implementation of the Spot and Derivatives.	This regulation was enacted to synergy and improve some BI regulations that aim to provide clearer guidance and flexibility for industry players in making transaction of foreign exchange against the rupiah	All transactions of forex against the rupiah between banks and foreign parties made by the Company the effective date of this regulation, shall be referred to this provision
Regulation of the Financial Services Authority 17-POJK.03-2014 dated 18 November 2014 regarding Implementation of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomeration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Lead Entity in a Financial Conglomeration is required to integrate the implementation of Risk Management for Financial Conglomeration, at least involving : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Supervision by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Lead Entity; b. Adequacy of policies, procedures and limits in the Integrated Risk Management; c. Adequacy of the processes for risk identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation in an integrated manner, and Integrated Risk Management Information system; and d. Comprehensive internal control system on the implementation of Integrated Risk Management. 2. Risks managed in the Integrated Risk Management include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Credit risk; b. Market risk; c. Liquidity risk; d. Operational risk; e. Legal risk; f. Reputation risk; g. Strategic risk; h. Compliance risk; i. Inter-group transaction risk; j. Insurance risk. 3. he implementation of Integrated Risk Management can be adjusted to the characteristics and business complexities of the Financial Conglomeration. 4. The Lead Entity shall appoint a Director of Lead Entity in charge of the Integrated Risk Management function to implement the Integrated Risk Management. 	The FSA regulates that for managing risk exposure, conglomerate needs to implement integrated risk management as an effort to realize stable and sustainable financial system, so as to increase the nation's competitiveness	The Company understands and will comply with this regulation

Legislation (including BI & FSA Rules)	Significant changes in Previous Regulation or Principals of New Regulations	Reason of changes	Impact on the Company
Regulation of the Financial Services Authority 18-POJK.03-2014 dated 18 November 2014 concerning Integrated Governance for financial conglomerates	<p>Financial conglomerate is a group of Financial Services Institutions (LJK) under one group due to ownership and/or control relationship.</p> <p>A major entity or a holding financial service institution is required to apply an Integrated Governance that at least includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners; Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners; integrated duties and responsibilities of Governance Committees; Integrated duties and responsibilities of compliance work unit; Integrated duties and responsibilities of internal audit unit; Implementation of integrated risk management; and Formulation and implementation of Integrated Governance Guidelines. <p>A main entity is required to submit a report on its LJK and that of LJK under the Financial conglomerate to the Financial Services Authority.</p>	FSA confirms that the presence of financial institutions that have ownership relationship in various sectors of financial services needs to implement an integrated governance	The Company understands and will comply with these regulations
Regulation of the Financial Services Authority 23-POJK.04-2014 dated November 19, 2014 regarding Guidelines for Publishing and Reporting Asset Backed Securities in the Form of Letter of Participation in Secondary mortgage	This FSA regulation specifies Asset Backed Securities in the Form of Participation Letter (EBA-SP), namely Asset Backed Securities issued by Issuers in the form of a set of receivables portfolio and a proof proportional ownership of a set of receivables held together by a group of EBA-SP holders. This regulation also explains about the requirements for those who intend to offer the EBA-SP.	This regulation was made to support the secondary mortgage and provide options for investment products to investors	The Company understands and will comply with these regulations
POJK 28-POJK.05-2014 dated November 19, 2014 regarding Business Licensing and Incorporation of Financing Company	<p>A financing company is a business entity conducting financing activities for the procurement of goods and/or services, in which the company must have a corporate name that begins with a legal form and contains the words:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Finance, financing, or words that characterize financing activities for financing Companies; or Finance, financing, or words that characterize the activities of sharia financing accompanied by the word sharia for sharia financing companies. This type of companies must meet the capital requirements at the time of their establishment as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legal entity as Limited Liability Company, and has paid in capital of at least Rp100.000.000.000,00 (one hundred billion rupiah); or cooperative, and has a paid in capital of at least Rp50.000.000.000,00 (fifty billion dollars). <p>A financing company that runs sharia financing activities is required to establish Sharia Business Unit whose booking is prepared from that of the company and has a working capital of at least Rp25.000.000.000,00 (twenty five billion).</p>	In order to promote national economic growth and support the development of dynamic financing companies	<p>To meet these regulations, the Company's subsidiaries have made the following efforts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> have a financing business license issued by the authorities had a total equity of IDR852 billion (as of December 2014) Have all of its branches had a license
Regulation of the Financial Services Authority 29-POJK.05-2014 dated November. 19, 2014 regarding the Implementation of Sharia Financing	<p>A financing company is a business entity conducting financing activities for the procurement of goods and/or services with ar range of activities that include financing for investment, working capital, multipurpose, and/or other financing activities after approval from the FSA.</p> <p>The responsibilities of a financing company, are, to mitigate financing risk, meet the requirements set for Financial Soundness, meet the minimum capital ratio of 10%.</p> <p>A financing company established as Limited Liability company is required to have a minimum equity of 100,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah) and must comply with the maximum limit for Financing Disbursed (BMPP) to relevant parties at most 50% of its Equity.</p>	In order to support the development of dynamic financing companies and realize a strong financing industry that is also contributive, inclusive, and can contribute to sustaining a stable financial system	<p>Steps taken by the Company's subsidiaries to meet some of these regulations with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a plan to hold a basic level certification for managerial employees who assume key and strategic positions in 2015 and a plan to hold certification in cooperation with the association of financing company no later than November 2017.

Legislation (including BI & FSA Rules)	Significant changes in Previous Regulation or Principals of New Regulations	Reason of changes	Impact on the Company
Regulation of the Financial Services Authority 30-POJK.05-2014 dated 19 November 2014 concerning Good Corporate Governance to Finance Companies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a financing company is a business entity conducting financing activities for the procurement of goods and/or services. 2. In carrying out its activities, the Company is obliged to implement the principles of Good Corporate Governance in all of its business activities at all levels of the organization. 3. Principles of Good Corporate Governance includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. transparency, b. Accountability c. responsibility, d. independency, e. fairness. 4. The implementation of the principles of Good Corporate Governance shall be set out in the guidelines that at least elaborate on the following matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The procedure for the implementation of the tasks and the responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors; b. adequacy in and procedures of committees and work unit that perform internal control function; c. Policies and procedures for the implementation of compliance, internal audit and external audit functions; d. Policies and procedures for risk management, including those for internal control system; e. Remuneration policy; f. Policies for transparency of financial and non-financial conditions; and g. The procedures for the preparation of long-term plans and annual work plans and budgets. 5. A sharia financing company and sharia business unit must establish a Shariah Supervisory Board 	Efforts to strengthen the financing industry include improving the quality of implementation of good corporate governance for financing companies	Corporate governance has been implemented where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All commissioners and directors have passed propriety and decency test held by FSA b. The Company has adequate procedures for the implementation of tasks of committees and work units that run internal control function c. The Company has policies and procedures in place for the implementation of compliance and internal audit functions d. The Company has of policies and procedures for risk management e. The Company has a policy for annual work plan and budget
Bank Indonesia Regulation No.16-01-PBI-2014 regarding Consumer Protection of Payment Service Systems	<p>Consumer protection as specified in Bank Indonesia Regulation includes Consumer Protection in payment system services activities that include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The issuance of fund-transferring and fund-withdrawing instruments; b. Fund-transferring activities; c. payment activities through cards; d. Electronic money activities; e. Providing and/or depositing money ; and f. The implementation of system of other payment that will be specified in the provisions of Bank Indonesia. <p>The operators referred to are required to provide a reliable system in operating services of Payment System and shall be liable to the consumer for losses incurred due to errors made by the management and employees of the operators.</p>	To carry out the task of organizing and maintaining the smoothness of payment system , in addition to regulating the institutional aspects and mechanisms, And to should also pay due attention to protecting consumers that use payment services system	The Company understands and will comply with these regulations
POJK 16-POJK.03-2014 dated January 1, 2015, concerning Asset Quality Rating for Islamic Banks and Sharia Business Unit	<p>This new regulation specifies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The obligation of banks to assess the quality of Earning Assets and Non-earning assets on a monthly basis, no later than the next reporting period after notification from the Financial Services Authority. 2. The obligation of banks to have internal regulations that specify the criteria and requirements of customers that must disclose their public-audited financial statements to the banks, including regulations on the deadline for submitting financial statements. 3. Quality of Earning Assets in the form of financing is to be classified as current, not current; Doubtful; non-performing. 4. Assessment of the quality of Earning Assets in the form of Mudharabah and Musharaka financing is made based on the ability to settle payment by referring timeliness of payment 	In order to increase the effectiveness of assessment on bank soundness to cope with changes in business complexity and risk profile may result from banks or their subsidiaries.	The Company monitors the assessment of its consolidated asset quality

ELECTRONIC NETWORK TRANSACTIONS

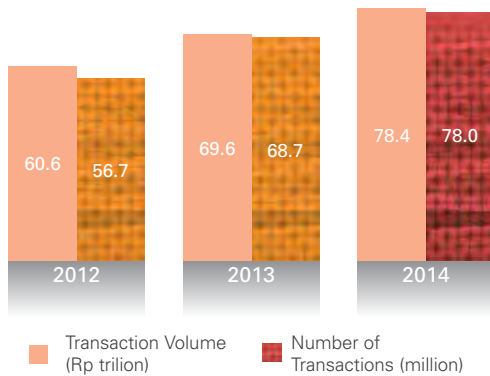
ATM and SST



During 2014, the number of ATMs and SST owned by the Company throughout Indonesia reached a total of 3,467 units. The Number of ATM and SST machines increased by 313 units from the previous year (2013: 3,154).

The increasing number of ATM and SST units is in line with the increase in the number of transactions made through ATM machines. The number of such transactions increased by 13.6%, or by 9.3 million transactions, from 68.7 million transactions in 2013 to 78.0 million transactions in 2014. This increase in the number of transactions was reflected in the larger volume of transactions made at ATM machines, which increased by 12.8%, or Rp8.9 trillion, from Rp69.9 trillion in 2013 to Rp78.4 trillion in 2014.

ATM and SST

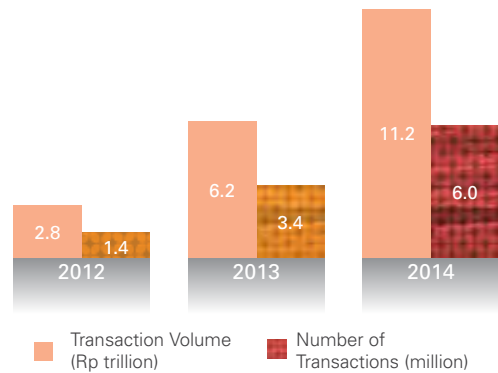


CDM

During 2014, the number of CDM machines owned by the Company throughout Indonesia reached 666 units. The number of CDM units increased by 186 units from the previous year (2013: 480 units).

The number of transactions made via CDM machines increased by 2.6 million, or 77.0%, from 3.4 million transactions in 2013 to 6.0 million transactions in 2014. The growth in the number of transactions led to an increase in the volume of transactions by Rp5.0 trillion, or 81.1%, to Rp11.2 trillion in 2014. The growth in the number and volume of transactions via CDM machines were due to the growth in money deposit transactions.

CDM



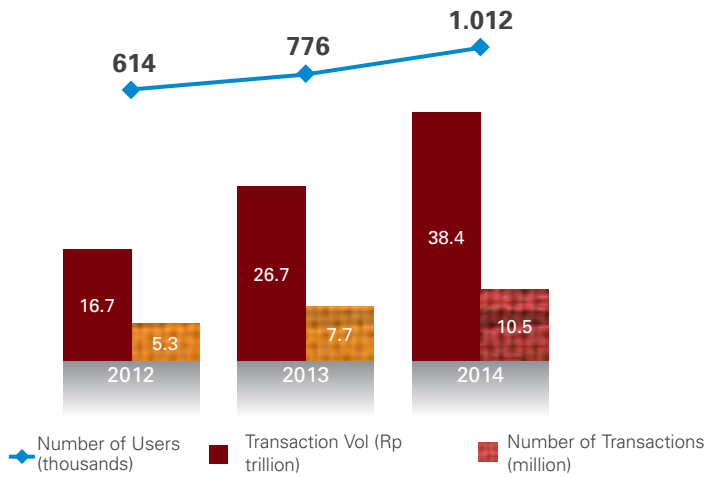
CIMB Clicks



CIMB Clicks, which is the Company’s flagship internet-based banking service, had 1.0 million users by the end of 2014, showing an increase of 30.4% from last year’s figure of 776 thousand users.

Furthermore, the number of transactions made via CIMB Clicks reached 10.5 million transactions in 2014, an increase of 37.1% from the previous year (2013: 7.7 million transactions). Transactions made via CIMB Clicks reached a volume of Rp38.4 trillion in 2014, up by 43.6% from Rp26.7 trillion in 2013.

CIMB Clicks



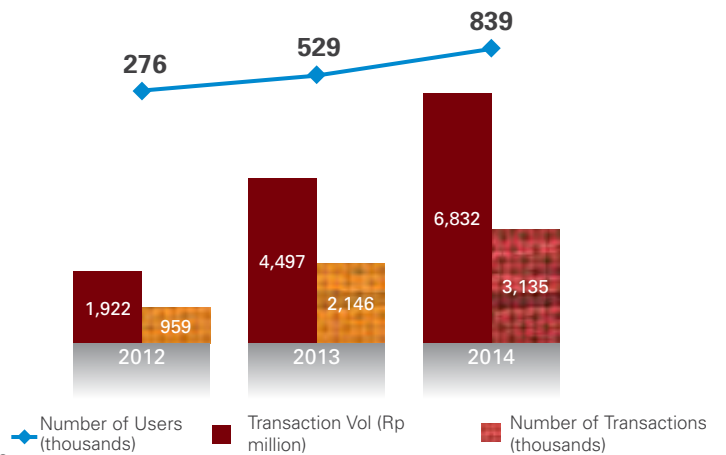
Go Mobile



Go Mobile is another service offered by the Company. In 2014, Go Mobile managed to attract 839 thousand new users, an increase of 58.6% from the previous year’s figure of 529 thousand users.

Transactions made via Go Mobile reached 3.1 million in 2014, an increase of 46.1% from the previous year’s 2.1 million transactions. This increase was in line with the 51.9% increase in transaction volume, which reached Rp6.8 trillion in 2014 (2013: Rp4.5 trillion).

Go Mobile



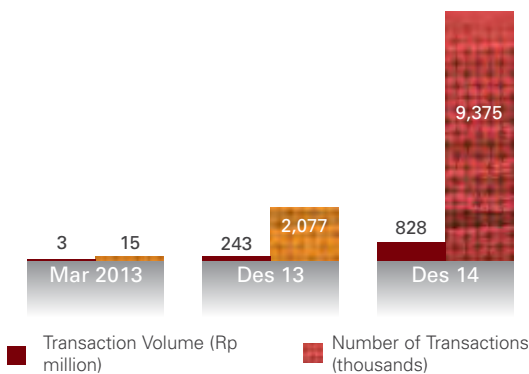
Rekening Ponsel



During 2014, Rekening Ponsel had 674 thousand users, showing a significant increase of 146.0% from the 274 thousand users in 2013.

Furthermore, the number of customer transactions made via Mobile Account reached 9.4 million in 2014, a sharp increase of 351.3% from the previous year (2013: 2.1 million transactions). The increasing number of the transactions led to a larger transaction volume of Rp828 billion, or a very sharp increase of 240.7% in 2014 (2013: Rp243 billion)..

Rekening Ponsel



Rekening Ponsel Advertisement



Business Support Overview





Operations & Information Technology

CIMB Niaga focuses on sustainable process development, and continues to utilize information technology innovations to improve the quality of its customer service.

OPERATIONS

The Company's operational strategy has been developed to meet both the needs of its current business and its future plans. The quality of services provided by the Company is dependent on the optimization of its various areas and functions. The Company's objectives include: acquisition of new customers, increase in low-cost funds (CASA), ensuring control of business processes, and maintaining compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

In 2014, the Company implemented a series of work programs that focused on continuous process improvements, cost management and elimination of 'bad cost,' risk management and quality customer service.

- **The Formless Concept**

The Company applies the formless concept for cash deposit transactions in savings and current accounts, and cash withdrawal transactions and transfers from savings accounts. This initiative has improved the customers' banking experience since it allows them to make transactions without having to fill out forms at branch offices.

- **Support of the Dual Banking Leverage Model**

The Sharia Branch Office (KCS) has been integrated into the Sales & Distribution (S&D) and Operations units. The Operations unit is now responsible for the quality of operations and services throughout the KCS.

- **Support of the Mortgage Business**

The Operations unit played an active role in the formation of the structure of the Mortgage Credit Factory under Consumer Banking, including the transfer of relevant personnel from Operations to the new structure. This initiative, which was completed in November 2014, aims to improve the mortgage process.

- **Optimizing Cash Balance**

The Company managed to reduce the cash balance settled at branch offices as well as at vendors. In 2014, these efforts reduced the daily average cash balance from around Rp3.5 trillion in 2013 to around Rp 2.9 trillion bank-wide.

- **Professional Certification**

The Operations unit also continued to improve the capacity of its personnel. In 2014, for example, two employees of the Trade Operations unit acquired the CDCS (Certified Documentary Credit Specialist) certification, which relates to the checking of trade documents.

Work Plan for 2015

Some of the work programs planned for 2015 include:

- Centralization, and re-evaluation, of the implementation of Cash Pooling Monitoring.
- Redesign of the trade process following the changeover from V12 to V15 Bank Trade.
- Creation of a Covenant Monitoring System.
- Centralization of the customer call back process at one of the Bank's branches/location.
- CDCS (Trade) and Blackbelt (Process Improvement) Certifications for Operations personnel.
- Refreshment training and Red Book certification (20 risks inherent in the processes at the branch offices).

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

In the digital age, users of banking services regard convenience, comfort, and security as a necessity. Prospective customers often consider the above when assessing the services offered by a bank.

The Company realizes that Information Technology (IT) is the key to continuous innovation and quality customer service that is in line with the Company's approach towards its customers and prospective customers, namely serving from the heart.

Work Programs in 2014

In 2014, the Technology Infrastructure Companies unit focused on a series of IT work programs. Those focused on reliable and integrated processes, and responsiveness to business needs.

- **'Kita Satu' Project**

Since March 2014, the Company has been involved in the 'Kita Satu' project to update its core banking application, as well as integrate various existing supporting applications. Through the 'Kita Satu' project, and the process of simplification and 'single customer view,' the Company will be able to improve the quality of its customer services. It is expected that this will build the foundations for the growth of the Company through eliminating any limitations on the number of branch and product codes, and improve operational standardization between the conventional banking business and sharia. The 'Kita Satu' project entered the development stage in 2014 and will be completed by January 2016.

- **Development of a new Data Center**

The Company plans to build a new data center facility with capacity to support the Company's business needs for up to 15 years. The project is scheduled for completion in December 2017, and the Company is currently at the stage of searching for a suitable location.

- **IT Development Program**

This is a comprehensive educational program that has been specifically designed to ensure the availability of reliable IT personnel in anticipation of increasing business volume and complexity. The program was conducted from February to September 2014 and generated 15 new IT leaders.

- **Debit Card Migration**

The project, which started in March 2013, namely preparing the system for debit card chip migration in accordance with the National Standard for Indonesia Chip Card Specification (NSICCS) and the EMV, which will be required by regulators by January 2016. Currently the project has entered the system-testing phase, with a target implementation in December 2015.



Raymond Kwong
CEO/Group MD
Silverlake Axis

Goh Peng Ooi
Founder/Chairman
Silverlake Axis

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Silverlake Axis and CIMB Niaga's history of partnership goes back to 1999 when we first implemented the Silverlake Axis Integrated Banking Solution (SIBS) followed by Silverlake Axis Integrated Card System (SICS). We supported the Bank Niaga and Lippo Bank merger integration activities in 2008, and today we are implementing 1Platform. With this rollout, CIMB Niaga will be on the regional SIBS core banking platform which enables CIMB Group to compete as a truly regional bank.

Across Indonesia, CIMB Niaga will be well positioned to rapidly respond to customer centric banking opportunities, efficiently scale and effectively operate a high performance universal bank. Throughout the ASEAN Economic Community, customers of CIMB Group will enjoy consistent product and service offerings as they serve a market with GDP of more than USD2.3 trillion and a population of over 630 million people.

Moving into the future and leveraging on 1Platform capabilities, we look forward to be the value added transformation partner for CIMB Niaga's Digital Banking initiatives.

IT Governance

The Company has reviewed the compliance of all its IT-based projects with the Company's business strategy and objectives, as well as the Company's internal provisions and any external regulations, in order to ensure the functionality of the new system. The project plan has been completed, starting from initiation and execution to the handover of the projects to the users.

The Company's Technology Infrastructure Unit continues to cultivate the culture of risk awareness and control through ShARP (Self Assessment Review Program). The program is designed to identify, measure, monitor and control different types of risk.

The Company has always maintained the security of information through periodic reviews of existing IT policies, which have been adapted to international practices of IT management such as COBIT (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology) and ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library).

The Company uses professional certification, rather than individual certification, when developing the capacity of its IT personnel. When applying this approach, the Company considers the rapid development of technology, costs and relevance to business needs.

IT Awards in 2014

- Innovative Branch Offering (March 2014) for the Briefcase Banking product from Retail Bankers International.
- The Asian Banker Technology Implementation Award 2014 (May 2014) in the category of Best Multi-Channel Management Project for the 'Rekening Ponsel' project.
- 2014 RBI Trailblazer Award for Innovative Branch Offering - Highly Commended Channel Management (Retail Banker International)
- 2014 Asian Banker Technology Implementation Award for Best Multichannel Management Project (Asian Banker)

IT spending

The allocation of capital expenditure (CAPEX) for IT projects in 2014 totaled Rp 1.6 trillion (including for the 'Kita Satu' project).

Work Plans for 2015

In 2015, the Company will focus on completing its preparations for the "Kita Satu" project so that it can be implemented in January 2016 as planned. In addition, the Technology Infrastructure Unit will also continue to support the implementation of the project or other activities set by the regulators.

TEMBAGAPURA



Business Support Overview





Human Resources & Talent Development

CIMB Niaga follows the “Serving through the Heart” brand philosophy in which the empowerment of human resources also fosters a sense of involvement, innovation, competence and high performance.

The Company makes systematic and continuously efforts to build and develop the quality of its human resources.

Human Resources Development (HRD) is one of the main pillars of the Company’s strategy, namely the 6 Pillars of Growth. In this context, human resources development is a series of systematic efforts to help CIMB Niaga’s employees be committed, involved, innovative, competent and focused on performance.

The development and empowerment of human resources must continue to support the Company’s business strategy, including: recruiting employees in accordance with the Company’s needs, implementing training programs to increase skills and competencies, and developing future leaders. In order to maintain the welfare of the Company’s employees, and encourage them to perform and produce quality work, the employee remuneration system is constantly evaluated in accordance with the principles of sustainable corporate governance for the creation of performance (meritocracy), internal balance (internal equity),

market competitiveness and supporting the achievement of the Company's targets. This also includes the development of fundamental cultural and ethical values that are continually tailored to reflect the state of the Company and the industry, particularly in the ASEAN region in the next few years.

The Company's basic core value of ICE (Integrity is Everything, Always Put the Customer First, and Passion for Excellence) was fine-tuned in 2014 to become CHESI (Customer-centric, High Performance, Enabling People, Strength in Diversity, and Integrity). The Company's Vision and Mission have been adapted to the developments within the Indonesian banking industry and tailored to penetrate the ASEAN open market in 2015. The Company's Vision and Mission include:

- **Vision** : To become a leading ASEAN Company
- **Mission** : To provide universal banking services in Indonesia in an integrated manner as a Company with excellent performance in the ASEAN region and other regions, and to support the acceleration of ASEAN integration and connect with other regions

A detailed description (including the 3 behaviors critical to the CIMB business culture) of the Bank's code of conduct is outlined in the Corporate Governance Report.

Main Priorities in 2014

In 2014, the Director of Human Resources launched 12 business strategies that will be implemented by the Company in 2015 including:

1. Strategic Workforce Planning: Ensure optimal capacity and composition between revenue generator, middle office and back office, efficiency and effectiveness in the levels of the organization and range of supervision (I don't understand), as well as the ability of employees to face the challenges associated with a rapidly changing business focus.
2. Measuring Productivity: Assess employee productivity within in order to obtain an idea of the actual productivity level at all organizational units, which can then be compared with the marketplace baseline.
3. Encourage a Culture of High Performance: Build a platform that encourages a culture of winners to maintain, and even improve, the Company's performance. This is a long-term strategy that will ensure the Company's ability to face the challenges associated with a rapidly growing and challenging business.
4. Total Remuneration: Adjust remuneration to reward talent, cultivate a culture of high performance and remain competitive within the industry.
5. Talent Management and Leadership Development: Develop and manage talent through a single integrated process, and ensure the availability of talent from within the organization for potential promotions through a concrete plan to fill existing development gaps and strengthen the employees' leadership skills.
6. Capability Building: Build employee capacity through the Service Academy (including Teller School and Customer Service School), the Sales School and the MSME Academy. These are centers for trainings and development for both new and existing employees that take a practical approach to producing Tellers, Customer Service officers and Sales officers according to the needs of the Company. Capacity Building will take place in several strategic locations to address the needs of the Bank's branches in several local areas.

7. Credit Development Roadmap: Continue the implementation of the credit academy, which was launched in 2013, as a reference platform for credit marketing, and credit reviewer and approver, starting from the expected success profile for each job, learning roadmap based on the competencies in each job and certification required. (I don't understand) The Development Roadmap is the guideline for every line manager to develop the capacity the employees in his/her unit.
8. Branch Managers as Entrepreneurs: Develop the entrepreneurial skills of each Branch Manager through the "BM as Entrepreneur" program. This is a part of the Company's effort to strengthen and harmonize the organization, in accordance with the operating model of an increased focus on profit, cross-selling, quality customer service, eliminating mental silo (I don't understand), as well as minimizing operational risks. This year the effort to improve BME leadership will continue the implementation of the 4DX (4 Disciplines of Execution) program at all branches in Indonesia.
9. Productive Employee Relations: Create a healthy, harmonious and productive work environment, which in turn will increase productivity and employee loyalty to the Company.
10. Continuous Process Improvement: Enhance the capacity of human resources associated with process flow simplification, standardization and automation of work processes. This includes controlling and monitoring of outsourcing, reducing inefficiencies and unproductive labor, as well as compliance with any applicable policies, both internal and external.

11. Knowledge Management Centre: This is a part of the Company's development of human capital to support its performance and create future leaders. The Company's support of the knowledge management structure is crucial. It is vital that the employees can access any necessary information whenever it is required.

12. Organizational Effectiveness: strengthen and align the organization at the regional level to ensure integrated business development in all business sectors, as well as the alignment of the chain of command, both internally and with outside parties (including, among others, regulators, the media and the local government).

Employee Profile

At the end of 2014, the number of employees was recorded at 15,003, an increase of 661 people, or 4.6%, from 14,342 employees in 2013. Employee turnover rate in 2014 was 16.0%, slightly down from 16.1% in 2013. The turnover includes all employees who stopped working in 2014 due to retirement, death or end of contract, among others.

The employee composition based on education, age, work period, directorate and job level appears on page 230 of this Annual Report.

Employee Recruitment

Along with the growth and expansion of the business, the Company hired 3,014 new employees in 2014. This represents a 24.7% increase from the 2,417 people who were hired in 2013. The number includes both professionals and fresh graduates.

The Company's recruitment of professionals is expected to accelerate its business expansion. Meanwhile, the recruitment of fresh graduates targets talented individuals who have completed degrees at some of the best Universities in Indonesia and abroad. The hope is that they can one day become the Company's business leaders. Aside from building a cadre of future leaders, the recruitment of fresh graduates is one of the Company's contributions (giving back) to the society.

CIMB Niaga is very conscious of the importance of educating the young. To this end, the Company holds the Annual ASEAN Stock Challenge competition, the only competition that involves a virtual stock exchange simulation of trade on 4 major ASEAN markets. Conducted over a period of two weeks in October 2014, the ASEAN Stock Challenge was followed by 274 teams from 28 Universities from around Indonesia. The regional event involved 1,973 teams from 5 ASEAN countries including Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Cambodia. The winning students on the national level not only receive the opportunity to advance at the regional level, but also to participate in an internship program at the Company.

Relating to the Company's commitment of expanding banking knowledge and supporting the movement of financial inclusion by Bank Indonesia (OJK), the Company conducts regular banking seminars at higher education institutions. The program, known as the Way Forward, started in 2011. The Company held 12 public lectures and 2 classes at various universities in Indonesia in 2014.

During 2014, the Company recruited at least 659 new employees, including fresh graduates. The new employees participated in the Company's development programs, such as: The Complete Banker (TCB), Commercial Banking Development Program (COMBA DP), Quality Assurance Development Program (QADP), Information Technology (ITDP), Small Medium Enterprise Development Program (DP SME).

Employee Welfare

In line with the Company's high performance based work culture, the remuneration and welfare of its employees plays an important role in attracting, motivating and retaining individuals best suited to supporting the achievement of the Company's objectives.

The Company conducts regular assessments of its remuneration and employees welfare systems. In addition, the Company provides greater opportunities for potential employees to develop their career through technical competence and leadership programs.

In terms of reviewing its remuneration system, the Company is guided by the principles of performance (meritocracy), internal balance (internal equity), market competitiveness and Company capability. The Company also ensures that all of its employees receive at least the local minimum wage set by the government.

Starting in 2014, the Company issued the Total Rewards Statement for some of its employees, which contains all remuneration components, including cash, non-cash, as well as recognition and development programs. This initiative is intended to show employee appreciation through remuneration that rewards their dedication and contribution to the Company.

In addition, as a part of the Company's strategy to increase employee motivation, the Company reviewed and updated the employee loan facility making it one of the best in today's banking industry. The loan facility is very flexible and can be used for various purposes such as buying a house/apartment, house construction or renovation, education, religious worship, or other needs.

In addition to remuneration benefits, the Company cares about the dreams of its employees, especially when it comes to pursuing higher education. Working closely with the Faculty of Economics, the University of Indonesia and the Khasanah Foundation in Malaysia, the Company sent 44 talented employees to study at the UI and Universities in Malaysia. As of 2014, 21 of those employees earned Bachelor and Master Degrees.

Employee Capacity Development

The Company's employee capacity development program focuses on critical skills that are crucial to the growth of the Company. These include capacity development in the following areas: Sales, Service Delivery, Credit, Risk, Treasury and Information Technology. The Company is also committed to its other development programs including Branch Manager Entrepreneur, as well as Sales and Leaders in the Business of Micro Finance and Small Medium Enterprise.

In 2014, the Directorate of Human Resources launched a capacity development program for its frontline service employees through the Service Academy, an organization that integrates a series of processes including recruitment, training and development, performance monitoring, and feedback and recognition. By the end of 2014, as many as 250 new tellers, existing tellers, and existing Customer Service staff had been trained at the academy.

The Company is planning to conduct similar training in sales competence in the areas of Consumer Banking and Micro Finance. For Micro Finance Academy, the Human Resources Division has launched a series of programs for Accounts Officers, Unit Managers and internal facilitators. Currently, the Directorate of Human Resources is exploring the idea of strategic partnerships with several leading universities to develop its community-based Micro Finance Academy.

For the development in the area of credit, the Directorate of Human Resources, in collaboration with the renowned consultant OMEGA Performance, developed a certification process for all credit committee members through the Senior Credit Exam and the Minimizing Problem Loan program. The certification is the Company's way to ensure minimum standards and a competent credit culture. Aside the mandatory certification program, all TCB and participants of the Officer Development Program for Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking have also undergo the Basic Lending Fundamental module certification process. In 2015, the SME unit will also undergo the certification process.

The Directorate of Human Resources also made efforts to improve capacity in the field of Sharia through cooperation with ISRA (International Shariah Research Academy), a leading international Shariah agency. A two-day workshop run by ISRA was given to all members of the Board of Directors and Senior Leaders in November 2014. This initiative also



Winda Hutapea
Funding High End Commercial Banking

I feel that CIMB Niaga already provides great development opportunities for its employees. The number of career opportunities offered by CIMB Niaga to its current employees, and the Company's investment in knowledge/skills development, highlight this. I feel that there are many opportunities that are open to me as long as I demonstrate the required skills. In the future, CIMB Niaga should focus on opening even more doors for the career development of its employees in the mid to low levels, not just in CIMB Niaga in Indonesia but also in other countries.

involves developing the knowledge of all employees, including frontliners, about basic Sharia from the regulation and compliance side, and how to sell Sharia products.

Leadership Development

In order to support the strategic initiative of 'transformational leadership' across the Company's business lines, the Directorate of Human Resources initiated a variety of measures to enhance leadership skills, and encouraged top management and senior leaders to contribute by sharing their experiences and leadership insights with younger employees. This has included: the Leadership Cafe (launched in 2014 with 2 rounds attended by 52 participants), the Leadership Series by Business Players (5 rounds since 2013 with over 800 participants), the Learn from the Master from the Board of Directors to TCB (2 rounds since 2013 attended by 583 participants).

In addition, the Human Resources Directorate conducted the Four Disciplines of Execution, a pilot project in the Consumer Banking segment that established day-to-day management practices to sharpen the skills of the Company's leaders in empowering their team members. This strategic initiative started in April 2014 with a target of the Branch Manager Entrepreneur (I don't understand) and has been implemented in 82 branches across Jakarta and other areas in Indonesia. This initiative will continue until the first quarter of 2015 with a target of 155 branches.

Since mid-2013, several outstanding middle level leaders joined a number of Emerald programs such as Leadership Excellence, Creativity and Innovation, and Quality Service from Disney, as well as the mentoring program with members of the Board of Directors and senior management. In addition, some of them have registered to join the Global Employee Mobility program in 2015.

In addition, the Directorate of Human Resources, in collaboration with CIMB Group, regularly sends senior leaders to participate in the following: the INSEAD program (28 participants), Nanyang Technological University - Accelerated Universal Banker or NTU -AUB (29 participants), and the Middle Manager Development Program (12

participants). The Company will ensure that employees who are about to be promoted, or have a high potential of being promoted in the future, undertake the leadership competency enhancement program.

An integrated development program to build the skills of the Company's future leaders is run through the Complete Banker (TCB) program. The program is designed to equip participants with general banking industry knowledge and skills, and provide them with the opportunity to practice working in the Company's various business units. The training program, which includes a 4-month placement in a specific work unit, fosters the following: strategic thinking skills, innovation, problem solving ability, teamwork and leadership skills.

Since the launch of TCB in 2010, the Company has recruited 186 graduates of leading Universities in Indonesia and abroad. Of all these, 104 have successfully completed the program and currently hold positions within the Company. A total of 53 participants are still undergoing the program.

Management of the Talent Pool

Management of the talent pool is an important element for the Company, especially when it comes to filling critical positions.

The Company identifies employees with good and consistent work performance as candidates for promotion. To that end, the Company performs the nine box mapping process, and conducts periodic reviews through its Talent Review Council that consists of senior management. In case of a vacancy, internal talent is recommended to fill the position.

If there is nobody within the Company who is suitable for the position, the Company advertises the position externally. The Company has started to build a database of external talent by conducting talent mapping of individuals with good performance and track record in a particular field within the banking industry. The development of this database is conducted through networking, professional associations, referrals from peers, as well as through candidate searches in online media.

Compulsory Certification

The company has all compulsory certification under regulatory requirements, among others:

- a. Risk Management Certification Program:
In 2014, a total of 573 participants attended the Level 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 certification program. Meanwhile, the other 704 employees joined the refresher course in order to extend the validity period of their Risk Management Certification. At the end of 2014, a total of 4,566 employees held Risk Management Certification.
- b. Certification Program for Mutual Fund Sales Representative Agents (WAPERD):
A total of 440 new participants joined the WAPERD certification program in 2014, bringing the total WAPERD Certification holders at the end of the year to 1,263. A total of 711 people joined the program to extend the validity period of their SK WAPERD.
- c. Certification Program of the Indonesian Life Insurance Association (AAJI):
In 2014, a total of 250 people undertook the program and 510 people renewed their license. The total number of employees with AAJI Certification reached 1,289 at the end of 2014.
- d. Bancassurance Internal Certification Program:
In 2014, a total of 441 participants passed the Bancassurance exam, bringing the number of employees with Bancassurance internal certification to 2,029 at the end of 2014.

Internal Services for Employees

The Company continually improves the services for employees in accordance with the standard procedures. The Company's human resource information systems (HRIS) is continually developed to provide optimal services to our employees, including the access of employee data and organizational structure data, and the option of updating data online to prepare employees for enrollment in the Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional to BPJS Kesehatan program.

In addition to increasing the functionality of the HRIS, the services system for employees is enhanced by the provision of comprehensive information and officials who are ready to provide assistance.

Services to internal customers should be improved not only through the HR Unit but also throughout the Company's supporting units. Monitoring of internal customer services is conducted annually through satisfaction surveys, or Internal Customer Satisfaction surveys, where the results are used as a guide to improve internal customer services.

Communication with Employees

The Company consistently makes improvements to how it communicates with its employees so that they can obtain accurate and easy-to-digest information as fast as possible. In this digital age, the Company utilizes modern technology to disseminate information including: CIMB Net, SMS, computer screensavers and Digital Media Service TV.

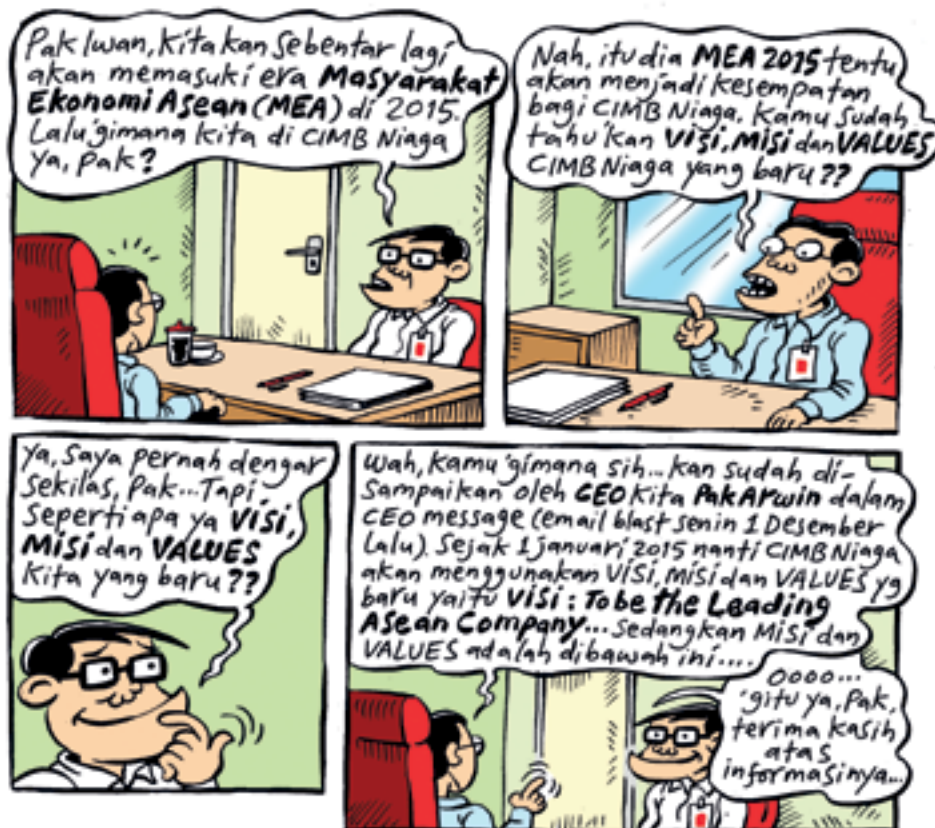
Some of the communication means used by the Company are interactive in nature, and include the CEO Hotline, namely a special communication path that allows employees to submit questions or suggestions directly to the CEO. Other media includes the Senior Management Walkabout (SMWA) that takes place at the beginning of each year, Safari Ramadan during each fasting month, Open House/Gatherings, Christmas Celebrations, Board of Directors/Commissioners Roadshows, and regular coordination meetings at each business unit.

One means of the Company's communication with business units is the 1P Communication, a strategy of integrated information dissemination to all levels of the Company through existing communication networks. Another example of the Company's commitment to internal communication is Innovation through the Heart, a CIMB Niaga 'Branding Position' launched in September 2014. The Company's employees have welcomed both campaigns, and this can be seen through their enthusiasm during events such as quizzes.

The development of the CIMBNET internal portal is a new breakthrough in the delivery of information to employees. Approximately 13,000 employees can access the CIMBNET portal, which was launched in April 2014. CIMBNET is an interactive portal where employees can access a wide range of information, including the entire CIMB Group employee network both in Indonesia and overseas. This is in line with the Company's mission to prioritize "Strength in Diversity" by connecting employees.

The Internal News Comic initiated, which took place in June 2014, is an attempt to present news and information in a lighter and fresher way. The information is conveyed to employees in an easy and straightforward manner through comedy and humorous sketches. This strategy of disseminating information has received positive feedback from the employees.

Aside formal communication channels, the Company believes that good relationships and strong networks among employees can be achieved through non-formal activities relating to sport, art, culture and spiritual fulfillment. Employees can take part in activities such as soccer, futsal, basketball, badminton, bowling, shooting and golf through the CIMB Niaga Club (CNC).



Komik *Internal Communication* berjudul Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN (MEA) yang ditayangkan dan dikirim ke seluruh karyawan melalui *email blast Internal News* pada tanggal 19 Desember 2014.



CIMB Niaga's basketball team was the champion of the CIMB Niaga Sea Games.

CNC activities also involve activities such as cycling, mountain climbing, martial arts, fishing and traveling.

These activities have produced champions who have represented the Company in regional and national tournaments.

Given the employees' interest in sports and the beneficial aspects of such activities, the Company organized a series of national contests through the CIMB Niaga Olympi in August 2014.

The scope of this event was increased to an international scale through the CIMB SEA Games. Indonesia sent around 300 athletes to compete in the games that took place in the city of Iskandar, Malaysia in September 2014. The athletes competed with CIMB employees from several other countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Cambodia. CIMB Niaga produces some winners at the event, which stands testament to good teamwork and competitive spirit.

The results of the Employee Engagement Survey (EES) 2014, or the Employee Linkage Survey, prove the success of the Company's communication strategy. The survey assesses the level of employee engagement in a variety of ways. The survey was conducted within the CIMB Companies, including CIMB Niaga with approximately 15,000 employees, over four weeks in August-September 2014. A total of 98% of the employees participated in the online survey, a result of the application of appropriate communication strategy through a variety of internal media ranging from email blasts, teasers, reminders, screen savers, wallpapers, banners, as well as direct dissemination and monitoring through the EES work team.



CIMB Niaga as the Winner of the CIMB Sea Games

At the end of 2014, the Company's EES was assessed by an independent consultant, Towers Watson, who estimated the Company's level of employee engagement at 84%. The Company's EES is above the average level of EES in the CIMB Group, national companies in Indonesia, and companies providing global services, which follow the same employee engagement survey as the one administered by the international consultant Towers Watson.

Industrial Relations

The Company believes that good work relationships and cooperation between its management, employees and labor unions is crucial to its success. The Company's Industrial Relations Strategy was established to clarify the rights and obligations of each party, either individually or jointly, as well as to create a safe, peaceful, dynamic and fair industrial relations environment, which includes the following:

- a. Rights and obligations of the Company, the labor union and the employees;
- b. Formal procedures to resolve labor disputes;
- c. Work conditions of the workers.

Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) for the period of 2012 to 2014 expired in October 18, 2014. Since August 2014, the Management and the Union conducted a series of talks and meetings to prepare the CLA for the period 2014 – 2016 period. In the third round of talks, both parties finally managed to agree to a CLA. The CLA 2014 - 2016 was signed by the management and the union, and witnessed by the Department of Labor in December 18, 2014.

Work Program for 2015

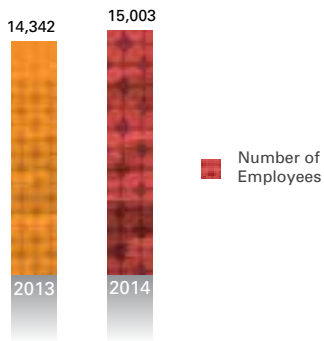
As a continuation of its ongoing strategy, the Directorate of Human Resources launched the following six strategies to be implemented in 2015:

- a. Improve leadership and organizational effectiveness
 - Conduct a review of organizational capacity through an assessment of the productivity standards of each business unit
 - Strengthen the organization in Micro Finance, SME, Shariah & Rahn, and middle office in Corporate Banking
- b. Capacity development to strengthen the culture of high performance
Implement the following programs: Service Academy, Sales Academy, SME Academy and Micro Academy - integrated into the daily business practices (Recruit - Develop - Sales - Monitor)

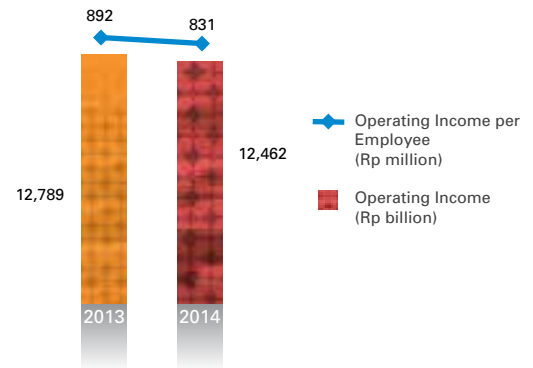
- c. Simplification of the Key Performance Index (KPI) to promote synergy and cooperation
With reference to the concept of balanced scorecard, the Company's KPI and its support functions will be refocused in terms of the main business foundation and risk management elements
- d. Increase appeal, engagement and development efforts (attract, retain and develop) of employees who excel and show future potential
Talent review of the management (U1 - U6) and the TCB
- e. Improve employee engagement through the alignment of the Company's new Vision, Mission and Values
At the beginning of 2015, the Company will have a new Vision, Mission and Values. To that end, the Company will create socialization and internalization programs to ensure that the new Vision, Mission and Values will be implemented by the employees
- f. Continue the project: Branch Manager as Entrepreneur
- g. Continue the efforts to create risk awareness and internal control through Leaders Forum, Combined Assurance - Control alignment coordination with QA, HR, Risk, Audit, Compliance, and innovation in internal communication

2014 STATISTIC DATA

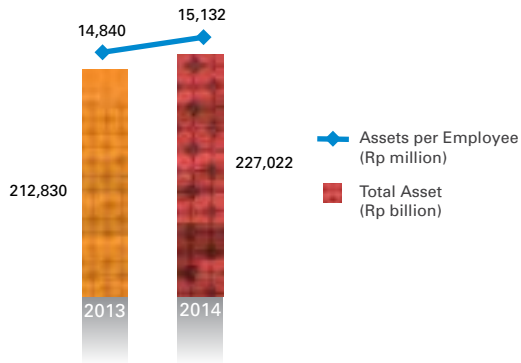
Number of Employees



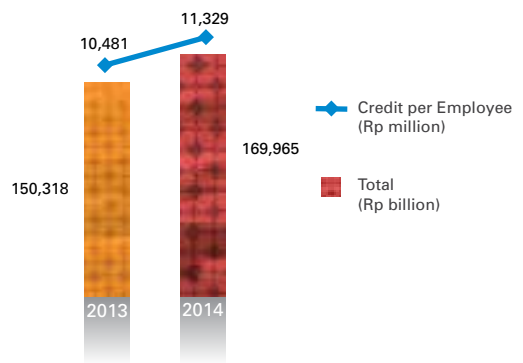
Operating Income per Employee



Assets per Employee

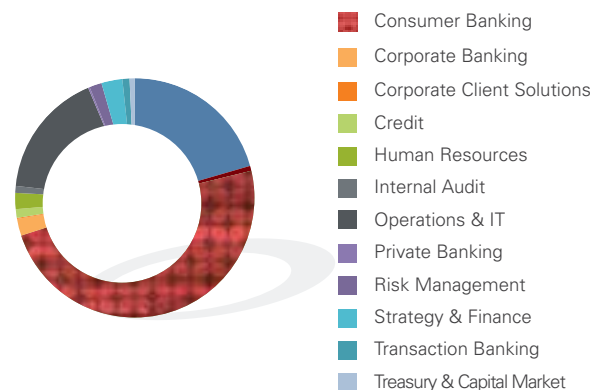


Credit per Employee



Number of Employees by Directorate

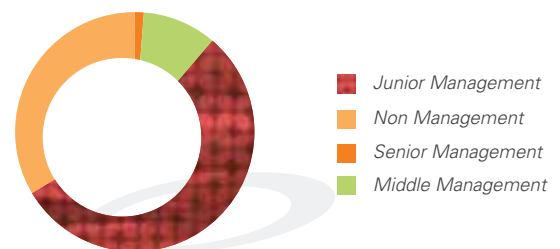
Directorate	2013	2014
MSME, Commercial, and Sharia Banking	3,123	3,079
Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal	205	101
Consumer Banking	6,206	7,332
Corporate Banking	378	345
Corporate Client Solutions	19	19
Credit	189	176
Human Resources	311	326
Internal Audit	154	139
Operations & IT	2,690	2,536
Private Banking *)	0	32
Risk Management	452	247
Strategy & Finance	415	421
Transaction Banking	94	143
Treasury & Capital Market	106	107
Total	14,342	15,003



*) In 2013 Private Banking unit is under Consumer Banking

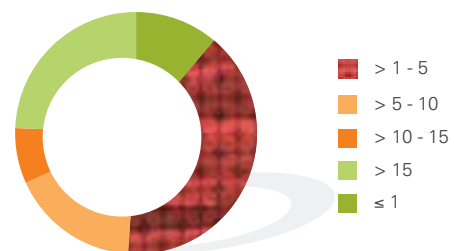
Number of Employees by Level Position

Leveling	2013	2014
Senior Management	162	182
Middle Management	1,394	1,507
Junior Management	8,392	8,278
Non Management	4,394	5,036
Total	14,342	15,003



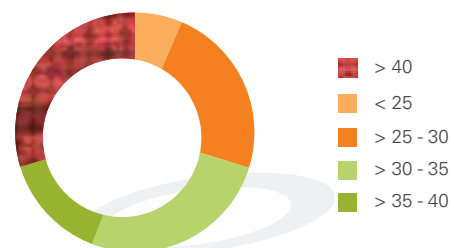
Number of Employees by Work Period

Work Period (Years)	2013	2014
≤ 1	1,978	1,674
> 1 - 5	4,917	5,986
> 5 - 10	2,815	2,579
> 10 - 15	836	1,112
> 15	3,796	3,652
Total	14,342	15,003



Number of Employees by Age

Age (Years)	2013	2014
< 25	792	963
> 25 - 30	3,402	3,510
> 30 - 35	3,864	3,900
> 35 - 40	2,005	2,180
> 40	4,279	4,450
Total	14,342	15,003

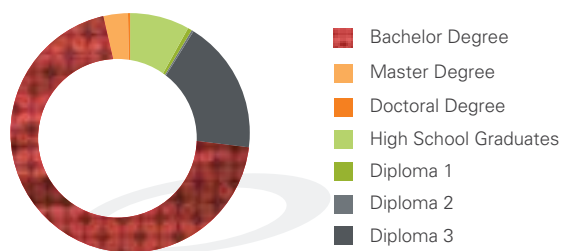


Number of employees In and Out

	2013	2014	YoY
Incoming Employees	2,417	3,014	24.7%
Outgoing Employees	2,299	2,353	2.3%

Number of Employees by Education

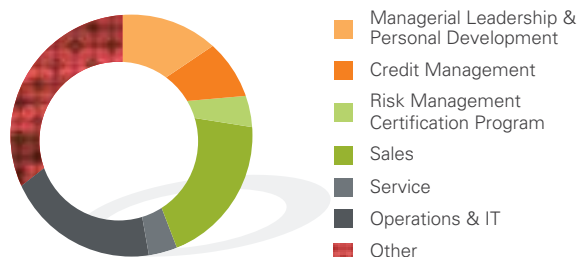
Education	2013	2014
High School Graduates	1,186	1,244
Diploma 1	70	70
Diploma 2	32	27
Diploma 3	2,647	2,721
Bachelor Degree	9,915	10,424
Master Degree	491	516
Doctoral Degree	1	1
Total	14,342	15,003

**Number of Employees by Employment Status**

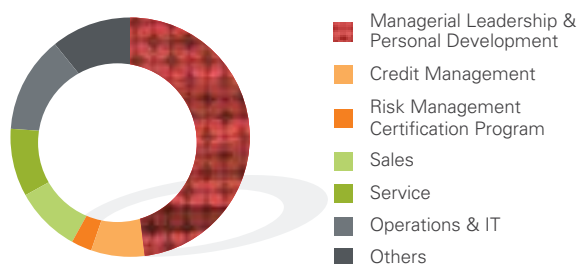
Employment Status	2013	2014
Permanent Employees	13,176	13,850
Contract Employees	1,166	1,153
Total	14,342	15,003

Employee Training Participants

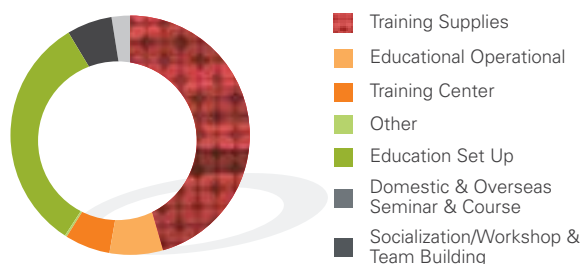
	2013	2014
Managerial Leadership & Personal Development	15,765	5,414
Credit Management	2,843	2,792
Risk Management Certification program	1,996	1,316
Sales	4,023	5,745
Service	2,661	1,055
Operations & IT	6,020	5,851
Others	25,102	12,212
Total	58,410	34,385

**Training Man-days (in days)**

	2013	2014
Managerial Leadership & Personal Development	42,143	34,524
Credit Management	5,394	5,093
Risk Management Certification Program	2,990	2,139
Sales	6,310	6,242
Operations & IT	11,941	6,668
Service	10,087	9,327
Other	16,646	7,622
Total	95,510	71,614

**Training Cost (in Million Rp)**

	2013	2014
Education Set Up	97,830	89,927
Domestic & Overseas Seminar & Course	13,330	17,000
Socialization/ Workshop & Team Building	6,484	7,000
Training Supplies	107	128
Training Center	16,321	20,000
Education Operational	17,771	17,000
Other	0	1,000
Total	151,840	152,055*



*including the costs reserved by Rp34,5 billion

Business Support Overview



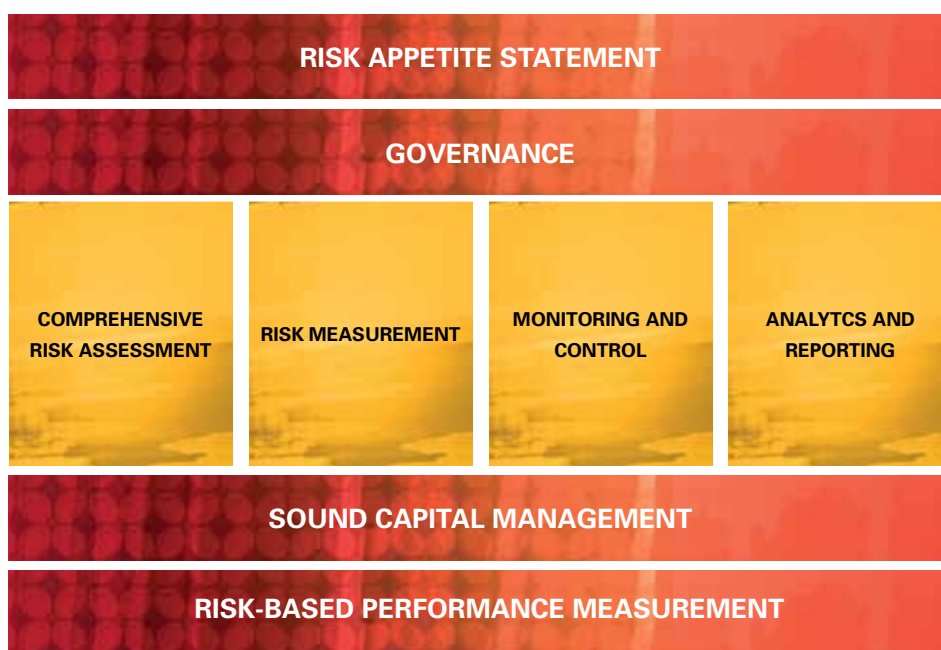
Risk Management

Risk Management implementation runs parallel to the implementation of the Enterprise Wide Risk Management framework, which aims to maximize shareholder value, improve the quality of risk management processes, and manage capital in a comprehensive manner.

Risk management constitutes one of the critical elements necessary to the Company for achieving business objectives. To support this, the Company uses a comprehensive framework consistent with the concept of Enterprise Wide Risk Management (EWRM). EWRM allows the Company to manage risks in an integrated manner by aligning risk appetite and risk tolerance with the business strategy. Therefore, capital management becomes more effective and efficient, in terms of the Company's portfolio management strategy, resource allocation, pricing, and other business decisions, in order to optimize business growth and maximize shareholder value.

To attain these objectives, the Company consistently carries out the process of identifying significant risks in the business activities, measuring risks with adequate support of infrastructure, including forming an independent Risk Management Unit, formulating risk management policy and procedures that serve as working guidelines for all employees, and ensuring the availability of data and systems. Furthermore, the Company prepares risk mitigation measures so that risk exposure is maintained consistent with the pre-determined level of risk appetite and risk tolerance. The Company monitors risk level periodically and runs the overall risk management process on the basis of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principles.

ENTERPRISE WIDE RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



RISK APPETITE STATEMENT

Risk appetite is defined as the sum and type of risks that the Company can accept in order to achieve strategic goals through an effective risk management system. Risk appetite is a top-down approach in line with the Company's business strategy and capital, subsequently translated in a risk matrix form and day-to-day business decision-making methods.

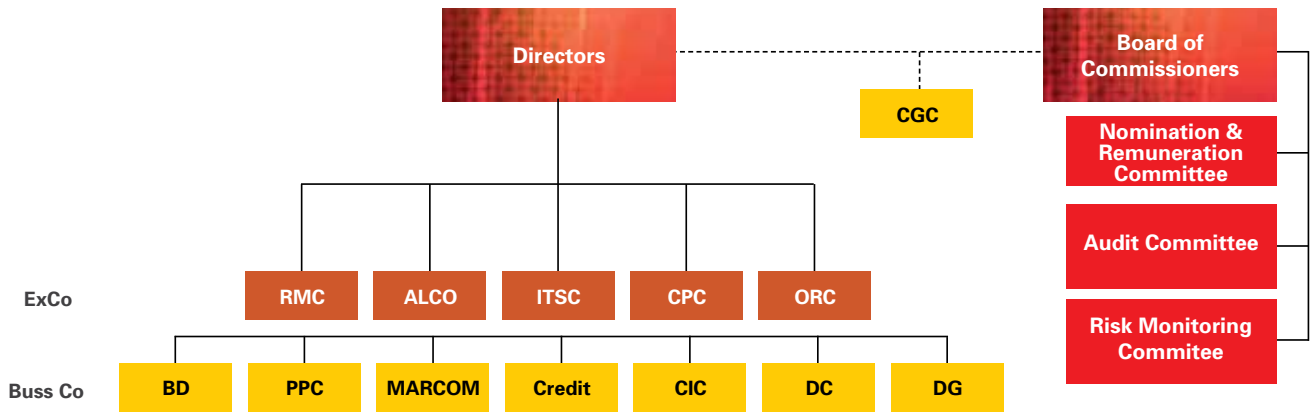
The four (4) dimensions of the Company's risk appetite are: solvency and capitalization, earnings diversification and volatility, liquidity and franchise. This approach is intended to allow the Company to maximize the long-term performance and to ensure the integrity of assets, earnings quality and to protect the franchise value of the Company. In every dimension, risk limits are set as specific restrictions addressing capital, liquidity, funding capacity and regulatory constraints.

GOVERNANCE

Strong governance structure is essential to secure the effectiveness and consistency of the Enterprise Wide Risk Management framework implementation. The Company's risk management process is evaluated by Risk Management Committee (RMC), as the unit responsible for the implementation of the overall risk management framework. The President Director chairs this Committee, and membership comprises the entire Board of Directors and several executive officials. RMC is responsible directly to the Board of Directors and indirectly to the Board of Commissioners through the Risk Monitoring Committee (KIPER), who works alongside the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

In addition to RMC, the bank has other executive committees for more in-depth discussion of risks, such as the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) to manage liquidity and interest rate risk in the banking book, Operational Risk Committee (ORC) to discuss operational risk and Credit Policy Committee (CPC) to discuss policies related to lending.

Executive Committee Governance:



ExCo: Regulatory ExCo (ALCO, ITSC, RMC), CPC & ORC

Buss.Co: BDC, PPC, Marcom, Credit Committees, CIC, DC

Joint Co: CGC

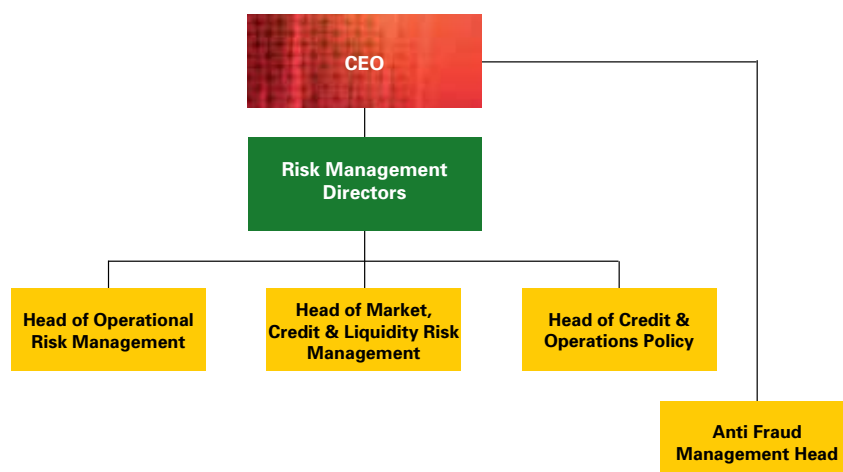
ALCO: Assets and Liabilities Committee
ITSC: IT Steering Committee
RMC: Risk Management Committee
CPC: Credit Policy Committee
ORC: Operational Risk Committee

BDC: Business Development Committee
PPC: Personnel Policy Committee
MARCOM: Marketing Committee
Credit Committees: includes Executive CC, Senior CC, CC, NPL Committee, Impairment Committee
CIC: Capital Investment Committee
NPLC: Non Performing Loan Committee
DC: Disciplinary Committee
DGC: Data Governance Committee

CGC: Corporate Governance Committee

The Risk Management Unit (SKMR) which is independent of the business unit, is responsible for building a comprehensive process to identify, measure, monitor and control risks; to provide reports on risk level; and to build a reliable internal control system. The coordination and dissemination of the entire risk management process in the Company are also functions handled by the Risk Management Unit.

Risk Management Organizational Structure:



RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The Company implements risk management process by identifying significant risks in a comprehensive review of all products and activities. The Company also measures, prepares adequate risk management infrastructure, performs analysis of risk exposure and monitoring through reporting, and takes the necessary measures to mitigate risk.

Comprehensive Risk Evaluation

Comprehensive Risk Evaluation is one of the four pillars within the EWRM framework, whereby the Company performs identification and assessment process to determine material risks in functional and operational activities that carry risk exposure. Risk identification is conducted by analyzing the characteristics of risks embedded in every one of the Company's products and business activities.

In determining the material risk, the Company considers not only the potential and financial impact, but also evaluating the impact on non-financial such as reputation and regulatory compliance. This is consistent with the definition of material risks, which are risks that potentially have significant influence or impact on company operations, profitability, capital and reputation.

This process is in line with Bank Indonesia Regulation PBI No. 14/18/PBI/2012, dated November 28, 2012, regarding the Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter SEBI No. 14/37/DPNP, dated December 27, 2012 regarding the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in accordance with the Risk Profile and Capital Equivalency Maintained Assets (CEMA), where the

Company reports to the regulator on the calculation of CAR by risk profile, inclusive of a discussion on risks considered as material by the Company.

Presently, the Company manages nine (9) main risk types which are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, legal risk, reputation risk and interest rate risk in banking book. Specifically for the Sharia Business Unit (UUS), there are two additional risk factors, namely yield and investment risks, as stipulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 13/23/PBI/2011, dated November 2, 2013, on Risk Management Application for Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Unit.

Risk Measurement

The Company periodically measures risk so as to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management implementation in accordance with the Company's risk profile. Risk measurement can be done, among others, through the processes of risk rating, risk scoring, sensitivity analysis and stress testing using the methodologies referred as best practices.

The Company performs stress testing comprehensively and regularly, twice a year or as needed, in order to evaluate the potential financial impacts in the event of deteriorating economic conditions. This process enables the Company to assess the adequacy of liquidity reserves and the internal ability to satisfy the stipulated minimum capital requirement. It also provides a better understanding in evaluating the Company's portfolio that could be adversely affected by changes in the macroeconomic conditions; therefore, the Company can anticipate the appropriate follow-up measures to resolve such conditions.

The Company periodically reviews the assumptions used, data sources, methodology and procedures used in measuring risk and the relevance of the existing limits to the risk appetite, changes in the business environment and market conditions as well as the regulatory provisions.

Control and Monitoring

The Company performs risk control, through setting limits, action triggers and early warning indicators, as the main mechanism used for monitoring and controlling all risk-taking activities within the Company's business operations in order to minimize potential losses. Limits are regularly monitored, reviewed and adjusted to changes in the business, economic conditions and regulatory stipulations. In addition, the Company pursues continuous development of the risk management information system as an effort to enhance its overall risk management process.

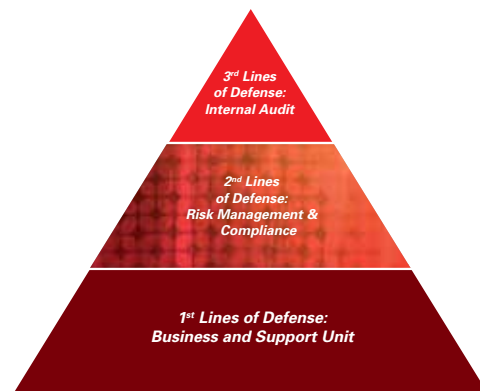
Risk Analysis and Reporting

Based on the results derived from the risk measurement process, the Company makes an analysis of the risk profile. Accordingly, the Company can determine the necessary treatment and follow-up measures for individual risk types identified. Risks are monitored and reported in a regular and timely manner.

Risk monitoring and reporting serves to ensure that all limits determined by the Company have been well executed in line with the risk appetite. This process is a shared responsibility between the business unit and SKMR as the unit in charge of risk governance. In this regard, SKMR will ensure that the Company does not exceed the established limits, also sending alerts to the relevant business units if the Company approaches the limit positions. Hence, this process maintains the Company within the sound boundaries of risk appetite.

THREE LINES OF DEFENSE

The Company applies risk management process that involves all levels within the organization, from the Board of Directors, Senior Management to all employees in the Company. In practice, the Company has three lines of Defense, as follows:



Timely reporting and accurate analysis of the risk profile provide critical information to the Board of Directors, necessary for the business decision-making process and the evaluation of control over the Company's total exposure.

Good Capital Management

Capital management entails the implementation of measurement, best practices and Company policy to assess, fulfill, monitor and maintain sufficient capital relative to the risk profile, with due consideration to strategic focus and business plans as well as macroeconomic conditions.

The main factor in the capital management process is setting the internal minimum capital level as stated in the Risk Appetite Statement, and maintains an efficient and sustainable capital structure. The capital management process encompasses capital planning, capital target setting, capital raising, capital buffer management, contingency capital planning and crisis management planning.

Risk-based Performance Measurement

Going forward, one of the Company's main focus is to implement the Risk-based Performance Measurement system, by which profitability measurement of the individual business unit takes into consideration the risks taken by the business and capital amount employed. This risk-based assessment methodology can serve as the basic tool for the Bank in making a comparative performance evaluation across different business units.

a. Line 1: Business Units and Support Units

- As risk takers, Business Units and Support Units are the first line of defense, where these units face operational risks in the day-to-day activities. Therefore, the units themselves are rightly positioned to manage risk and ensure compliance with regulations, standards, policies and procedures. Their work function includes identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting operational risk, subsequently taking the necessary measures to mitigate risk and provide assurance that effective control is in place.

b. Line 2: Risk Management and Compliance

- Perform monitoring and supervision to ensure that risk management and compliance are executed well and effectively in every business activity.
- Provide advice or input to management/business units.
- Develop and monitor the implementation of both consolidated and portfolio risk management.
- Building the Company's risk management infrastructure, including formulating policies, procedures, and reporting the Company's risk profile.

c. Line 3: Internal Audit

- Carrying out audits, certification and regulatory testing.
- In the third line, the Internal Audit Unit (SKAI) as the independent non-executive unit is assigned to assess the Company's business, including risk management, in line with the policy set by the Company and regulators; also verified on the implementation of the Company's risk management.

To strengthen the implementation of the Three Lines of Defense, the Company appointed a dedicated employee to assume the role of the Designated Compliance and Operational Risk Officer (DCORO), charged with the following duties and responsibilities:

- Acting as the party responsible for the implementation of operational risk management within the work unit.
- Applying risk methodologies (Loss Event Data, Risk Control Self Assessment and Key Risk Indicator), encompassing identifying, reviewing, mitigating and monitoring operational risks in the work unit.
- Performing regular review on risk factors, control and mitigation processes within the work unit.
- Ensuring fulfilment of compliance requirements by the work unit with respect to applicable regulations and policy, both internal and external.
- Periodically report violation, loss, and significant risks taking place in the work unit.
- Ensuring the implementation of the Business Contingency Plan (BCP)/Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP), addresses the adequacy and effectiveness of the BCP/DRP implementation in the work unit.
- Supporting the development of a risk awareness culture in the work unit.

ANTI FRAUD MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.13/28/DPNP of 2011, concerning Application of Anti-Fraud Strategy for Commercial Banks, the Company formed a special Anti-Fraud Management (AFM) unit to carry out bank-wide anti fraud strategy application.

The Company formulates anti-fraud strategy in the form of fraud control system, applied using devices that are defined as four (4) interrelated anti-fraud pillars, as follows:



- Prevention:** fraud control system in the form of preventive measures to mitigate potential fraud incidence.
- Detection:** fraud control system in the form of measures to identify and detect fraud conditions in the Company's operations.
- Investigation:** fraud control system in the form of measures to divulge information (investigation), reporting system and imposition of sanctions for fraud cases found in the Company's operations.
- Monitoring:** fraud control system in the form of measures to monitor, evaluate and follow-up as corrective action to fraud incidents emerging in the Company's business activities.

The Company is committed to the process of fraud prevention; thereby, immediately addressing potential fraud incident to mitigate the impact of both financial and non-financial losses, such as negative publicity and loss of public confidence in the Company.

The Company requires all members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors, and employees to act with full honesty, integrity and professionalism, also to participate and actively protect and preserve the Company's assets and customers' funds by fully complying with internal and external regulations.

Zero Tolerance to Fraud

In running the anti-fraud management program, the Company is committed to zero tolerance to fraud. In addition, the Company also believes that cultivating an anti-fraud culture is a necessary priority, whereby fraud risk awareness and the application of clear and unequivocal sanctions would support the Company in fostering the expected values and integrity. One of the programs to promote anti-fraud culture and fraud risk awareness for employees is a training program for new and existing employees held on an ongoing basis, where employees are continually reminded to uphold the Company values and the highest integrity, and also to perform their work consistently with the relevant policies and procedures in an attempt to mitigate fraud risk.

The Company realizes that there would be external parties attempting to infiltrate the Company and explore means to commit fraud through banks; however, disciplined adherence to policy and procedure will enable the Company to follow up on preventive and early detection measures in order to avoid potential losses in the future. Also, the Company promotes policies to employees, including the consequences to those proven to be involved in fraud, who are subject to sanctions, which are termination, reporting to the Financial Services Authority (FSA), and if necessary, case processing to the police.

Another important step in implementing the anti-fraud strategy is enhancing the supervisor oversight function, which is the inherent supervision by superiors to subordinates under their coordination to ensure adherence to policies and procedures and good control to mitigate fraud risk attached to each activity and to minimize potential occurrence of fraud. Monitoring and surveillance are consistently executed to close the chance for fraud taking place.

The Company has a whistle blowing mechanism as part of the detection pillar, serving as a media for reporting violations/deviations that indicate fraud. Detection is done through periodic audit reviews and surprise audits; surveillance system by monitoring suspicious and irregular transactions relative to the customer profile in conjunction with anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML-PPT) efforts; setting transaction limits; utilizing existing infrastructure for early detection of fraud, and so on.

With an effective detection function, indications of fraud will emerge quicker, and mitigation measures designed to prevent risk continuance can be immediately adopted.

The Company also performs monitoring, evaluation and follow-up as a corrective action on fraud cases in order to prevent its recurrence in the future and provides comprehensive reporting to management and regulator.

In implementing the anti-fraud management program, the Company seeks full involvement and responsibility of all individuals, from employees up to senior management, the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners. As part of management oversight, the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners discharge regular reviews on the anti-fraud strategy implementation and take strategic steps necessary to mitigate fraud risk in the pursuit of sustainable and sound Company performance.

SHARIA BUSINESS UNIT (UUS) RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank operates the Sharia Business Unit under the Dual Banking Leverage Model, where the infrastructure and network used by the Parent Company are also integral elements of the sharia business operation with due regard to prevailing sharia principles. Therefore, in applying risk management, the Risk Management Unit is correspondingly an integral part of the Company Risk Management Unit (conventional bank), taking into account necessary adjustments for measurement of risks characteristic in sharia banking: yield risk and investment risk. Risk monitoring is the responsibility of the Company's Executive Committee through the Risk Management Committee, whose membership includes the Director in charge of the Sharia unit.

Risk Management Policy for the SBU is prepared as part of the Enterprise Risk Management Policy. Meanwhile, the sharia risk management procedures are formulated in alignment to the needs and level of complexity of the sharia operation. The risk management policy in place also covers specific risks incorporated in the sharia business.

Risk measurement utilizes methodologies suitable for sharia banking, which is by measuring risk profile of the Sharia Business Unit (SBU) on a quarterly basis. The risk profile report is subsequently evaluated and discussed in the Risk Management Committee (RMC) at the Directors level and the Risk Monitoring Committee at the Commissioners level, as part of the reporting process to the Financial Services Authority.

In regard to risk management for sharia principle compliance, the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) gives approval for policies, procedures, systems and products related to the fulfillment of sharia principles and contracts, prior to their issue by the Bank. In discharging operational function, DPS is supported in discharging their operational function under the Sharia Business Unit, namely the Sharia Advisory whose primary duty is to provide input to the DPS in complying with sharia principles with respect to the evaluation of banking policies, procedures, products, systems and transactions.

RISK MANAGEMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

As with the Company, its subsidiaries also manage eight (8) types of risks: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, strategic risk, reputation risk, legal risk and compliance risk. The Company applies a risk management consolidation process with subsidiaries engaged in the financing business, which are CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF) and Kencana Internusa Artha Finance (KITAF), running the consolidation process with due consideration to the different characteristics of the subsidiary businesses from its own banking operations. Implementation of the consolidation process includes mentoring and alignment of risk management practices in terms of risk governance, risk management policies and procedures, risk measurement methodologies, risk management reporting, and increased risk awareness culture.

Monitoring of risk management implementation is the responsibility of the risk management unit, inclusive of providing assurance for the adequacy of the risk management infrastructure in terms of human resources, information systems, policy and procedure, and methodologies. The subsidiaries continually improve the quality of human resources through training and socialization on risk management issues and upgrade the risk management infrastructure on a regular basis. The process of monitoring and evaluating risk exposure in subsidiaries is reported periodically to the parent company, including to the Risk Management Committee (RMC). In this process, the Committee expresses the main focus of the subsidiaries' risk exposure for purposes of risk management process improvements in the future.

Risk management in subsidiaries has become the management's focus because of their significant role in supporting the Company's strategic plan, particularly in the area of automotive lending.

RISK MANAGEMENT FOCUS IN 2014

The focus of risk management development in 2014 include the following:

- a. Improvement in human resources, data availability, and capability to understand product varieties (conventional and sharia).
- b. Improvement of the operational risk management process through periodic policy and procedure revisions. For infrastructure, the Company also developed the Operational Risk Management System (ORMS) as the solution for integrated operational risk application, covering Loss Event Database (LED), Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA), Key Risk Indicators (KRI) and scenario analysis.
- c. Developing the internal rating model for assessment and control of corporate credit risk and developing the model scoring for the retail portfolio of both the Company and subsidiaries.
- d. Developing early warning delinquency trigger for retail portfolio to allow the Company in making appropriate and timely action to control and monitor retail credit risk.
- e. Developing and implementing the Loan Origination System (LOS) for secured product so as to achieve a consistent and efficient loan approval process.
- f. Supporting sound growth of both conventional and sharia loans in line with Company strategy.
- g. Improving the quality of risk management application in the Sharia Business Unit by bettering the quality of risk management infrastructure, among others, by making policy and procedure adjustments, enriching knowledge of sharia banking products, risk monitoring process by preparing a risk profile tailor-fitted to the characteristics of the sharia banking business, and improving the quality of human resources in understanding sharia risk management.
- h. Improving the quality of risk management application in subsidiaries.
- i. Developing the infrastructure used in the management of liquidity risk and interest rate risk in the banking book, including the supporting tools such as improving the liquidity stress test framework, Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) and Early Warning Indicators for liquidity crisis situations.
- j. Completing an in-depth analysis of certain industry sectors and risk factors, including Palm Oil, Shipping, Oil & Gas and strong USD risk.
- k. Strengthening credit concentration risk management by applying the Sector Limit Framework.

- l. Developing a top-down stress testing methodology for purposes of accelerating the process and enabling an increased number of scenarios used in testing.
- m. Evaluating the development of the core system (1P) related to commercial, business and retail loans.
- n. Conducting an evaluation on the development of the Corporate Loan Management System (CLMS) for Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking in order to further improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the underwriting process.

BASEL II AND BASEL III IMPLEMENTATION

In 2014, CIMB Niaga conducted Basel Gap Analysis project initiative that aim to improve the quality of risk management application related to the implementation of Basel. This is in line with the roadmap for Basel implementation from Bank Indonesia, in order for the Company's implementation of Basel II and Basel III to be more comprehensive in the future.

The Company is also actively participated in Bank Indonesia Working Group for Basel II and Basel III. One of the infrastructure prepared by the Company is the Credit Risk Standardized Approach (CRISTA), in accordance with the implementation of Basel II for credit risk management pursuant to SEBI No. 13/6/DPNP regarding Guideline for the Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Using the Standardized Approach, issued on February 18, 2011 and effectively enforced since January 2012. The main function of this application system is to perform the calculation of risk-weighted assets (RWA) for credit risk and other internal analysis related to credit risk management in line with the regulatory focus on risk-based capital management.

In order to improve the quality of the lending process and taking reference to the Basel implementation roadmap from Bank Indonesia, the Company developed risk measurement using the internal rating approach. At present, the focus of model development lies on model rating for the retail and corporate segments.

In operational risk management, the Company uses capital calculation based on the Basic Indicator Approach. Internally, the Company has developed a Standardized Approach for measuring operational risk by mapping business lines in accordance with Basel II stipulations.

As for market risk management under Basel II, the Company implements the Standardized Approach and internally uses the Value at Risk (VaR) - Historical Simulation approach. Value at Risk (VaR) is the main parameter that represents market risk measurement to estimate the maximum loss at a certain level of confidence and over a period of time in the event of an adverse movement from market variables/factors (exchange rate and interest rate) under normal conditions. This method uses historical data of 500 data, a holding period of 20 days for the market interest rate variable, a holding period of 1 day for the market exchange rate variable and confidence level of 99.70%. The Company also carries out periodic monitoring for market risk exposure through indicators of trigger loss, DV01, FX Pos (O/N), FX Pos (INTRA), Delta and Vega as well as performing regular backtesting as a validation method to the VaR model being used.

In regard to the preparation of the Basel III implementation, CIMB Niaga completed a simulation through Quantitative Impact Study (QIS) and periodic internal simulation. CIMB Niaga measured the impact of Basel III application on capital and liquidity for the Company, using the Liquidity Coverage ratio to measure the strength of short-term liquidity and the Net Stable Funding Ratio to measure liquidity mismatch over a longer time period; also, seeking solutions for the availability of a more stable source of funding. CIMB Niaga will continually develop risk management methodologies to support gradual implementation of Basel III in line with the direction of the regulator and measure the corresponding impacts so as to be able to take the necessary risk control measures.

BANK'S RISK PROFILE

As stipulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 11/25/PBI/2009 concerning Risk Management Application for Commercial Banks and Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/6/PBI/2006 concerning Application of Consolidated Risk Management for Banks with Control of Subsidiaries, the Company performs an assessment of risk profile for reporting to the regulator on a quarterly basis.

The following are the results for the Company's self-assessment on risk profile in 2014:

Risk Factors	Q1/2014	Q2/2014	Q3/2014	Q4/2014
Credit	2	2	2	2
Market	1	2	2	2
Liquidity	2	2	2	2
Operational	2	3	3	3
Compliance	2	2	2	2
Reputation	1	1	1	1
Strategic	1	2	2	2
Legal	2	2	2	2
Composite Rating	2	2	2	2

Note: Composite Risk Rating

1. Low
2. Low – Moderate
3. Moderate
4. Moderate – High
5. High

BASEL II PILAR 3 : Disclosure of Capital, Risk Exposure and Bank's Risk Management

I. Disclosure of Capital

A. Capital Structure

The Company's capital management policy stipulates to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and retain investors, depositors, customers and market confidence. In managing capital, the Company takes into consideration these factors: optimal return on capital for shareholders, good balance between profitability and gearing ratio, and security from a sound capital position.

The majority of capital component generally consists of capital that is permanent and loss absorbent in nature, where core capital accounts for the largest composition of the Company's capital. As at December 2014, the ratio of tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets is 13.40% for the Company individually and 13.33% for the Company on a consolidated basis with its subsidiaries. This ratio is in consistent with the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia stating the minimum of 5% of RWA, both individually and on a consolidated basis, in accordance with PBI No. 14/18/PBI/2012 which took effect in November 2012.

In addition to issued and paid-up capital, the Company also issued capital instruments in the form of subordinated bonds with the following details:

- On July 8, 2010, the Company issued Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010 with Fixed Rate in the amount of Rp 1.38 trillion. On July 9, 2010, the bonds were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The Subordinated Bonds issue received Bank Indonesia approval through letter No. 12/121/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia dated July 8, 2010 and effective statement from Bapepam-LK through letter No. S-5902/BL/2010 dated June 29, 2010.
- On December 23, 2010, the Company issued Subordinated Bonds II Year 2010 in the amount of Rp 1.6 trillion. This bond issuance received Bank Indonesia approval through letter No. 12/196/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia dated December 29, 2010

and effective statement from the Chairman of Bapepam-LK through letter No. S-11156/BL/2010 dated December 15, 2010.

With regards to the issuance of subordinated bonds, the Company obtained "AA idn" rating from Fitch Ratings Indonesia.

Subordinated bonds issued by the Company fulfilled the criteria as supplementary capital lower level, with a call option feature. Capital components in the form of subordinated bonds issued by the Company are deducted by amortization, which is calculated using the straight-line method. Amortization is applied for the remaining term of the instrument over the last 5 (five) years.

B. Capital Adequacy

As part of the banking entity in Indonesia, the Company strives to constantly comply with applicable requirements of the regulating authorities, including in Basel II implementation of managing the fulfillment of the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). Management considers capital adequacy by maintaining CAR above the prescribed minimum requirement set by Bank Indonesia in the Company's budgeting process and allocating capital that is considered adequate to cover potential risks arising from the Company's operating activities in the future.

In line with the plan for Basel II implementation in terms of capital, the Company is in the process of developing a methodology for implementing the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which is a process to determine the level of capital adequacy according to Company's risk profile. This initiative is an effort to improve the effectiveness of the Company's risk management practices, in accordance with SEBI No. 14/37/DPNP dated December 27, 2012 regarding the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in accordance with Risk Profile and Compliance with Capital Equivalency Maintained Assets (CEMA).

As of December 2014, the Company's risk profile was ranked 2 (two) or Low to Moderate and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was 15.39% for the Company individually and 15.58% for the Company on consolidated basis. These ratios are compliant with the requirements of Bank Indonesia of at least 9% to less than 10% of risk-weighted assets for Banks having risk profile rating of 2 (two).

The Company is currently preparing the infrastructure to support the implementation of Basel II and Basel III activities, as well as actively participating in the Working Group formed by Bank Indonesia charged to draft regulations related to Basel II and Basel III implementation for the management of credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk, and also capital management.

In the capital management for credit risk, pursuant to SEBI No. 13/6/DPNP regarding Guidelines for the Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk Using the Standardized Approach issued on February 18, 2011 and taking effect starting in January 2012, the Company made preparation by developing the application Credit Risk Standardized Approach (CRISTA), adjusted to the said Bank Indonesia Circular Letter (SEBI).

Based on the standardized approach being used, the RWA calculation is generally made by taking reference to the risk weight stipulated by Bank Indonesia and the company rating issued by a rating agency specified by Bank Indonesia. Presently, the Company uses the ratings issued by several external rating agencies, including Pefindo, Fitch Ratings Indonesia, Fitch Ratings, Moody's Indonesia, Moody's and Standard & Poor's. However, in order to improve the quality of the loan process and taking reference to Bank Indonesia's roadmap for the implementation of Basel II for the internal model approach, the Risk Management unit and the Credit Reviewer unit are jointly developing a rating model for the retail and corporate segments, which will be adopted internally in the near future including the necessary infrastructure.

As with credit risk, at present the Company implements capital management or Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for market risk by using the Standardized Approach, covering the calculation of interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

The Company measures capital adequacy for operational risk using the Basic Indicator Approach (PID). Under this method, the Company allocates the minimum capital for operational risk based on historical data, or amounting to the average of the sum of gross income over the last 3 years multiplied by the applicable constant of 15%. The Company also allocates operational risk reserve or provision for operating losses.

Management has a good understanding in managing the Company's capital. The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners consider capital planning as an essential element in the pursuit of the Company's strategic objectives, and perform analysis of the Company's capital adequacy today and for the future by a strategic planning process. This is demonstrated by efforts to favorably sustain the performances of the Company and subsidiaries through oversight of the risk management process on an ongoing basis, regular reviews carried out by the Internal Audit Unit, adequate policy on dividend distribution, and management's commitment to the corporate strategy and objectives set forth in the Bank's Business Plan.

An assessment of the Company's capital ratio shows positive results, maintained at above requirement set by Bank Indonesia. Capital growth trend based on the Bank's Business Plan also demonstrates financial capability to support future business expansion. Similarly, when associated with incentives for Statutory Reserve Requirement (GWM) and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), the Company's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) complies with the minimum level required by Bank Indonesia of 14% for banks maintaining LDR above the limit of 92%. This is consistent with the provisions set forth in Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15/15/PBI/2013 effective starting from December 31, 2013. In December 2014, the Company's LDR individually is 95.62%.

The Company has good access to capital sources, and receives support of its Parent Company who is committed to the Company's progress. Since 2012, the Company has not paid dividends, hence recording a 0% Dividend Pay Out (DPO) ratio. For the next two (2) years, the Company plans to pay a maximum dividend of 40% and to increase capital in subsidiaries. While planning to distribute dividends and injecting additional capital into subsidiaries, management retains focus on maintaining CAR at an optimum level compliant with the minimum

requirement of Bank Indonesia and also taking into account the Company's business strategy in the future.

In increasing capital, the Company took various initiatives, including issuing subordinated bonds denominated in Rupiah and foreign currency, issuing senior bonds, dividend distribution plan, divestment/additional capital investment in subsidiaries, or other alternatives consistent with the market conditions, as business expansion efforts and achievement of the Company's vision.

C. Quantitative Disclosure

Tabel 1.a. Quantitative Disclosure of the Capital Structure of Commercial Banks

Capital Component		Position as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)		Position as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)	
		The Company	Consolidated	The Company	Consolidated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I Capital Component					
A	Core Capital	22,708,252	23,435,496	25,783,755	26,568,131
	1. Paid in Capital	1,612,257	1,612,257	1,612,257	1,612,257
	2. Capital Reserve	21,274,145	21,732,847	24,565,646	24,960,612
	3. Innovative Capital	-	-	-	-
	4. Deducting Factor of Core Capital	(178,150)	(4,267)	(394,148)	(4,738)
	5. Minority Rights	-	94,659	-	-
B	Supplementary Capital	4,169,592	4,459,112	3,839,145	4,495,790
	1. (Upper Tier 2)	1,776,173	1,891,810	1,929,938	2,197,173
	2. (Lower Tier 2) Max 50% of Core Capital	2,571,569	2,571,569	2,303,355	2,303,355
	3. Regulatory Adjustment (deduction from Tier 2 Capital)	(178,150)	(4,267)	(394,148)	(4,738)
C	Deducting Factor of Core Capital and Additional Capital	-	-	-	-
	Securitisation exposure	-	-	-	-
D	Tier 3 Capital	-	-	-	-
E	Tier 3 Capital Instruments allocated to cover market risk	-	-	-	-
II	Total Core Capital and Additional Capital (A+B - C)	26,877,844	27,894,608	29,622,900	31,063,921
III	Total Core Capital, Additional Capital allocated to anticipate Market Risk (A+B - C + E)	26,877,844	27,894,608	29,622,900	31,063,921
IV	Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) for Credit Risk **)	154,564,370	160,623,730	169,934,010	175,717,416
V	Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) for Operational Risk	18,690,295	19,505,389	21,275,886	22,391,048
VI	Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) for Market Risk	1,524,324	1,524,324	1,276,666	1,276,666
VII	Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk and Operational Risk [II:(IV+V)]	15,51%	15,49%	15,49%	15,68%
VIII	Capital Adequacy Ratio for Credit Risk, Operational Risk and Market Risk [III : (IV + V + VI)]	15,38%	15,36%	15,39%	15,58%

II. Disclosure of Risk Exposure and Risk Management Implementation

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk due to the failure of the debtor and/or other parties in meeting obligations to the Company. This includes credit risk arising from the debtor default, counterparty credit risk and settlement risk.

1. Active Supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors actively perform supervisory functions in line with corporate governance in risk management, including through the evaluation of the assets quality and evaluation of the risk management application on a regular basis. At the Directors level, the evaluation of the credit risk management application is the task performed by the Risk Management Committee (RMC) as the executive committee having the authority and responsibility to manage and monitor credit risk. Chaired by the President Director, RMC membership comprises the entire Board of Directors. Meanwhile, credit policy discussion at the Directors level is delegated to the Credit Policy Committee (CPC), which is headed by the Vice President Director/Director of Corporate Banking and other Directors serving as members.

RMC is responsible directly to the Board of Directors and indirectly to the Board of Commissioners through the Risk Oversight Committee (KIPER), who works in conjunction with the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Committee meets periodically to monitor issues related to credit risk and make decisions necessary for the improvement of credit risk management in the future.

At the transactional level, the Company has the Credit Committee responsible for providing credit approval decisions. The committee members comprise the entire Board of Directors and senior management, with authority level customized to the risk level and decision-making

competence. The Company seeks to establish a credit decision-making system based on risk and return that is consistent with the Company's risk tolerance, and also avoiding conflicts of interest.

The Risk Management Unit (SKMR) is responsible to manage credit risk in bank-wide portfolio manner, whereas the Credit Reviewer runs the four eyes principles function in the credit analysis process.

2. Adequacy of Policy, Procedure and Limit

The Company has adequate risk management infrastructure, including support from data and systems, resources and organizations, risk management methodologies and policies and procedures. The Credit & Operation Policy (COP) Unit together with the business units and related Risk Management Unit conduct periodic review of the credit policy and procedure under their management.

Credit policies serve as guidelines for the lending process including Principal Credit Policy, Principal Sharia Financing Policy and Credit Approval Authority Policy. These policies are prepared according to customer segments, which are corporate, commercial, small, micro and medium business as well as retail. Further, the policy is described in more detailed operational procedures as guidelines for employees in distributing credit while maintaining consistency with the prudential banking principle.

In addition to formulating policies and procedures, the Company also establishes criteria for acceptable risk and limits to maintain credit risk exposure in line with the risk appetite. These limits include a limit for credit decision-making authority, which is aligned to the competence of the decision makers and risk level, while also considering that there is no conflict of interest in the process of distributing loans to customers. In addition, the Company currently applies a methodology for setting maximum limits of exposure by industry sector as the mechanism to monitor and manage credit portfolio concentration, and also maintains credit risk within the Lending Limit (LLL) as required by

Bank Indonesia. The Company also establishes risk indicators by way of customer credit quality movement as the Early Recognition Watch List (ERWL) to enable the Company's timely response in preventing credit quality deterioration.

Policy and credit risk exposure limit are set out by the Risk Management Committee (RMC) or Credit Policy Committee (CPC). A limit exceedance warrants an evaluation by the Board of Directors and or the Risk Management Committee in order to determine the risk mitigation measures to be taken.

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

Identifying credit risk takes the form of determining the industrial sectors or customer segments that the Company will finance by loans, analysis of the customer's loan application made by the business and credit reviewer units, as well as an analysis of the Company's products and activities that potentially create credit risk. Based on the results of these credit risk identification processes, the Company measures credit risk by using several major indicators for credit quality assessment, such as Non Performing Loan ratio, as well as regularly measuring the quality of low-quality assets and customers categorized under the watchlist account.

The Company monitors credit risk through an analysis of the results of risk exposure measurement that is regularly evaluated by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners. Risk mitigation measures are adopted and implemented for the purpose of risk control if there are indications of increased credit risk, and the risk management methodology is regularly reviewed. Alternative actions to address credit risk control consist of: Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC) review; a review of customer segments adapted to the prevailing macro and micro economic conditions; and improving the optimization of problem loans resolution efforts through rehabilitation, collateral liquidation and loan write-off.

For credit risk control purposes, in addition to Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC) review on a regular basis, the Company also develops a methodology based on an internal rating model to assess the credit risk of corporate clients as well as the model scoring methodology applicable to retail portfolios. The Company also pursues continuous development of risk management information systems; among others, a new system called RCS-CRDE (Retail Credit System-Centralized Retail Decision Engine) to replace the previous system SPEKTA (Instant Credit Approval System). RCS is a loan origination system, while CRDE specifically provides automated verification of the Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC) and application of the scoring model. CRDE can accommodate a change in policy, hence rendering RAC checking more flexible. In addition to cutting Turn Around Time required for credit application processing, this application is expected to enhance the consistency of the credit approval process and improved portfolio management. In the first quarter of 2012, CRDE implementation was initiated in the Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) segment, with maximum credit ceiling of less or equal to Rp 1 billion. By 2013, CRDE was successfully applied to the mortgage and automotive loan segments, subsequently expanded in 2014 to include the SME segment with total credit ceiling of up to Rp 5 billion.

Further, the Company actively participates in developing risk datamart, which aims to enable the Company in consolidating and managing credit exposure, including collateral management, as well as managing pre-settlement risk and settlement risk. At the same time, this system allows the Company to manage credit concentration risk and develop internal methodologies for measuring capital for credit risk.

4. A Comprehensive Internal Control System

The Company has a working internal control system for credit risk management, encompassing active supervision by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors and a control culture involving all business lines. The Company applies a system for credit risk identification and assessment, also incorporating control activities with clear segregation of functions in managing risk.

The Company also applies accounting system consistent with prevailing regulations and runs effective information and communication systems to support credit risk management processes. Monitoring of credit risk exposure is done on a regular basis, and corrective action is immediately taken in order to maintain credit risk within the specified risk tolerance limits. In the event of a deviation, the Company will adopt the necessary measures to restore the normal conditions of risk, by a process that involves the relevant senior management or executive committee in accordance with the scale of the irregularity occurring.

5. Definition of Past Due Loans

Past due loans are all receivables in arrears for more than 90 (ninety) days, both in terms of principal and/or interest payments.

6. Definition of Impairment

The Company evaluates financial asset or group of financial assets to determine impairment losses for each balance sheet date. Receivables with impairment losses are determined based on financial assets or group of financial assets, if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of one or more events subsequent to the initial recognition of asset (an adverse event). The loss event affects the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Company uses the following criteria to determine the objective evidence of impairment:

- A significant financial difficulty that the issuer or borrower experiences.
- The occurrence of default or delinquency in interest or principal payment.
- Observable data indicating a measurable decline in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decline cannot yet be identified to the individual financial asset in the asset group, including the deterioration of the payment status of borrowers in the group.
- The loss of an active market for the financial asset due to financial difficulties.

7. Approach for Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN)

The Company provides an Allowance for Impairment Losses (CKPN) or better known as "allowance for losses on productive and non-productive assets" as required by Bank Indonesia, for loss allowance of a specified minimum amount/percentage of all of the Company's productive and non-productive assets.

Allowance for losses on earning assets is determined based on BI criteria pursuant to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/15/PBI/2012 dated October 24, 2012 which classifies productive assets into five categories with the corresponding minimum percentage of allowance for losses as follows:

Classification	Minimum Percentage of Provision of impaired loan
Good	1%
Special Mention	5%
Substandard	15%
Doubtful	50%
Bad	100%

The Company accounts for provision (PPA) of productive assets and non-productive assets in the form of general and specific reserves. The amount of general reserve for earning assets and special reserve for earning and non-earning assets refer to the table above. Included in the calculation for reserves is collateral, which is recognized as a deduction factor.

In addition to calculating PPA for the Capital Adequacy Ratio, the Company also forms CKPN (allowance for impairment) in accordance with applicable accounting standards. CKPN calculation is divided into two approaches:

- Individual assessment
CKPN for individual assessment is calculated based on the discounted cash flow and fair value of the collateral.
- Collective assessment.
For collective assessment, provisioning is calculated based on the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Identification Period (LIP).

The Company uses the migration analysis and roll rate analysis in determining PD. As for LGD, the Bank uses collateral shortfall and regularly performs backtesting with expected cash recovery approach.

In calculating the Capital Adequacy Ratio, the Company shall take into account the PPA on earning assets and CKPN formed. If the PPA on earning assets is greater than the amount of CKPN formed, the Company shall deduct the amount of the difference between the calculated PPA and CKPN from total capital in the calculation of the Capital Adequacy Ratio. Alternatively, if the calculated PPA on earning assets is equal to or less than the existing CKPN, the Company need not include PPA in the calculation of the Capital Adequacy Ratio.

8. Quantitative Disclosure of Credit Risk

Table 2.1.a. Disclosure of Net Claims by Area – Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category			
		Eastern Indonesia	Jabodetabek	West Java
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	29,534,058	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,836,401	36,537
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	619,437	4,728,318	184,663
5	Claims secured by residential property	2,222,039	5,318,949	2,424,570
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	1,354,940	5,478,566	801,956
9	Claims on Corporate	3,828,987	74,258,503	3,766,410
10	Past due Loans	114,512	1,406,318	91,852
11	Other Assets	297,414	6,974,338	418,045
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	154,290	4,686,145	344,991
	Total	8,591,619	134,221,595	8,069,024

No.	Portfolio Category			
		Eastern Indonesia	Jabodetabek	West Java
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	29,588,213	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,984,659	25,419
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	751,849	4,750,049	188,613
5	Claims secured by residential property	1,351,913	5,275,172	2,472,525
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	1,080,520	7,193,521	842,201
9	Claims on Corporate	4,063,933	90,440,459	3,790,632
10	Past due Loans	108,058	2,516,775	152,102
11	Other Assets	201,761	6,259,360	326,450
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	116,041	5,783,667	269,068
	Total	7,674,076	153,791,874	8,067,011

¹⁾ The value of Net Claims presented in the table refer to SEBI No. 13/6/DPNP in 2011 regarding Guidelines for Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk under Standardized Approach

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)

Net Claims by Area ¹⁾					
	Central Java	East Java	Sumatera	Others	Total
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	-	-	-	-	29,534,058
	-	23,024	117,001	-	2,012,962
	-	-	-	-	-
	478,127	122,964	481,971	-	6,615,480
	1,656,381	3,912,668	537,225	30,287	16,102,118
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,119,947	7,661,783	1,192,052	23,523	17,632,767
	12,076,028	14,852,176	4,114,099	1,171,803	114,068,006
	239,160	458,015	165,219	7,057	2,482,133
	541,920	2,553,547	373,151	42,434	11,200,849
	174,743	238,955	370,968	3,681,764	9,651,856
	16,286,306	29,823,131	7,351,687	4,956,868	209,300,230

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)

Net Claims by Area ¹⁾					
	Central Java	East Java	Sumatera	Other	Total
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	-	-	-	-	29,588,213
	-	146,029	113,241	-	2,269,348
	-	-	-	-	-
	438,316	331,177	551,615	-	7,011,619
	2,235,597	5,120,689	478,107	20,144	16,954,145
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,025,461	7,782,274	1,995,360	20,079	19,939,416
	13,990,782	15,279,323	4,928,262	1,178,567	133,671,959
	247,662	397,934	165,222	10,027	3,597,779
	500,576	2,487,830	373,820	52,183	10,201,979
	175,336	216,012	495,220	1,703,134	8,758,478
	18,613,729	31,761,267	9,100,846	2,984,132	231,992,936

Table 2.1.b. **Disclosure of Net Claims by Area - Consolidated**

No.	Portfolio Category			
		Eastern Indonesia	Jabodetabek	West Java
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	29,534,058	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,836,401	36,537
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	619,437	5,002,100	184,663
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	2,222,039	5,318,949	2,424,570
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/ Retirees	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	1,354,940	12,562,596	801,956
9	Claims on Corporate	3,828,987	70,130,017	3,766,410
10	Past due Loans	114,512	1,406,318	91,852
11	Other Assets	297,414	7,095,219	418,045
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	154,290	4,686,145	344,991
	Total	8,591,619	137,571,803	8,069,024

No.	Portfolio Category			
		Eastern Indonesia	Jabodetabek	West Java
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	29,588,213	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,984,659	25,419
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	751,849	4,790,115	188,613
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	1,351,913	5,275,172	2,472,525
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/ Retirees	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	1,080,520	13,522,551	842,201
9	Claims on Corporate	4,063,933	90,799,269	3,790,632
10	Past due Loans	108,058	2,516,775	152,102
11	Other Assets	201,761	6,918,767	326,450
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	116,041	5,783,667	269,068
	Total	7,674,076	161,179,186	8,067,011

Reporting period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)					
Net Claims by Area ¹⁾					
	Central Java	East Java	Sumatera	Other	Total
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	-	-	-	-	29,534,058
	-	23,024	117,001	-	2,012,963
	-	-	-	-	-
	478,127	122,964	481,971	-	6,889,262
	1,656,381	3,912,668	537,225	30,287	16,102,119
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,119,947	7,661,783	1,192,052	23,523	24,716,797
	12,076,028	14,852,176	4,114,099	1,171,803	109,939,520
	239,160	458,015	165,219	7,057	2,482,133
	541,920	2,553,547	373,151	42,434	11,321,730
	174,743	238,955	370,968	3,681,764	9,651,856
	16,286,306	29,823,132	7,351,686	4,956,868	212,650,438

Reporting period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)					
Net Claims by Area ¹⁾					
	Central Java	East Java	Sumatera	Other	Total
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	-	-	-	-	29,588,213
	-	146,029	113,241	-	2,269,348
	-	-	-	-	-
	438,316	331,177	551,615	-	7,051,685
	2,235,597	5,120,689	478,107	20,144	16,954,145
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,025,461	7,782,274	1,995,360	20,079	26,268,446
	13,990,782	15,279,323	4,928,262	1,178,567	134,030,768
	247,662	397,934	165,222	10,027	3,597,779
	500,576	2,487,830	373,820	52,183	10,861,386
	175,336	216,012	495,220	1,703,134	8,758,478
	18,613,729	31,761,267	9,100,846	2,984,132	239,380,248

Table 2.2.a. **Disclosure of Net Claims by Remaining Term Contract - Bank Only**

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)				
		Net Claims by Remaining Term Contract ¹⁾				
		< 1 year	1 year - 3 years	3 years - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	21,117,103	3,063,595	985,039	4,368,321	29,534,058
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	422,217	499,637	182,361	908,748	2,012,962
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	4,502,763	594,925	1,355,660	162,132	6,615,480
5	Claims secured by residential property	97,087	1,121,337	2,077,021	12,806,674	16,102,118
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	1,961,984	7,369,186	5,161,303	3,140,294	17,632,767
9	Claims on Corporations	55,711,547	16,642,405	20,347,384	21,366,670	114,068,006
10	Past due Loans	1,031,617	479,334	187,138	784,044	2,482,133
11	Other Assets	11,200,849	-	-	-	11,200,849
12	Exposures in Sharia Banking (if any)	3,392,576	1,789,865	2,877,024	1,592,391	9,651,856
	Total	99,437,743	31,560,283	33,172,931	45,129,273	209,300,230

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)				
		Net Claims by Remaining Term Contract ¹⁾				
		< 1 year	1 year - 3 years	3 years - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	21,371,311	1,215,397	1,524,099	5,477,406	29,588,213
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	372,115	486,598	881,419	529,216	2,269,348
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	4,573,701	875,637	1,190,215	372,066	7,011,619
5	Claims secured by residential property	150,496	1,057,210	2,187,492	13,558,947	16,954,145
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	2,578,731	8,491,109	5,721,383	3,148,193	19,939,416
9	Claims on Corporations	73,067,906	15,655,054	18,738,436	26,210,563	133,671,959
10	Past due Loans	1,064,810	615,518	358,293	1,559,158	3,597,779
11	Other Assets	10,201,979	-	-	-	10,201,979
12	Exposures in Sharia Banking (if any)	3,011,246	2,587,092	1,458,647	1,701,494	8,758,478
	Total	116,392,296	30,983,614	32,059,983	52,557,043	231,992,936

Table 2.2.b. Disclosure of Net Claims by Remaining Term Contract - Consolidated

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)				
		Net Claims by Remaining Term Contract ¹⁾				
		< 1 year	1 year - 3 years	3 years - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	21,117,103	3,063,595	985,039	4,368,321	29,534,058
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	422,217	499,637	182,361	908,748	2,012,963
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	4,776,545	594,925	1,355,660	162,132	6,889,262
5	Claims secured by residential property	97,087	1,121,337	2,077,021	12,806,674	16,102,119
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	2,410,040	11,000,225	8,139,444	3,167,088	24,716,797
9	Claims on Corporations	51,555,033	16,666,443	20,351,374	21,366,670	109,939,520
10	Past due Loans	1,031,617	479,334	187,138	784,044	2,482,133
11	Other Assets	11,321,730	-	-	-	11,321,730
12	Exposures in Sharia Banking (if any)	3,392,576	1,789,865	2,877,024	1,592,391	9,651,856
	Total	96,123,948	35,215,361	36,155,061	45,156,068	212,650,438

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)				
		Net Claims by Remaining Term Contract ¹⁾				
		< 1 year	1 year - 3 years	3 years - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	21,371,311	1,215,397	1,524,099	5,477,406	29,588,213
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	372,115	486,598	881,419	529,216	2,269,348
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	4,613,767	875,637	1,190,215	372,066	7,051,685
5	Claims secured by residential property	150,496	1,057,210	2,187,492	13,558,947	16,954,145
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	2,518,851	11,937,359	8,576,705	3,235,532	26,268,446
9	Claims on Corporations	73,405,989	15,673,506	18,740,710	26,210,563	134,030,768
10	Past due Loans	1,064,810	615,518	358,293	1,559,158	3,597,779
11	Other Assets	10,861,386	-	-	-	10,861,386
12	Exposures in Sharia Banking (if any)	3,011,246	2,587,092	1,458,647	1,701,494	8,758,478
	Total	117,369,971	34,448,316	34,917,580	52,644,381	239,380,248

Table 2.3.a. Disclosure of Net Claims by Economic Sectors - Bank Only

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Claim on Sovereigns	Claims on Public Sector Entities	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Claims on Banks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)					
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	-	-	-	-
2	Fishery	-	-	-	-
3	Mining and Excavation	-	-	-	-
4	Manufacturing	-	64	-	-
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	-	-	-	-
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	-	-	-	-
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	-	5,956	-	-
10	Financial Intermediary	-	117,001	-	2,236,845
11	Real estate, Rental and Business Service	-	51,187	-	-
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-
13	Education services	-	-	-	-
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	-	2,326	-	-
16	Domestic service	-	-	-	-
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	-	-
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	-	91	-	-
19	Non Business Field	-	-	-	-
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	29,534,058	1,836,336	-	4,378,636
	Total	29,534,058	2,012,962	-	6,615,480

²⁾ Sectors disclosed are sector that has a nominal value/ material balances. For sectors which are not material, combined into one by the name of other sectors.

	Claims secured by residential property	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Claims on Employees/ Retirees	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	Claims on Corporate	Past due Loans	Other Assets	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	-	-	-	294,058	11,484,794	11,126	-	85,165
	-	-	-	22,881	368,026	4,659	-	174,257
	-	-	-	75,319	3,059,103	87,119	-	40,599
	-	-	-	322,031	22,141,093	552,010	-	64,255
	-	-	-	4,337	403,022	28,910	-	19,229
	-	-	-	21,990	2,700,809	13,994	-	102,485
	-	-	-	1,545,812	23,973,130	370,264	-	566,426
	-	-	-	55,949	4,555,547	3,671	-	16,089
	-	-	-	67,564	3,479,257	447,982	-	214,821
	-	-	-	73,906	9,905,813	43,839	-	47,844
	-	-	-	129,523	13,734,833	299,028	-	1,208,276
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	7,957	79,824	548	-	5,600
	-	-	-	38,807	758,962	4,848	-	35,585
	-	-	-	8,113,286	963,188	91,070	-	5,991
	-	-	-	22,309	31,670	276	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16,102,118	-	-	6,837,038	6,835,208	522,789	-	3,843,034
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	9,593,729	-	11,200,849	3,222,200
	16,102,118	-	-	17,632,767	114,068,006	2,482,133	11,200,849	9,651,856

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Claim on Sovereigns	Claims on Public Sector Entities	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Claims on Banks	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)						
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	-	137,564	-	-	
2	Fishery	-	-	-	-	
3	Mining and Excavation	-	-	-	-	
4	Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	
6	Construction	-	-	-	-	
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	-	-	-	-	
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	-	-	-	-	
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	-	4,001	-	-	
10	Financial Intermediary	-	113,241	-	2,551,181	
11	Real estate, Rental and Business Service	-	103,203	-	-	
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	
13	Education services	-	-	-	-	
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-	
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	-	1,702	-	-	
16	Domestic service	-	-	-	-	
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	-	-	
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	-	-	-	-	
19	Non Business Field	-	60	-	451,374	
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	29,588,213	1,909,576	-	4,009,064	
	Total	29,588,213	2,269,348	-	7,011,619	

	Claims secured by residential property	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Claims on Employees/ Retirees	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	Claims on Corporate	Past due Loans	Other Assets	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	-	-	-	323,223	14,905,144	20,151	-	428,003
	-	-	-	26,283	577,590	4,910	-	157,148
	-	-	-	22,197	2,401,029	414,840	-	8,953
	-	-	-	292,111	28,305,492	714,752	-	241,175
	-	-	-	3,595	199,783	9,254	-	9,691
	-	-	-	18,614	1,602,625	29,470	-	156,311
	223	-	-	1,661,052	27,572,488	909,460	-	608,758
	-	-	-	67,692	7,199,055	39,213	-	51,818
	-	-	-	125,948	2,996,948	207,582	-	212,432
	-	-	-	133,314	9,521,385	326,140	-	581,290
	-	-	-	88,492	13,670,800	299,301	-	354,088
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	8,026	79,636	787	-	9,919
	-	-	-	41,013	1,406,260	1,496	-	13,484
	-	-	-	9,564,807	954,627	40,374	-	19,864
	-	-	-	31,840	5,178	1,113	-	-
	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16,953,922	-	-	7,531,129	9,981,468	578,935	-	3,427,194
	-	-	-	0	12,292,452	-	10,201,979	2,478,350
	16,954,145	-	-	19,939,416	133,671,959	3,597,779	10,201,979	8,758,478

Table 2.3.b. **Disclosure of Net Claims by Economic Sectors - Consolidated**

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Claim on Sovereigns	Claims on Public Sector Entities	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Claims on Banks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)					
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	-	-	-	-
2	Fishery	-	-	-	-
3	Mining and Excavation	-	-	-	-
4	Manufacturing	-	64	-	-
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	-	-	-	-
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	-	-	-	-
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	-	5,956	-	-
10	Financial Intermediary	-	117,001	-	2,236,845
11	Real estate, Rental and Business Service	-	51,187	-	-
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-
13	Education services	-	-	-	-
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	-	2,326	-	-
16	Domestic service	-	-	-	-
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	-	-
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	-	91	-	-
19	Non Business Field	-	-	-	-
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	29,534,058	1,836,337	-	4,652,418
	Total	29,534,058	2,012,963	-	6,889,262

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Claim on Sovereigns	Claims on Public Sector Entities	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Claims on Banks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31 December 2014s (Million Rupiah)					
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	-	137,564	-	-
2	Fishery	-	-	-	-
3	Mining and Excavation	-	-	-	-
4	Manufacturing	-	-	-	-
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-
6	Construction	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	-	-	-	-
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	-	-	-	-
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	-	4,001	-	-
10	Financial Intermediary	-	113,241	-	2,551,181
11	Real estate, Rental and Business Service	-	103,203	-	-
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-
13	Education services	-	-	-	-
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	-	-	-	-
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	-	1,702	-	-
16	Domestic service	-	-	-	-
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	-	-
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	-	-	-	-
19	Non Business Field	-	60	-	451,374
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	29,588,213	1,909,576	-	4,049,130
	Total	29,588,213	2,269,348	-	7,051,685

	Claims secured by residential property	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Claims on Employees/ Retirees	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	Claims on Corporate	Past due Loans	Other Assets	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	-	-	-	297,049	11,484,794	11,126	-	85,165
	-	-	-	22,881	368,026	4,659	-	174,257
	-	-	-	83,480	3,062,431	87,119	-	40,599
	-	-	-	348,305	22,141,118	552,010	-	64,255
	-	-	-	4,337	403,022	28,910	-	19,229
	-	-	-	42,131	2,701,612	13,994	-	102,485
	-	-	-	1,618,534	23,976,392	370,264	-	566,426
	-	-	-	57,923	4,555,547	3,671	-	16,089
	-	-	-	91,593	3,486,445	447,982	-	214,821
	-	-	-	78,482	9,905,813	43,839	-	47,844
	-	-	-	165,921	13,735,692	299,028	-	1,208,276
	-	-	-	1,903	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	8,564	79,824	548	-	5,600
	-	-	-	99,728	758,965	4,848	-	35,585
	-	-	-	8,114,304	963,188	91,070	-	5,991
	-	-	-	33,399	31,699	276	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16,102,119	-	-	13,648,263	6,966,200	522,789	-	3,843,034
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	5,318,754	-	11,321,730	3,222,200
	16,102,119	-	-	24,716,797	109,939,520	2,482,133	11,321,730	9,651,856

	Claims secured by residential property	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Claims on Employees/ Retirees	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	Claims on Corporate	Past due Loans	Other Assets	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	-	-	-	325,184	14,905,144	20,151	-	428,003
	-	-	-	26,283	577,590	4,910	-	157,148
	-	-	-	22,197	2,401,029	414,840	-	8,953
	-	-	-	292,111	28,305,492	714,752	-	241,175
	-	-	-	3,595	199,783	9,254	-	9,691
	-	-	-	18,614	1,602,625	29,470	-	156,311
	223	-	-	1,661,052	27,572,488	909,460	-	608,758
	-	-	-	67,692	7,199,055	39,213	-	51,818
	-	-	-	125,948	2,996,948	207,582	-	212,432
	-	-	-	133,314	9,521,385	326,140	-	581,290
	-	-	-	88,492	13,670,800	299,301	-	354,088
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	8,026	79,636	787	-	9,919
	-	-	-	41,013	1,406,260	1,496	-	13,484
	-	-	-	9,564,807	954,627	40,374	-	19,864
	-	-	-	31,840	5,178	1,113	-	-
	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16,953,922	-	-	13,633,829	10,078,776	578,935	-	3,427,194
	-	-	-	224,369	12,553,953	-	10,861,386	2,478,350
	16,954,145	-	-	26,268,446	134,030,768	3,597,779	10,861,386	8,758,478

Table 2.4.a. Disclosure of Claims and Allowance based on Area - Bank Only

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)								
		Area								
		Jabodetabek	West Java	Central Java	East Java	Eastern Indonesia	Sumatera	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Loans	134,221,595	8,069,024	16,286,306	29,823,131	8,591,619	7,351,687	4,956,868		209,300,230
2	Impaired Loans									-
	a. Non Past Due	1,925,891	4,425	1,039	603	18,825	12,486	-		1,963,269
	b. Past Due	1,950,956	324,752	158,039	250,803	132,288	215,961	-		3,032,799
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	1,447,783	27,214	32,884	127,061	25,393	10,572	-		1,670,907
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - collective	1,828,328	72,386	109,291	77,938	37,060	86,602	-		2,211,605
5	Write off	589,077	41,285	28,032	32,149	15,034	20,578	-		726,155

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)								
		Area								
		Jabodetabek	West Java	Central Java	East Java	Eastern Indonesia	Sumatera	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Loans	152,996,364	7,988,051	18,134,525	31,488,998	7,550,143	9,019,351	2,837,698		230,015,129
2	Impaired Loans									-
	a. Non Past Due	1,394,348	192,422	8,625	50,608	62,100	74,353	-		1,782,456
	b. Past Due	5,293,236	436,923	178,793	207,590	211,183	271,154	-		6,598,879
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	3,214,010	174,550	8,915	22,068	59,629	29,671	-		3,508,843
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - collective	2,283,698	110,719	85,550	83,257	48,594	124,723	-		2,736,541
5	Write off	941,375	25,816	18,222	6,215	5,967	25,662	-		1,023,257

Table 2.4.b. **Disclosure of Loans and Allowance based on Area - Consolidated**

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)							
		Area							
		Jabodetabek	West Java	Central Java	East Java	Eastern Indonesia	Sumatera	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Loans	137,571,803	8,069,024	16,286,306	29,823,132	8,591,619	7,351,686	4,956,868	212,650,438
2	Impaired Loans								-
	a. Non Past Due	1,925,891	4,425	1,039	603	18,825	12,486	-	1,963,269
	b. Past Due	1,950,956	324,752	158,039	250,803	132,288	215,961	66,885	3,099,684
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	1,447,783	27,214	32,884	127,061	25,393	10,572	-	1,670,907
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - collective	1,828,328	72,386	109,291	77,938	37,060	86,602	213,762	2,425,367
5	Write off	589,077	41,285	28,032	32,149	15,034	20,578	-	726,155

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 Decema 2014 (Million Rupiah)							
		Area							
		Jabodetabek	West Java	Central Java	East Java	Eastern Indonesia	Sumatera	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Loans	160,490,479	7,988,051	18,134,525	31,488,998	7,550,143	9,019,351	2,837,698	237,509,245
2	Impaired Loans								-
	a. Non Past Due	1,394,348	192,422	8,625	50,608	62,100	74,353	-	1,782,456
	b. Past Due	5,293,236	436,923	178,793	207,590	211,183	271,154	70,262	6,669,141
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	3,214,010	174,550	8,915	22,068	59,629	29,671		3,508,843
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - collective	2,300,178	110,719	85,550	83,257	48,594	124,723	374,038	3,127,059
5	Write off	941,375	25,816	18,222	6,215	5,967	25,662		1,023,257

Table 2.5.a. **Disclosure of Loans and Allowance based on Economic Sectors – Bank Only**

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Loans ³⁾	Impaired	
			Non Past Due	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
31 December 2013 (in Rp Million)				
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	11,875,143	668	
2	Fishery	569,823	-	
3	Mining and Excavation	3,262,140	83,733	
4	Manufacturing	23,079,453	203,303	
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	455,497	79,487	
6	Construction	2,839,278	2,055	
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	26,455,632	217,829	
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	4,631,255	-	
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	4,215,580	458,455	
10	Financial Intermediary	12,425,248	-	
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Service	15,422,847	700,188	
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	
13	Education services	93,929	-	
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	838,203	-	
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	9,175,860	72,663	
16	Domestic service	54,255	-	
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	34,140,279	-	
19	Non Business Field	-	-	
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	59,765,808	144,888	
	Total	209,300,230	1,963,269	

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Loans ³⁾	Impaired	
			Non Past Due	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
31 December 2014 (in Rp Million)				
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	15,809,186	-	
2	Fishery	768,591	-	
3	Mining and Excavation	3,519,043	367,477	
4	Manufacturing	29,671,940	272,796	
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	438,532	71,756	
6	Construction	1,873,633	4,871	
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	31,217,241	187,913	
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	7,379,079	-	
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	4,002,821	433,899	
10	Financial Intermediary	13,330,962	-	
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Service	14,780,111	190,298	
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	
13	Education services	98,087	-	
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	1,457,538	-	
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	10,699,559	74,256	
16	Domestic service	38,404	-	
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	-	-	
19	Non Business Field	35,978,888	-	
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	58,951,513	179,190	
	Total	230,015,129	1,782,456	

³⁾ Gross Receivables (before deducting Allowance for Impairment Losses)

Loans		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Write Off
	Past Due			
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	17,410	412	34,494	-
	-	-	-	-
	353,282	96,297	11,510	-
	843,946	391,623	59,075	-
	193,465	71,851	955	-
	16,353	571	11,001	-
	604,695	157,694	181,547	-
	-	-	-	-
	46,218	4,707	63,820	-
	-	-	-	-
	854,871	107,472	196,323	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	24,251	105	79,399	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	78,308	840,175	1,573,481	726,155
	3,032,799	1,670,907	2,211,605	726,155

Loans		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Write Off
	Past Due			
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	28,361	-	44,241	-
	-	-	-	-
	801,698	670,155	17,100	-
	1,129,848	506,889	105,602	-
	196,895	217,629	662	-
	199,001	88,670	15,334	-
	1,842,324	935,566	222,572	-
	-	-	-	-
	723,339	490,084	34,101	-
	-	-	-	-
	1,578,732	574,471	262,898	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	13,132	-	127,185	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	85,549	25,379	1,906,846	1,023,257
	6,598,879	3,508,843	2,736,541	1,023,257

Table 2.5.b. **Disclosure of Loans and Allowance based on Economic Sectors – Consolidated**

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Loan ³⁾	Impaired	
			Non Past Due	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
31 December 2013 (in Rp Million)				
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	11,878,134	668	
2	Fishery	569,823	-	
3	Mining and Excavation	3,273,629	83,733	
4	Manufacturing	23,105,752	203,303	
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	455,497	79,487	
6	Construction	2,860,223	2,055	
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	26,531,616	217,829	
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	4,633,229	-	
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	4,246,797	458,455	
10	Financial Intermediary	12,429,824	-	
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Service	15,460,104	700,188	
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1,903	-	
13	Education services	94,537	-	
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	899,126	-	
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	9,176,879	72,663	
16	Domestic service	65,374	-	
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	41,082,496	-	
19	Non Business Field	-	-	
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	55,885,497	144,888	
	Total	212,650,439	1,963,269	

Loans		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Write Off
	Past Due			
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	17,410	412	34,494	-
	-	-	-	-
	353,282	96,297	11,510	-
	843,946	391,623	59,075	-
	193,465	71,851	955	-
	16,353	571	11,001	-
	604,695	157,694	181,547	-
	-	-	-	-
	46,218	4,707	63,820	-
	-	-	-	-
	854,871	107,472	196,323	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	24,251	105	79,399	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	145,193	840,175	1,787,243	726,155
	3,099,684	1,670,907	2,425,367	726,155

No.	Economic Sector ²⁾	Loan ³⁾	Impaired	
			Non- Past Due	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
31 December 2014 (in Rp Million)				
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	15,811,147	-	
2	Fishery	768,591	-	
3	Mining and Excavation	3,519,043	367,477	
4	Manufacturing	29,671,940	272,796	
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	438,532	71,756	
6	Construction	1,873,633	4,871	
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	31,217,241	187,913	
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	7,379,079	-	
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	4,002,821	433,899	
10	Financial Intermediary	13,330,962	-	
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Service	14,780,111	190,298	
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	-	-	
13	Education services	98,087	-	
14	Health Care and Social Work Activities	1,457,538	-	
15	Public service, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	10,699,559	74,256	
16	Domestic service	38,404	-	
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Institution	-	-	
18	Activities with no Specific Limitation	-	-	
19	Non Business Field	42,750,229	-	
20	Others (additional i.e. for SBI, SUN)	59,672,327	179,190	
	Total	237,509,245	1,782,456	

Loans		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Write Off
	Past Due			
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	28,361	-	44,241	-
	-	-	-	-
	801,698	670,155	17,100	-
	1,129,848	506,889	105,602	-
	196,895	217,629	662	-
	199,001	88,670	15,334	-
	1,842,324	935,566	222,572	-
	-	-	-	-
	723,339	490,084	34,101	-
	-	-	-	-
	1,578,732	574,471	262,898	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	13,132	-	127,185	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	155,811	25,379	2,297,364	1,023,257
	6,669,141	3,508,843	3,127,059	1,023,257

Table 2.6.a. Disclosure of Details Movements in Allowance for Impairment Losses – Bank Only

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)	
		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Beginning Balance - Allowance for Impairment Losses	1,351,591	2,320,129
2	Additional/reversal on allowance for impairment losses during the year		
	2a. Additional allowance for impairment losses during the year	333,436	632,880
	2b. Reversal allowance for impairment losses during the year	-	-
3	Allowance for impairment losses used for write off	-	(726,155)
4	Other additional (reversal) of allowance	(14,120)	(15,249)
Ending Balance Allowance for Impairment Losses		1,670,907	2,211,605

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)	
		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Beginning Balance - Allowance for Impairment Losses	1,670,907	2,211,605
2	Additional/reversal on allowance for impairment losses during the year		
	2a. Additional allowance for impairment losses during the year	2,325,912	1,442,982
	2b. Reversal allowance for impairment losses during the year	-	-
3	Allowance for impairment losses used for write off	(551,850)	(471,407)
4	Other additional (reversal) of allowance	63,874	(446,639)
Ending Balance Allowance for Impairment Losses		3,508,843	2,736,541

Table 2.6.b. Disclosure of Details Movements in Allowance for Impairment Losses – Consolidated

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)	
		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Beginning Balance - Allowance for Impairment Losses	1,351,591	2,409,063
2	Additional/reversal on allowance for impairment losses during the year		
	2a. Additional allowance for impairment losses during the year	333,436	757,708
	2b. Reversal allowance for impairment losses during the year	-	-
3	Allowance for impairment losses used for write off	-	(726,155)
4	Other additional (reversal) of allowance	(14,120)	(15,249)
Ending Balance Allowance for Impairment Losses		1,670,907	2,425,367

No.	Description	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)	
		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Beginning Balance - Allowance for Impairment Losses	1,670,907	2,425,367
2	Additional/reversal on allowance for impairment losses during the year		
	2a. Additional allowance for impairment losses during the year	2,325,912	1,520,817
	2b. Reversal allowance for impairment losses during the year	-	-
3	Allowance for impairment losses used for write off	(551,850)	(471,407)
4	Other additional (reversal) of allowance	63,874	(347,718)
Ending Balance Allowance for Impairment Losses		3,508,843	3,127,059

9. Disclosure of Credit Risk Using the Standardised Approach

CIMB Niaga has developed and implemented the application of Credit Risk Standardised Approach (CRISTA) for the calculation of Credit Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) in accordance with the Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 13/6/DPNP, dated February 18, 2011, regarding the Guidelines for Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk by Using the Standardised Approach that effective from January 2012.

The Policies of the Rating Used in the Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk In accordance with the methodology of credit risk measurement using Standardised approach, RWA calculation is generally performed based on the result of the rating published by external rating agencies. Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation, credit exposures which are included in the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) of standard credit covers:

- Exposure of assets in the balance sheet and liabilities as well as contingencies in administrative account transaction, but excluding the trading book positions that have been calculated in RWA of market risk and the investment that has been taken into account as a capital deduction.
- Exposures which cause credit risk as a result of counterparty default.
- Exposure of sales and purchases of financial instruments transaction that could lead to credit risk due to settlement failure.

Credit RWA using Standardised approach calculated with the following methodology:

- Multiplying net receivables with risk weights of Company's exposures. Risk weights assigned based on the current rating of the debtor/ counterparty or securities, according to portfolio category.

Following is the calculation formula:

Net Claims X Risk Weights

- Credit RWA arising from the failure of settlement can be calculated with the following methodology:
 - Delivery vs Payment (DvP) Transaction
Taking into account the result of the multiplication of the positive difference between the fair value of transactions with the contract value and a certain

percentage determined based on the number of working days that pass settlement date and 12.5%.

Following is the calculation formula:

The Positive Difference between the Fair Value of Transaction with the Contract Value X certain % X 12.5%.

- Non Delivery vs Payment (non DvP) Transaction

Taking into account the capital deduction factors of cash value or fair value of financial instruments that have been handed over by the Company.

The Company classifies all of its credit exposure into the portfolio category based on the debtor or counterparty transactions to determine the risk weights, as follows:

No.	Claims Category	Weight
1.	Claims on Sovereigns (Indonesia)	0 %
2.	Claims on Sovereigns (Other Country)	
	Rating AAA up to AA-	0 %
	Rating A+ up to A-	20 %
	Rating BBB+ up to BBB-	50 %
	Rating BB+ up to B-	100 %
	Rating under B-	150 %
	Unrated	100 %
3.	Claims on Public Sector Entities	
	Rating AAA up to AA-	20 %
	Rating A+ up to BBB-	50 %
	Rating BB+ up to B-	100 %
	Rating Under B-	150 %
	Unrated	50 %
4.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	
	Meet the Criteria of Risk Weights	0 %
	Rating AAA up to AA-	20 %
	Rating A+ up to A-	50 %
	Rating BBB+ up to B-	100 %
	Rating Under B-	150 %
	Unrated	50 %
5.	Short Term Claims	
	Short Term Rating A1	20 %
	Short Term Rating A2	50 %
	Short Term Rating A3	100 %
	Other Short Term Rating	150 %
	Rating AAA up to BBB-	20 %

No.	Claims Category	Weight
	Rating BB+ up to B-	50 %
	Rating Under B-	150 %
	Unrated	20 %
6.	Long Term Claims	
	Long Term Rating A1	20 %
	Long Term Rating A2	50 %
	Long Term Rating A3	100 %
	Other Long Term Rating	150 %
	Rating AAA up to AA-	20 %
	Rating A+ up to BBB-	50 %
	Rating BB up to B-	100 %
	Rating Under B-	150 %
	Unrated	50 %
7.	Claims Secured by Residential Property	
	LTV <= 70%	35 %
	70% < LTV <= 80%	40 %
	80% < LTV <= 95%	45 %
8.	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	100%
9.	Claims on Employee/ Retirees	50 %
10.	Claims on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	75 %
11.	Claims on Corporate	
	Short Term Rating A1	20 %
	Short Term Rating A2	50 %
	Short Term Rating A3	100 %
	Other Short Term Rating	150 %
	Rating AAA up to AA-	20 %
	Rating A+ up to A-	50 %
	Rating BBB+ up to BB--	100 %
	Rating Under BB-	150 %
	Unrated	100 %
12.	Past due Loans	
	Claims Secured by Residential Property	100 %
	Other than Claims Secured by Residential Property	150 %

Portfolio Category Using Rating

Under the Standardised approach, the RWA calculation for some portfolio categories are based on external rating and partly the risk weights have been determined directly as illustrated in the table above. However, because almost all of the Company's debtor have no rating therefore the risk weight are 100% considering these clients are included in the unrated category.

Rating Agency Used

Based on the Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 11/30/DPNP, dated October 30, 2009, the rating agency recognized by Bank Indonesia including Pefindo, Fitch Ratings Indonesia, Moody's Indonesia, Fitch Ratings, Moody's and S&P. Bank uses published rating from a recognized rating agencies in the Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia. In securities portfolio, mostly have an external rating primarily from Pefindo and Fitch Ratings Indonesia. Thus, these data can be used in the calculation of RWA for credit risk.

The Company internally developed rating models for corporate clients which in the future will be applied internally, in line with efforts to improve the quality of the credit process and refers to Basel II implementation plan. Risk Management Unit consolidate and finalize the rating models that have been developed by Business Unit and Credit Reviewer and also prepare the required infrastructure. For the retail portfolio, the Company has developed and implemented scoring models for certain products such as credit cards, personal loans, and auto loans so that the credit process can be conducted faster and more consistent with the Company's risk appetite. The system availability including the scoring models supports credit process, hence the Company can provide faster services to the customer.

Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty credit risk is credit risk arising from transactions with the counterparty of treasury and non-treasury transactions. In the credit facilities related to counterparty credit risk especially on foreign exchange and derivative products transactions, the risks faced by the Company include the risk caused by the failure of obligation delivery by counterparty on the date of settlement (settlement risk) and risk caused by the failure of counterparty prior to the date of settlement (pre-settlement risk). Pre-settlement risk assessment is carried out by taking into account the fair value of transactions (Mark to Market), in which case the fair value of the contract is positive, coupled with the potential movement of fair value that is affected by the market variables (Potential Future Exposure).

Potential Future Exposure (PFE) is all the potential advantages of an agreement/contract of treasury transactions during the life of the contract (such as product of spot, forward, derivative, etc.) which are determined based on a certain percentage of the principal value of the agreement/contract transactions. PFE using Parametric Simulation and Historical Simulation method in determining the greatest potential loss that can be experienced by the Company from a certain transaction.

The Company applies the transaction limit, which requires that the transaction agreement with the counterparty can be conducted through a master agreement which has been internationally recognized such as ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association). In order to reduce credit risk exposure, the Company requires the particular clients or counterparty to provide additional collateral in the form of cash or other similar instruments such as through the CSA scheme (Credit Support Annex).

10. Quantitative Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk

Table 3.1.a. **Disclosure of Net Claims by Portfolio and Rating Category – Bank Only**

(1)	Portfolio Category	(3)	Long Term Rating				(7)	
			Rating Agency	Long Term Rating				
			Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-		BBB+ to BBB-
			Fitch Ratings	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-		BBB+ to BBB-
			Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3		Baa1 to Baa3
			PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) to A-(idn)		BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)
			PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr]AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-		[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr]BBB-
			PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to idA-		id BBB+ to id BBB-
			(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	232,927	-	-	9,640,586		
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,836,336	-	-	-		
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Claims on Corporates	-	3,915,472	-	216,702	-		
10	Past Due Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-		
	TOTAL	-	5,984,735	-	216,702	9,640,586		

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)

Net Claims ¹⁾									
Long Term Rating			Short Term Rating					Unrated	Total
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3			
Ba1 to Ba3	B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3			
BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)	B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)			
[ldr]BB+ to [ldr]BB-	[ldr]B+ to [ldr]B-	Lower than [ldr]B-	[ldr]A1+ to [ldr]A1	[ldr]A2+ to A2	[ldr]A3+ to [ldr] A3	Lower than [ldr]A3			
id BB+ to id BB-	id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,660,545	29,534,058
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,626	2,012,962
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,615,480	6,615,480
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,102,118	16,102,118
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,632,767	17,632,767
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,935,832	114,068,006
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,482,133	2,482,133
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,200,849	11,200,849
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,651,856	9,651,856
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,458,206	209,300,230

	Portfolio Category	Long Term Rating				
		Rating Agency	Long Term Rating			
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-
		Fitch Ratings	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3
		PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) to A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)
		PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr]AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr]BBB-
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to idA-	id BBB+ to id BBB-
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	238,544	-	-	13,614,799
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,246,827	412,545	250,205	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	-
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	-	-	-	-	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-
9	Claims on Corporates	-	2,009,933	1,938,673	216,702	-
10	Past Due Loans	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	3,495,304	2,351,218	466,907	13,614,799

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)

Net Claims ¹⁾									
Long Term Rating			Short Term Rating					Unrated	Total
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3			
Ba1 to Ba3	B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3			
BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)	B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)			
[Idr]BB+ to [Idr]BB-	[Idr]B+ to [Idr]B-	Lower than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ to [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ to A2	[Idr]A3+ to [Idr] A3	Lower than [Idr]A3			
id BB+ to id BB-	id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,734,869	29,588,213
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359,771	2,269,348
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,011,619	7,011,619
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,954,145	16,954,145
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,939,416	19,939,416
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,506,651	133,671,959
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,597,779	3,597,779
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,201,979	10,201,979
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,758,478	8,758,478
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,064,708	231,992,936

Table 3.1.b. Disclosure of Net Claims by Portfolio and Rating Category – Consolidated

(1)	Portfolio Category	(2)	Long Term Rating				(7)	
			Rating Agency	Long Term Rating				
			Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-		BBB+ to BBB-
			Fitch Ratings	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-		BBB+ to BBB-
			Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3		Baa1 to Baa3
			PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) to A-(idn)		BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)
			PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr]AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-		[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr]BBB-
			PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to idA-		id BBB+ to id BBB-
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	232,927	-	-	9,640,586		
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,836,337	-	-	-		
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-		
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	-	-	-	-	-		
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-		
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Claims on Corporates	-	3,915,472	-	216,702	-		
10	Past Due Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-		
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-		
	TOTAL	-	5,984,736	-	216,702	9,640,586		

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)

Net Claims ¹⁾

Net Claims ¹⁾								Unrated	Total
Long Term Rating			Short Term Rating						
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3			
Ba1 to Ba3	B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3			
BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)	B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)			
[Idr]BB+ to [Idr]BB-	[Idr]B+ to [Idr]B-	Lower than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ to [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ to A2	[Idr]A3+ to [Idr] A3	Lower than [Idr]A3			
id BB+ to id BB-	id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,660,545	29,534,058
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,626	2,012,963
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,889,262	6,889,262
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,102,119	16,102,119
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,716,797	24,716,797
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,807,346	109,939,520
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,482,133	2,482,133
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,321,730	11,321,730
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,651,856	9,651,856
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,808,414	212,650,438

	Portfolio Category	Long Term Rating					
		Rating Agency	Long Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	
		Fitch Ratings	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	
		PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) to A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)	
		PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr]AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr]BBB-	
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to id A-	id BBB+ to id BBB-	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	238,544	-	-	13,614,799	
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	1,246,827	412,545	250,205	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Claims on Employees/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Claims on Corporates	-	2,009,933	1,938,673	216,702	-	
10	Past Due Loans	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	3,495,304	2,351,218	466,907	13,614,799	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)

Net Claims ¹⁾

Long Term Rating			Short Term Rating				Unrated	Total	
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3			
BB+ to BB-	B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3			
Ba1 to Ba3	B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3			
BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)	B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)			
[Idr]BB+ to [Idr]BB-	[Idr]B+ to [Idr]B-	Lower than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ to [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ to A2	[Idr]A3+ to [Idr] A3	Lower than [Idr]A3			
id BB+ to id BB-	id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,734,869	29,588,213
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359,771	2,269,348
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,051,685	7,051,685
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,954,145	16,954,145
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,268,446	26,268,446
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,865,460	134,030,768
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,597,779	3,597,779
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,861,386	10,861,386
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,758,478	8,758,478
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,452,020	239,380,248

Table 3.2.a. Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Derivative Transaction

No.	Underlying Variable	Notional Amount		
		≤ 1 Year	>1 Year - ≤5 Years	>5 Years
Bank Only				
1	Interest Rate	2,184,185	5,527,164	13,891,135
2	Foreign Exchange	13,146,729	-	-
3	Others	-	-	-
	Total	15,330,914	5,527,164	13,891,135
Consolidated				
1	Interest Rate	2,184,185	5,577,164	13,891,135
2	Foreign Exchange	13,146,729	-	-
3	Equity	-	-	-
4	Gold	-	-	-
5	Metals other than Gold	-	-	-
6	Others	-	-	-
	Total	15,330,914	5,577,164	13,891,135
Bank Only				
No.	Underlying Variable	Notional Amount		
		≤ 1 Year	>1 Year - ≤5 Years	>5 Years
Bank Only				
1	Interest Rate	4,556,895	18,755,049	377,263
2	Foreign Exchange	5,533,561	-	-
3	Others	-	-	-
	Total	10,090,456	18,755,049	377,263
Consolidated				
1	Interest Rate	4,556,895	18,755,049	377,263
2	Foreign Exchange	5,533,561	-	-
3	Equity	-	-	-
4	Gold	-	-	-
5	Metals other than Gold	-	-	-
6	Others	-	-	-
	Total	10,090,456	18,755,049	377,263

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)					
	Derivative Receivables	Derivative Liabilities	Net Claims before Credit Risk Mitigation ¹⁾	Credit Risk Mitigation	Net Claims after credit risk mitigation ¹⁾
	951,445	842,205	2,586,980	93,831	2,493,149
	187,533	74,006	124,219	-	124,219
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,138,978	916,211	2,711,200	93,831	2,617,368
	951,445	843,273	2,586,980	93,831	2,493,149
	187,526	74,000	124,219	-	124,219
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,138,971	917,273	2,711,200	93,831	2,617,368

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)					
	Derivative Receivables	Derivative Liabilities	Net Claims before Credit Risk Mitigation ¹⁾	Credit Risk Mitigation	Net Claims after credit risk mitigation ¹⁾
	148,198	91,679	297,833	-	297,833
	59,026	58,719	417,426	-	417,426
	1,266,053	613,071	1,873,178	-	1,873,178
	1,473,277	763,469	2,588,437	-	2,588,437
	148,198	91,679	297,833	-	297,833
	59,026	58,719	417,426	-	417,426
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1,266,053	613,071	1,873,178	-	1,873,178
	1,473,277	763,469	2,588,437	-	2,588,437

Table 3.2.b.1 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Repo Transactions - Bank Only

On December 31, 2014, there are no counterparty credit risk exposures (repo transactions) for the Bank as individual.

Table 3.2.b.2 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Repo Transactions - Consolidated

On December 31, 2014, there are no counterparty credit risk exposures (repo transactions) for the Company as consolidated.

Table 3.2.c.1 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Reverse Repo Transactions - Bank Only

On December 31, 2014, there are no counterparty credit risk exposures (reverse repo transactions) for the Bank as individual.

Table 3.2.c.2 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Reverse Repo Transactions - Consolidated

On December 31, 2014, there are no counterparty credit risk exposures (reverse repo transactions) for the Company as consolidated.

11. Disclosure of Credit Risk Mitigation using the Standard Method

In accordance with Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 13/6/DPNP, dated February 18, 2011, regarding the Guidelines for Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk by Using the Standard Approach, the Company recognizes the existence of collateral, warranty, guarantee, or credit insurance as a credit risk mitigation technique, herein after referred to as the CRM technique. Some of the techniques used by the Company in CRM technique in accordance with the Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia are as follows:

- a. CRM Technique - Collateral
- b. CRM Technique - Warranty
- c. CRM Technique - Guarantee or Credit Insurance

In accordance with the Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia, CRM technique recognition for collateral can use 2 (two) approaches, namely:

- a. Simple Approach; Risk weight of claims can be substituted with risk weight of collateral that has a lower risk weight.
- b. Comprehensive Approach; Exposure of claims can be reduced by collateral that has been given a haircut.

Type of eligible financial collateral recognized by the Company in CRM Technique - Collateral is as follows:

- a. Cash deposited in funder bank
- b. Current accounts, savings, or deposits issued by the funder bank
- c. Gold deposited at the funding bank
- d. Government Bond (SUN) issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, which includes Government Bonds and treasury bills as stipulated in the legislation on Government Bond.
- e. Sharia Government Securities (SBSN) as stipulated in the legislation on sharia government securities.
- f. Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SBI) and Sharia Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SBIS); and
- g. Marketable securities which are rated by rating agencies recognized by Bank Indonesia with the minimum ratings:
 - Equivalent to BBB- when issued by parties included in Claims on Government of other countries.
 - Equivalent to BBB- when issued by parties included in Claims on Public Sector Entities.
 - Equivalent to BBB- when issued by parties included in Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions.
 - Equivalent to BBB- when issued by parties included in Claims on Bank.
 - Equivalent to A- when issued by parties included in Claims on Corporate.
 - Equivalent to A-2 for short-term securities.

In addition to using CRM technique mentioned above, the Company received other types of collateral such as land, land and buildings, motor vehicles, machinery, inventory and other collateral/guarantee. Although the collateral/guarantee portions and values of the collateral/guarantee are higher, but it can't be used for credit risk mitigation in accordance with the Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia 13/6/DPNP mentioned above.

The Company has set out clear the collateral/guarantee management in the Commercial Credit Policy. The subjects set out in this policy include collateral coverage that must be met, the parties carry out the assessment and examination of the collateral, rules and procedures for assessment of both internal and external, as well as the frequency of assessment based on the type of collateral.

The impact of the CRM implementation can lower the RWA for credit risk around 0.7% of total RWA before CRM calculation. This is because the largest portions of the collateral/guarantee owned by the Company over many types of them are not recognized in CRM technique.

Table 3.2.c.1: **Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk: Reverse Repo Transaction - Bank Only**

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)			
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Value of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)	Net Claims after CRM ¹⁾	Risk Weighted Assets after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	69,070	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-
	Total	69,070	-	-	-

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)			
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Value of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)	Net Claims after CRM ¹⁾	Risk Weighted Assets after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

Table 3.2.c.2: **Counter Party Credit Risk Disclosure : Repo Reverse Transactions - Bank Consolidated with Subsidiaries**

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)			
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Value of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)	Net Claims after CRM ¹⁾	Risk Weighted Assets after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	69,070	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-
	Total	69,070	-	-	-

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)			
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Value of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)	Net Claims after CRM ¹⁾	Risk Weighted Assets after CRM
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

Disclosures of Net Claims Based on Risk Weight After Calculating into Account Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation

Table 4.1.a Disclosure of Net Claims based on the Risk Weight after Taking into Account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting				Reporting
		Net Claims after				
		0%	20%	35%	40%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
A	Balance sheet exposure					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	130,511	-	-	-	
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	20,954	-	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	
4	Claims on Banks	-	14	-	-	
5	Claims secured by residential property	-	-	35,376	5,028	
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
9	Claims on Corporates	-	32,572	-	-	
10	Past due Loans	-	-	-	-	
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	
	Total Balance Sheet Exposure	130,511	53,541	35,376	5,028	
B	Exposures on Liabilities Commitment/ Contingencies in Administrative Account Transaction					
1	Claims on Sovereigns					
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions					
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	
5	Claims secured by residential property					
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate					
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees					
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
9	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	
10	Past due Loans					
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)					
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	-	-	-	-	
C	Counterparty Credit Risk					
1	Claims on Sovereigns					
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities					
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions					
4	Claims on Banks	-	344,991	-	-	
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)					
	Total Exposure Counterparty Credit Risk	-	344,991	-	-	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)							Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Capital Expenses (RWA x 8%)
Taking into Account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation ¹⁾								
45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya			
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	434	-	-	-	-	455,580	36,446	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	4,832	-	-	-	-	1,991,357	159,309	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,717,596	457,408	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	103,376	-	-	-	13,207,340	1,056,587	
-	702	-	482,648	-	-	109,782,865	8,782,629	
-	-	-	15,755	242,841	-	3,483,285	278,663	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,442,294	515,384	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,763,912	461,113	
-	5,968	103,376	498,404	242,841	-	146,844,230	11,747,538	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	531	42	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	113,607	9,089	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,887,286	390,983	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,001,424	400,114	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	68,998	5,520	
-	-	168,079	-	-	-	126,059	10,085	
-	-	-	1,729,727	-	-	1,729,727	138,378	
-	-	168,079	1,729,727	-	-	1,924,784	153,983	

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting				Reporting
		Net Claims after				
		0%	20%	35%	40%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
A	Balance sheet exposure					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	153,611	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	17,174	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	17	-	-	-
5	Claims secured by residential property	-	-	41,146	4,584	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-
9	Claims on Corporates	-	32,487	-	-	-
10	Past due Loans	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Balance Sheet Exposure	153,611	49,678	41,146	4,584	
B	Exposures on Liabilities Commitment/ Contingencies in Administrative Account Transaction					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	-
5	Claims secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-
9	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	-
10	Past due Loans	-	-	-	-	-
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	-	-	-	-	-
C	Counterparty Credit Risk					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	-	451,374	-	-	-
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	-
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Exposure Counterparty Credit Risk	-	451,374	-	-	-

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)							Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Capital Expenses (RWA x 8%)
Taking into Account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation ¹⁾								
45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya			
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	2,282	-	-	-	-	636,862	50,949	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	7,313	-	-	-	-	2,074,398	165,952	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,996,888	479,751	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	107,652	-	-	-	14,680,547	1,174,444	
-	702	-	636,431	-	-	122,524,721	9,801,978	
-	-	-	14,588	252,465	-	5,211,555	416,924	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,077,083	486,167	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,515,810	441,265	
-	10,296	107,652	651,019	252,465	-	162,717,866	13,017,429	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	121,532	9,723	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,914,192	393,135	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,035,726	402,858	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	90,275	7,222	
-	-	187,678	-	-	-	140,758	11,261	
-	-	-	1,949,385	-	-	1,949,385	155,951	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	187,678	1,949,385	-	-	2,180,418	174,433	

Table 4.1.b **Disclosure of Net Claims Based on the Risk Weight After Taking into Account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation - the Bank in Consolidation with the Subsidiary Entities**

No.	Portfolio Category	Net Claims after				Reporting
		0%	20%	35%	40%	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
A	Balance sheet exposure					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	130,511	-	-	-	
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	20,954	-	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	
4	Claims on Banks	-	14	-	-	
5	Claims secured by residential property	-	-	35,376	5,028	
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
9	Claims on Corporates	-	32,572	-	-	
10	Past due Loans	-	-	-	-	
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	
	Total Balance Sheet Exposure	130,511	53,541	35,376	5,028	
B	Exposures on Liabilities Commitment/ Contingencies in Administrative Account Transaction					
1	Claims on Sovereigns					
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions					
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	
5	Claims secured by residential property					
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate					
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees					
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
9	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	
10	Past due Loans					
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)					
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	-	-	-	-	
C	Counterparty Credit Risk					
1	Claims on Sovereigns					
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities					
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions					
4	Claims on Banks	-	344,991	-	-	
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)					
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	-	344,991	-	-	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)							Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Capital Expenses (RWA x 8%)
Taking into Account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation ¹⁾								
45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya			
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	434	-	-	-	-	455,580	36,446	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	4,832	-	-	-	-	2,046,113	163,689	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,717,596	457,408	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	103,376	-	-	-	18,520,362	1,481,629	
-	702	-	482,648	-	-	109,929,354	8,794,348	
-	-	-	15,755	242,841	-	3,483,285	278,663	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,568,194	525,455	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,763,912	461,113	
-	5,968	103,376	498,404	242,841	-	152,484,397	12,198,752	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	531	42	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	113,607	9,089	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,887,286	390,983	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,001,424	400,114	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	68,998	68,998	5,520	
-	-	168,079	-	-	126,059	126,059	10,085	
-	-	-	1,729,727	-	1,729,727	1,729,727	138,378,1352	
-	-	168,079	1,729,727	-	1,924,784	1,924,784	153,983	

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting				Reporting
		Net Claims after				
		0%	20%	35%	40%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
A	Balance sheet exposure					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	153,611	-	-	-	
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	17,174	-	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	
4	Claims on Banks	-	17	-	-	
5	Claims secured by residential property	-	-	41,146	4,584	
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
9	Claims on Corporates	-	32,487	-	-	
10	Past due Loans	-	-	-	-	
11	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	
	Total Balance Sheet Exposure	153,611	49,678	41,146	4,584	
B	Exposures on Liabilities Commitment/ Contingencies in Administrative Account Transaction					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	
4	Claims on Banks	-	-	-	-	
5	Claims secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
9	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	
10	Past due Loans	-	-	-	-	
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	-	-	-	-	
C	Counterparty Credit Risk					
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	
4	Claims on Banks	-	451,374	-	-	
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	-	-	-	-	
6	Claims on Corporates	-	-	-	-	
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	
	Total Exposure Counterparty Credit Risk	-	451,374	-	-	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)							Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Capital Charges (RWA x 8%)
Taking into Account the Impact of Credit Risk Mitigation ¹⁾								
45%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Lainnya			
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	2,282	-	-	-	-	636,862	50,949	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	7,313	-	-	-	-	2,082,412	166,593	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,996,888	479,751	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	107,652	-	-	-	19,427,319	1,554,186	
-	702	-	636,431	-	-	122,883,531	9,830,682	
-	-	-	14,588	252,465	-	5,211,555	416,924	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,746,894	539,751	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,515,810	441,265	
-	10,296	107,652	651,019	252,465	-	168,501,272	13,480,102	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	121,532	9,723	
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	393,135	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,035,726	402,858	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	90,275	7,222	
-	187,678	-	-	-	-	140,758	11,261	
-	-	1,949,385	-	-	-	1,949,385	155,950,7674	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	187,678	1,949,385	-	-	-	2,180,418	174,433	

Disclosure on Net Claims and the Technique of Credit Risk Mitigation

Table 4.2.a Disclosure on Net Claims and the Technique of Credit Risk Mitigation – Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)					
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Part Guaranteed with				Part not Guaranteed
			Collateral	Warranty	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]
A	Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,534,058	-	-	-	-	29,534,058
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,012,962	-	-	-	-	2,012,962
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						-
4	Claims on Banks	6,615,480	7,233	-	-	-	6,608,248
5	Claims secured by residential property	16,102,118	5,772	-	-	-	16,096,347
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate						-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees						-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	17,632,767	24,484	-	-	-	17,608,283
9	Claims on Corporates	114,068,006	1,246,763	-	-	-	112,821,242
10	Past due Loans	2,482,133	4,150	-	-	-	2,477,983
11	Other Assets	11,200,849	-	-	-	-	11,200,849
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	9,651,856	-	-	-	-	9,651,856
	Total Balance Sheet Exposures	209,300,230	1,288,402	-	-	-	208,011,827
B	Administrative Account Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns						
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						
4	Claims on Banks	1,445	164	-	-	-	1,281
5	Claims secured by residential property						
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate						
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees						
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	151,475	10,148	-	-	-	141,328
9	Claims on Corporates	4,887,286	194,273	-	-	-	4,693,013
10	Past due Loan						
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)						
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	5,040,207	204,585	-	-	-	4,835,622
C	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	344,991	-	-	-	-	344,991
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	168,079	-	-	-	-	168,079
6	Claims on Corporates	1,729,727	-	-	-	-	1,729,727
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures	2,242,797	-	-	-	-	2,242,797
	Total (A+B+C)	216,583,234	1,492,987	-	-	-	215,090,246

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)					
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Part Guaranteed with				Part not Guaranteed
			Collateral	Warranty	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]
A	Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,588,213	-	-	-	-	29,588,213
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,269,348	-	-	-	-	2,269,348
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	6,560,236	4,553	-	-	-	6,555,683
5	Claims secured by residential property	16,954,145	5,525	-	-	-	16,948,620
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	19,589,696	16,958	-	-	-	19,572,738
9	Claims on Corporates	126,808,382	1,227,647	-	-	-	125,580,735
10	Past due Loans	3,597,779	3,413	-	-	-	3,594,366
11	Other Assets	10,201,979	-	-	-	-	10,201,979
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	8,576,438	-	-	-	-	8,576,438
	Total Balance Sheet Exposures	224,146,216	1,258,097	-	-	-	222,888,118
B	Administrative Account Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	9	43	-	-	-	(35)
5	Claims secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	162,042	7,706	-	-	-	154,337
9	Claims on Corporates	4,914,192	172,347	-	-	-	4,741,846
10	Past due Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	182,040	-	-	-	-	182,040
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	5,258,283	180,096	-	-	-	5,078,187
C	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	451,374	-	-	-	-	451,374
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	187,678	-	-	-	-	187,678
6	Claims on Corporates	1,949,385	-	-	-	-	1,949,385
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures	2,588,437	-	-	-	-	2,588,437
	Total (A+B+C)	231,992,936	1,438,193	-	-	-	230,554,743

Table 4.2.b Disclosure of Net Claims and the Technique of Credit Risk Mitigation - Consolidated

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)					
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Part Guaranteed with				Part not Guaranteed
			Collateral	Warranty	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]
A	Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,534,058	-	-	-	-	29,534,058
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,012,963	-	-	-	-	2,012,963
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions			-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	6,889,262	7,233	-	-	-	6,882,030
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	16,102,119	5,772	-	-	-	16,096,347
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate			-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees			-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	24,716,797	24,484	-	-	-	24,692,313
9	Claims on Corporates	109,939,520	1,246,763	-	-	-	108,692,757
10	Past due Loans	2,482,133	4,150	-	-	-	2,477,983
11	Other Assets	11,321,729	-	-	-	-	11,321,729
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	9,651,856	-				9,651,856
	Total Balance Sheet Exposures	212,650,437	1,288,402	-	-	-	211,362,035
B	Administrative Account Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns						-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						-
4	Claims on Banks	1,445	164	-	-	-	1,281
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property						-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate						-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees						-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	151,475	10,148				141,328
9	Claims on Corporates	4,887,286	194,273	-	-	-	4,693,013
10	Past due Loan						-
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)						-
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	5,040,207	204,585	-	-	-	4,835,622
C	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns						-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities						-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions						-
4	Claims on Banks	344,991	-	-	-	-	344,991
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	168,079	-	-	-	-	168,079
6	Claims on Corporates	1,729,727	-	-	-	-	1,729,727
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)						-
	Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures	2,242,797	-	-	-	-	2,242,797
	Total (A+B+C)	219,933,441	1,492,987	-	-	-	218,440,454

No.	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)					
		Net Claims ¹⁾	Part Guaranteed with				Part not Guaranteed
			Collateral	Warranty	Credit Insurance	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) = (3)-[(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)]
A	Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,588,213	-	-	-	-	29,588,213
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,269,348	-	-	-	-	2,269,348
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	6,600,302	4,553	-	-	-	6,595,749
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	16,954,145	5,525	-	-	-	16,948,620
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	25,918,726	16,958	-	-	-	25,901,768
9	Claims on Corporates	127,167,191	1,227,647	-	-	-	125,939,544
10	Past due Loans	3,597,779	3,413	-	-	-	3,594,366
11	Other Assets	10,861,386	-	-	-	-	10,861,386
12	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	8,576,438	-	-	-	-	8,576,438
	Total Balance Sheet Exposures	231,533,528	1,258,097	-	-	-	230,275,430
B	Administrative Account Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	9	43	-	-	-	(35)
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	162,042	7,706	-	-	-	154,337
9	Claims on Corporates	4,914,192	172,347	-	-	-	4,741,846
10	Past due Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	182,040	-	-	-	-	182,040
	Total Administrative Account Exposure	5,258,283	180,096	-	-	-	5,078,187
C	Counterparty Credit Risk Exposure						
1	Claims on Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Claims on Banks	451,374	-	-	-	-	451,374
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	187,678	-	-	-	-	187,678
6	Claims on Corporates	1,949,385	-	-	-	-	1,949,385
7	Exposures at Sharia Business Unit (if any)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures	2,588,437	-	-	-	-	2,588,437
	Total (A+B+C)	239,380,248	1,438,193	-	-	-	237,942,055

12. Disclosure of Assets Securitization

Until 2014, CIMB Niaga did not have portfolio in the form of securitization.

13. Quantitative Disclosure of Assets Securitization

Table 5.1.a Disclosure of Securitization Transactions - Bank Only

As of December 31, 2014, the Company did not have securitization transactions for the Bank's individual position.

Table 5.1.b Disclosure of Securitization Transactions - Consolidated

As of December 31, 2014, the Company did not have securitization transactions for the Bank's position in consolidation with the Subsidiary Entities.

Table 5.2.a Disclosure of the Summary of Activities of Securitization where the Bank acts as the Initial Creditor - Bank Only

As of December 31, the Company did not have securitization transactions where the Bank acts as the initial creditor for Bank's individual position.

Table 5.2.b Disclosure of the Summary of Activities of Securitization where the Bank acts as Initial Creditor - Consolidated

As of December 31, the Company did not have securitization transactions where the Bank acts as the initial creditor for the Bank's position in consolidation with the Subsidiary Entities.

14. Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk under Standardized Approach - Bank Only

Table 6.1.1 Disclosure of Balance Sheet Assets Exposures

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,534,058	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,012,962	455,580	455,580
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	6,966,254	2,062,475	2,061,512
5	Claims secured by Residential Property	16,102,118	5,719,348	5,717,596
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	17,632,767	13,224,575	13,207,340
9	Claims on Corporate	114,068,006	110,827,277	109,782,865
10	Past due Loans	2,482,133	3,623,402	3,483,285
11	Other Assets	11,200,849	6,442,294	6,442,294
	Total	199,999,147	142,354,952	141,150,473

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,588,188	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,269,348	636,862	636,862
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Bank and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	6,560,236	2,075,251	2,074,398
5	Claims secured by Residential Property	16,954,145	5,998,609	5,996,888
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	19,589,696	14,692,272	14,680,547
9	Claims on Corporate	126,808,382	123,541,146	122,524,721
10	Past due Loans	3,597,779	5,301,926	5,211,555
11	Other Assets	10,201,979	6,077,083	6,077,083
Total		215,569,753	158,323,150	157,202,056

Table 6.1.2 Disclosure of Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Exposure

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	1,445	531	531
5	Claims secured by Residential Property	0	0	0
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	151,475	113,607	113,607
9	Claims on Corporate	4,887,286	4,887,286	4,887,286
10	Past due Loans	0	0	0
Total		5,040,207	5,001,424	5,001,424

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0		
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0		
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0		
4	Claims on Banks	9	2	2
5	Claims secured by Residential Property	0		
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0		
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0		
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	162,042	121,532	121,532
9	Claims on Corporate	4,914,192	4,914,192	4,914,192
10	Past due Loans	0		
Total		5,076,244	5,035,726	5,035,726

Table 6.1.3 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	344,991	68,998	68,998
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	168,079	126,059	126,059
6	Claims on Corporate	1,729,727	1,729,727	1,729,727
Total		2,242,797	1,924,784	1,924,784

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	451,374	90,275	90,275
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	187,678	140,758	140,758
6	Claims on Corporate	1,949,385	1,949,385	1,949,385
Total		2,588,437	2,180,418	2,180,418

Table 6.1.4 Disclosure of Settlement Risk Exposures

On December 31, 2014, the Company individually has no settlement risk exposures.

Table 6.1.5 Disclosure of Securitization Exposures

On December 31, 2014, the Company individually has no securitization exposures.

Table 6.1.6 Disclosure of Exposures at Sharia Based Business Unit

No.	Type of Transactions	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)	
		Capital Deduction Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Total Exposure	0	6,487,689

No.	Type of Transactions	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)	
		Capital Deduction Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Total Exposure	0	5,515,810

Table 6.1.7 Disclosure of Total Credit Risk Measurement

	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)
(1)	(2)
Total RWA for Credit Risk	154,564,370
Total Capital Deduction Factor	0

	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)
(1)	(2)
Total RWA for Credit Risk	169,934,010
Total Capital Deduction Factor	0

15. Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Under Standardized Approach - Consolidated

Table 6.2.1 Disclosure of Balance Sheet Assets Exposures

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,534,058	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,012,962	455,580	455,580
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	7,097,231	2,088,670	2,087,707
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	16,102,118	5,719,348	5,717,596
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	24,532,948	18,399,711	18,382,476
9	Claims on Corporate	114,068,006	110,827,277	109,782,865
10	Past due Loans	2,482,133	3,623,402	3,483,285
11	Other Assets	12,057,860	7,300,323	7,300,323
Total		207,887,317	148,414,311	147,209,833

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after recognising CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	29,588,213	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	2,269,348	636,862	636,862
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	6,600,302	2,083,265	2,082,412
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	16,954,145	5,998,609	5,996,888
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	25,918,726	19,439,045	19,427,319
9	Claims on Corporate	127,167,191	123,899,955	122,883,531
10	Past due Loans	3,597,779	5,301,926	5,211,555
11	Other Assets	10,861,386	6,746,894	6,746,894
Total		222,957,090	164,106,556	162,985,462

Table 6.2.2 Disclosure of Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Exposure

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	1,445	531	531
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	151,475	113,607	113,607
9	Claims on Corporate	4,887,286	4,887,286	4,887,286
10	Past due Loans	0	0	0
	Total	5,040,207	5,001,424	5,001,424

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	9	2	2
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0
7	Claims on Employee/Retirees	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	162,042	121,532	121,532
9	Claims on Corporate	4,914,192	4,914,192	4,914,192
10	Past due Loans	0		
	Total	5,076,244	5,035,726	5,035,726

Table 6.2.3 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	344,991	68,998	68,998
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	168,079	126,059	126,059
6	Claims on Corporate	1,729,727	1,729,727	1,729,727
	Total	2,242,797	1,924,784	1,924,784

No	Portfolio Category	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)		
		Net Claims ¹⁾	RWA before CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)	RWA after CRM (Credit Risk Mitigation)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Claims on Sovereigns	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	451,374	90,275	90,275
5	Claims on Micro, Small Business and Retail Portfolio	187,678	140,758	140,758
6	Claims on Corporate	1,949,385	1,949,385	1,949,385
Total		2,588,437	2,180,418	2,180,418

Table 6.2.4 **Disclosure of Settlement Risk Exposures**

On December 31, 2014, the consolidated Company has no settlement risk exposures.

Table 6.2.5 **Disclosure of Securitization Exposures**

On December 31, 2014, the consolidated Company has no securitization exposures.

Table 6.2.6 **Disclosure of Exposures at Sharia Based Business Unit**

No.	Transaction Type	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)	
		Deduction Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Total Exposure	0	6,487,689

No.	Transaction Type	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)	
		Deduction Factor	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Total Exposure	0	5,515,810

Table 6.2.7 **Disclosure of Total Credit Risk Measurement**

(1)	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Million Rupiah)
	(2)
Total RWA for Credit Risk	160,623,730
Total Capital Deduction Factor	0

(1)	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Million Rupiah)
	(2)
Total RWA for Credit Risk	175,717,416
Total Capital Deduction Factor	0

B. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk loss due to market variables movements, such as interest rates, exchange rates, and option price that can be detrimental to the bank. Market risk enclosed in the Company's functional activities such as trading of foreign exchange, securities, derivatives, money market instruments, and others. Market risk includes interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, and option risk on trading book and banking book. Interest risk can also arise from the exposure differences in Company's assets and liabilities and movements in interest rates that would affect income and economic value of the Company's capital.

1. Active Oversight by the Board of Commissioners and Directors

Market risk management is very important and reviewed periodically to ensure conformity of the scope, size, and complexity of the business activities and the risks taken by the Company. The Board of Commissioners and Directors actively and periodically monitor the implementation of market risk management, among others, against market risk exposure, monitoring of risk limits as well as the steps taken if the limit is exceeded. In practice, the Board of Commissioners is assisted by the Risk Monitoring Committee (KIPER) consists of the Board of Commissioners and chaired by one of the Independent Commissioners. While the implementation of risk monitoring at the Directors level is assisted by Risk Management Committee (RMC), Operational Risk Committee (ORC), and Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO). This committee has a role and responsibility for risk management in accordance with its authority and establish the framework, strategy, and acceptable risk appetite.

Specifically related to market risk management, the duties and responsibilities of RMC and ALCO, among others isto approve market risk limit of trading book and banking book, to determine corrective action on the excess of market risk limit, as well as to give a decision on some issues or strategic topics and related to market risk management. An independent unit responsible for the ongoing process of market risk management and control for

trading book position and AFS banking book is the unit in charge of Market Risk Management (MRM). MRM has a role and responsibility to develop and maintain policies and procedures of market risk, as well as system infrastructures for the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of market risk while for banking book position is Asset Liabilities Management & Enterprise Risk (AERM) unit.

Risk management is then included in the form of policies, procedures, risk limits and other result decisions related to market risk management. Limit and risk appetite of the Company's market risk is evaluated periodically and/or in accordance with the changes in the Company's business environment. Overall market risk control factor is then submitted to the Risk Monitoring Committee (KIPER), as part of an active oversight function by the Board of Commissioners.

2. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures, and Limits

The Company's market risk management policies is set by RMC and KIPER, while market risk limit is set by RMC, and will be reviewed periodically to suit the treasury's business development in particular and market development and internal and external conditions in general. To support the operation of this market risk policies, the MRM develop and maintain operational procedures related to market risk as the standard guidelines.

For effective control of risk limits, the Company establishes a comprehensive limit structure, in line with the complexity of the activities taken, having regard to the Company's business objectives, and risk tolerance. Market risk limits applied by the Company include the Value at Risk (VaR), sensitivity (DV01, DV01 base, Vega, NOP), trigger loss, and notional size for a particular portfolio.

Risk Management Unit (SKMR) establishes an indicator of risk level that represents the risk tolerance that is acceptable to the Company. Determination of the risk tolerance level is carried out by considering treasury's business target, historical market risk behavior factors, risk target and other indicators related to the risk level.

The limit for treasury's portfolio level is evaluated at least once a year or it can be done more often if there is a market price volatility movement or changes in business plan. This evaluation at least contain background information about limit changes, current conditions, the basis for calculating the limit changes, the impact on the capital, and the level of discipline in complying with the limits so far. VaR limits require approval to RMC. In carrying out its oversight function, Risk Management Unit has the right to raise the issue of limit changes or limit exceeds to RMC.

3. Process of Risk Identification, Measurement, Monitoring and Control as well as Risk Management Information System

In accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations, the Company is required to conduct a series of processes to identify, measure, monitor and control risks arising from the Company's functional activity. Risk Management Unit contributes to performing the process continuously through the development of infrastructure so that market risk management process can be done properly in accordance with the maximum limits of risk that can be tolerated by the Company.

Market risk identification process, among others, is carried out through the analysis of new products (especially treasury's products) through new product approval process which is a key control in identifying inherent risk on any of those products, to then be considered and mitigated properly prior to product launch. To support the strong market risk identification process, the Company has a risk management policy of products and activities, which regulates the submission process, review, and approval of the new products and activities of the Company.

Internally, the Company uses the sensitivity analysis, which is the change in portfolio value due to the movement of one unit of independent market variables, such as DV01 and DV01 basis for portfolio instrument related to interest rate, net open position for open position in foreign exchange, and Vega for the portfolio option. In addition to the sensitivity analysis, the Company also uses Value at Risk (VaR) calculation in the measurement of market risk.

Portfolio covered by the internal model of Value at Risk (VaR) includes instruments securities, foreign exchange, and derivatives. VaR calculation methodology used historical simulation, which are reviewed on a regular basis using historical data from market factors in a given period of time and does not require a model and assumptions. Valuation methods in measuring the fair value of an instrument is completed through prices available in the market (mark to market) or in an illiquid market conditions using theoretical price calculation (mark to model).

The Company used VaR calculation to see the internal market risk daily and VaR it is measured based on a confidence level of 99.7% (ninety-nine point seven percent) or with other confidence level if necessary.

Risk calculation for the purposes of the market risk Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is using Standard Method, which includes the calculation of interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

Market risk that must be taken into account in the capital charges for standard approach is:

1. The position of financial instruments in the trading book that is exposed to interest rate risk.
2. Foreign exchange positions in the trading book and banking book that are exposed to exchange rate risk.
3. Option position with interest rate as an underlying and/or foreign currency in trading book.

Market risk monitoring process is carried out in several stages, namely the front end control and limit setting. On the front end control, the dealer acts as the primary monitor of any market risk arising from trading activities as well as the Company's assets and liabilities management. The dealers must maintain open position of trading throughout the day by observing the limit set by the Management.

Market Risk Management Unit monitors any exceed on the trading limit daily. Limit setting serves to limit the concentration of risk exposure in a certain position, type of risk, type of instrument and/or certain market. This limit setting refers to the risk tolerance of the Company taking into account the target profit from trading activities.

The strategy adopted by the Company in the market risk control process is conservative, including through hedging, squaring position, back-to-back and other means aimed at off-setting a transaction/position that has market risk exposures, that can also be used for risk transfer process. The Company only conduct transactions in accordance with its risk appetite and the business strategy.

The Company also restrict or prohibit certain types of transactions or instruments to be traded by the business unit, as well as reducing the risk by providing a maximum limit of transaction or portfolio in accordance with the Company's risk appetite. However, the Company may also accept the risk if the risk exposure is within the limit of the risk appetite and the profits far outweigh the risks.

The Company made the measurement of interest risk in the banking book arising from the differences in interest rates and cash flows (repricing risk), changes in interest rate linkage of some yield curve at a different position that affect the Bank's activities (basis risk), changes in interest rate linkage with maturities (yield curve risk), and interest rate related to option embedded in the banking book products (option risk).

The Company measures the interest rate risk exposures from both revenue and economic perspective under the range of possibilities of potential interest rate scenarios, including stress condition. Measurement approach that can be used to perform an analysis of interest rate risk exposure, namely: repricing gap analysis, PVBP, static simulation Economic Value of Equity (EVE).

The scenario used in the static simulation Economic Value of Equity (EVE) is a parallel interest rate shift 400 basis points up/down. Scenario where there is an increase of 400 basis points has the potential for worst impacts on capital, so that the capital adequacy calculation takes into account the aspect of the interest rate risk using the scenario approach.

Backtesting

Market Risk Management (MRM) unit is a unit assigned to conduct backtesting to assess the accuracy of the VaR model on a regular basis by comparing the measurement results of VaR with its return.

Backtesting is done by comparing the calculation of VaR and actual losses historically using the Verification Based on Failure Test Model, which is to calculate the number of observations in which the value of the loss exceeds the VaR calculation for portfolio that is being observed during the observation period. This model is more historical and non parametric by counting the number of observations in which the value of the loss exceeds the VaR calculation for portfolio that is being observed during the observation period. If the backtesting implementation discover excess above the acceptable error rate, it is possible that the VaR model is inaccurate.

Backtesting is reported periodically to the RMC accompanied by an analysis of the causes of deviations (e.g. inadequate integrity model, inaccurate model, low data quality of intraday profit/loss, market conditions are moving in the direction that is not anticipated by the model) and the action plan on the backtesting results.

4. Comprehensive Internal Control System

Periodically, the review process of policies and procedures is carried out. The assessment of the policies and its implementation is performed by an independent party, namely the Internal Audit Unit (SKAI) and then submitted to the management and the Audit Committee to be followed up. Information related to market risk exposure is consolidated and reported by the unit in charge of finance and accounting.

Internal Audit conducted review of market risk management periodically at least once a year through internal audit process. The reviews covers the activities undertaken by the Market Risk Control Unit and operational unit related to market risk management. The review include:

- The adequacy of the documentation of the market risk management (including internal model).
- The approval process of significant changes in the market risk management.
- The integrity of market risk management information system.
- Organization unit that control market risk such as implementation of roles and responsibilities, independence, and adequacy of human resources.
- The integration of market risk measurement into the daily risk management process.
- Coverage of products or financial instruments that are exposed to the risk market using internal model.
- Verification of the consistency, timeliness, independence, and reliability of data sources used in the internal model.
- Accuracy and completeness of the data for risk measurement.
- Internal approval process for the use of model/assessment technique (valuation).
- Accuracy of valuation result.
- Accuracy and appropriateness of volatility and correlation assumptions.
- Verification of internal validation process and backtesting process.

Internal Audit shall document all of the review report performed by them. In addition, in accordance with the applicable regulators regarding the implementation of internal audit function in Commercial Banks, Internal Audit is obligated to submit the reports on the implementation of internal audit function.

5. Quantitative Disclosure of Market Risk

Table 7.1 **Disclosur of Market Risk by Using Standard Methods**

No.	Risk Type	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)			
		Bank		Consolidation	
		Capital Charges	RWA	Capital Charges	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Interest Rate Risk		905,039		905,039
	a. Specific Risk	11,125	139,062	11,125	139,062
	b. General Risk	61,278	765,976	61,278	765,976
2	Exchange rate Risk	48,762	609,527	48,762	609,527
3	Equity Risk	-	-	-	-
4	Commodity Risk	-	-	-	-
5	Option Risk	781	9,759	781	9,759
	Total	121,946	1,524,324	121,946	1,524,324

No.	Jenis Risiko	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)			
		Bank		Konsolidasi	
		Capital Charges	RWA	Capital Charges	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Interest Rate Risk				
	a. Specific Risk	13,041	163,013	13,041	163,013
	b. General Risk	66,074	825,927,59	66,074	825,928
2	Exchange rate Risk	18,103	226,292,25	18,103	226,292
3	Equity Risk	-	-	-	-
4	Commodity Risk	-	-	-	-
5	Option Risk	4,915	61,433,50	4,915	61,433
	Total	102,133	1,276,666	102,133	1,276,666

Table 7.2.a **Disclosure of Market Risk by Using Internal Models (VaR) - Bank only**

NIL

Table 7.2.b **Disclosure of Market Risk by Using Internal Models (VaR) - Bank Consolidated with Subsidiaries**

NIL

C. Risiko Operasional

C. Operational Risk

Operational risk is caused by the failure, malfunction or inadequacy of internal processes, human and system error or external factors affecting the Company's operations. Operational risk may directly or indirectly result in both financial and non-financial loss and hamper the Company in achieving profit and growth. Operational risk cannot be eliminated completely but can be mitigated properly, so that the losses can be covered by an adequate capital reserve in accordance with the Company's risk appetite.

1. Active Oversight of Board of Commissioners and Directors

The Company proactively takes various efforts to mitigate operational risks through anticipatory and preventive measures against potential operational risks in line with the Company's business growth. One of the measures to be taken is improving policies and procedures, socialization, training and campaigns to foster a risk-aware-culture and prevention of fraud (Operational Risk and Fraud Awareness) intensively and extensively to all employees and work units through various media. The Company also engages all elements within the organization related to risk management in line with the concept of Three Lines of Defense involving business units and supporting units as the risk taking unit, risk management unit and compliance unit as an oversight function, and Internal Audit as an independent assurance provider, where each function is independent from other functions. All employees are required to participate in managing operational risks and maintain effective controls to ensure that the Company has a strong defense mechanism against factors that could potentially harm the Company.

The Company includes operational risk management mechanisms in Operational Risk Management Framework, periodically being reviewed and updated in line with updated events, the Company's business strategy and growth. Operational Risk Management Framework assists the integrating process of risk factors in order to provide uniformity of

understanding among business and support units to achieve effective and efficient operational risk management and to raise awareness of operational risk at all levels of the organization.

The unit that independently carries out the management of operational risk management is the Sub-Directorate of Operational Risk Management. This unit is tasked to determine standards and policies for managing operational risk, and is also related to and coordinated with all business units / unit support and other independent units to ensure that the mitigation needed is adequate and sufficient to prevent potential operational risks. Sub Directorate of Operational Risk Management is also responsible to analyze and deliver report of Loss Event Management (LEM), Key Risk Indicator (KRI), Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA), periodic reports related to IT usage and risk profile recommendations to management.

The Board of Commissioners and the Directors conduct active supervision on Operational Risk Management, through evaluations of the Risk Committee at the level of Directors and Board of Commissioners. At the level of the Directors, the Operational Risk Committee (ORC), which is a sub-committee of RMC and chaired by the Operations & IT Director, define the level of risk to be taken (risk appetite) and risk tolerance as well as the policies and strategies in operational risk management implementation. While at the level of the Board of Commissioners, active supervision is conducted by the Risk Monitoring Committee (KIPER). In addition, related to operational risk management, there is a Business Development Committee (BDC) which is a committee at the level of Directors responsible to approve any of the Company's products or activities (new, adapted or elaboration versions) before being launched, or prior approval by Bank Indonesia through a report of New Products and Activities Publishing Plans and report of New Product and Activities Implementation to Bank Indonesia.

2. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures and Limits Settings

The Company has had policy was applied bank-wide to operational risk management, namely: the Operational Risk Management Framework Policy, Operational Risk Reserve Policy, Anti Fraud Policy, IT Policy and Business Continuity Management Policy, and Operational Policy (Minimum Control Standard). Those policies and procedures regulate approval mechanisms to evaluate every aspect of operational risk including those for new products and activities. In addition, the Company also has operating procedures that regulate the flow of operational activities that must be executed by each unit, duties and responsibilities, authority limits and boundaries, hierarchy lines of reporting and escalation, makers, checkers and approvals, and so on.

Those policies and procedures are reviewed and updated periodically to establish and strengthen risk culture and risk awareness at every level of the organization and to ensure the implementation of these policies through direct monitoring in field, to socialize a new policy and reminder on existing policies and to provide training and courses of Operational Risk and Fraud Awareness continuously up to executive level, so that the risk can be mitigated properly.

3. Adequacy of the process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Risks, And Risk Management Information System

The Company has developed an infrastructure that supports the implementation of risk management as a whole in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations and best practices in the industry. Infrastructure developments, from preventive to forward-looking, were constructed to ensure control adequacy fits the conditions encountered. Operational risk management systems and tools that support to produce a system of identification, assessment and operational risk control are as follows:

- Loss Event Management (LEM)
This system is intended to obtain an indication or description used to anticipate the reoccurrence of the same events in the future through analysis of data and information of operational loss consolidated into a Loss Event Data Base.
- Key Risk Indicator (KRI)
This system is intended to make an assessment on potential operational risks that may occur in the future (forward looking), including analysis of operational risk trend.
- Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA)
This system is intended to measure the effectiveness of internal controls against any operational activity.
- Business Continuity Management (BCM)
This system is to ensure that the Company has the ability to anticipate potential disturbances, to maintain and run business continuity in the event of disaster and recovery efforts following the disaster. In this regard, the Company has conducted a series of tests/exams on the Business Contingency Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan. Beside those operational risk management systems and tools, the Company allocates operational risk reserves and conduct assessment of the operational risk burden on the Company's capital in accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation and Basel II, to anticipate potential operational losses and to able to absorb potential risk.

The implementation of the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of operational risk is supported by adequate infrastructure and human resources corresponding to the scope and complexity of the Company's business environment. To support the implementation of the Three Lines of Defense principle, the Company has appointed a Senior Manager-level functionary in every Sub Directorate and Group/area as Designated Compliance & Operational Risk Officer (DCORO) in order to increase awareness of the risks and accountability in managing operational risk.

In the efforts to manage risk, new products and activities in the Company are comprehensively assessed in line with the precautionary principle to take into account of the advantages and risks before being launched to customers. A review of new products and activities risks is performed including an analysis of eight (8) types of risks faced by the Company and customers by adjusting to the level of the Company's risk tolerance in absorbing risks. In the review process, the Company takes human resources, infrastructure and management information systems into account. This risk analysis of new products and activities is conducted by Risk Management Unit (SKMR) along with other relevant units attached in reviewer team. Furthermore, the result risk review and operational readiness is submitted to the Business Development Committee (BDC) to be appealed for suggestion and approval.

In addition, the Company has continuously performed socialization to all units within the Company through workshops, training, sharing sessions, the Company's internal magazine articles and email blasts to improve Operational Risk Awareness and Operational Risk Culture. Through the implementation of operational risk management in a comprehensive and integrated way, each employee is responsible to minimize the risks in operating the Company's day-to-day activities, by applying the build-in control mechanism and ensuring compliance with policies and procedures that apply to each activity. The Company also actively and consistently applies the precautionary principle in every business activity and the Company has implemented a policy of sanctions against employees who commit a violation or are involved in an event that leads to an operating loss.

In order to improve control, the Company has carried out a review and development of systems/technologies for instance; currently the Company has made changes in verification of debit card transactions from signature-based into PIN-based. Implementation of these changes will be accomplished gradually. The Company has also strongly and consistently applied a policy of sanctions for fraud and negligence that damage the Company.

The Company realizes that operational risk can result in losses that could cause the Company's operational activity disrupted even stalled, therefore, to anticipate risks, including potential loss to not interfere with the Company's financial cash flow, it is necessary to reserve funds for operational risk where such reserve amount should be sufficient, optimum and efficient.

This is in accordance with PBI. No. 5/8/PBI/2003, where the Company's management should properly organize operational risk, includes establishing adequate reserves for operational risk. Operational risk reserves cover losses of operational risk including fines due to aspects of compliance, and cost of undertaking legal cases.

Finance unit responsible for the establishment, administration and utilization of operational risk reserves based on parameters specified in Operational Risk Reserve policy, which includes loss reserves for operational risk. While the amount of legal risk reserve is calculated based on the estimated cost of handling existing legal cases handled by the Legal & Litigation unit.

The reserve adequacy for operational risk is reviewed periodically at least once a year. Should the current reserves amount considers as insufficient, the Finance unit can make adjustments or additions to reserves. Approval for reserves allocation is based on the Company's authority (Delegation of Authority) with a copy to Risk Management Director.

Management Information Systems

Related to the Company's efforts in managing operational risk, the Company utilizes a reliable information system, and continues to develop it to meet the needs of managing operational risk management accurately with information technology. The systems and technology are adjusted to the Company's nature, transaction volume and requirements. The information system also supports operational risk management process that includes the process of risk identification, assessment, monitoring and control as well as the process of decision making by management. Therefore, the Company develops Operational Risk Management System (ORMS) to implement a comprehensive and integrated methodology and to cover all risk criteria. Development is being made for mitigations, adequacy and aptness of control towards current condition and forward looking initiatives in observing the possibility of future events are conducted continuously.

The Company ensures that the communication system enables information to flow effectively, including information on the policies and procedures of operational risk management, operational loss exposures, and operational performance.

Directors and management allocate optimum financial and human resources to support the operation, development and maintenance of the system. In utilizing information technology, the Company's management performs rigorous, comprehensive, prudent and accurate analysis process to identify and quantify risk and ensure that risk control is implemented to manage risk exposure.

For information technology development and implementation, the Company uses control measures to produce proper systems and data quality that is well maintained in terms of security and confidentiality.

4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems

Internal control system in the implementation of operational risk management include:

- Suitability of internal control system with the type and level of risk that is inherent in Company's business activities.
- Determination of the authority and accountability to monitor compliance, procedures and limits.
- Determination of reporting lines and clear segregation of duties between business/supporting units and the unit that carries out control functions.
- Organization structure that clearly describes the Company's business.
- Sufficiency of procedures to ensure Company compliance with prevailing rules and regulation.
- An effective, independent and objective review on procedures of the Company's operation assessment.
- Periodic verification and continuous review on overcoming weaknesses by the Company in improving deviations.

The segregation of duties and responsibilities is undertaken in order to avoid any conflict of interest in the implementation of an effective system of internal control. Everything that could potentially lead to a conflict of interest must be identified, minimized and monitored independently.

The Company undertakes mitigation efforts to minimize risk and improve the internal control function, and also develop and review policies and procedures. The existing Quality Assurance units and Internal Audit periodically conduct audits and evaluate the adequacy of policies and procedures and implementation, monitoring and ensuring that any findings in the field will be handled by the related units to mitigate the risks.

5. Operational Risk Quantitative Disclosures

Table 8.1.a **Operational Risk Quantitative Disclosures - Bank only**

No.	Applied Approach	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)		
		Gross Income (Last 3 years average) ⁴⁾	Capital Charges	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)	9,968,157	1,495,224	18,690,295
Total		9,968,157	1,495,224	18,690,295

No.	Applied Approach	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)		
		Gross Income (Last 3 years average) ⁴⁾	Capital Charges	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)	11,347,139	1,702,071	21,275,886
Total		11,347,139	1,702,071	21,275,886

Table 8.1.b **Operational Risk Quantitative Disclosures - Bank Consolidated with Subsidiaries**

No.	Applied Approach	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)		
		Gross Income (Last 3 years average) ⁴⁾	Capital Charges	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)	10,402,874	1,560,431	19,505,389
Total		10,402,874	1,560,431	19,505,389

No.	Applied Approach	Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)		
		Gross Income (Last 3 years average) ⁴⁾	Capital Charges	RWA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)	11,941,892	1,791,284	22,391,048
Total		11,941,892	1,791,283,86	22,391,048,19

⁴⁾ For Bank that used Basic Indicator Approach in calculating Operational Risk

D. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is due to the inability of the Company to meet its maturing liability from cash flow funding sources and/or from high quality liquid assets that can be pledged, without disturbing activities and financial condition.

The Company must maintain sufficient liquidity at all times so that the cash flow position and/or liquid assets are available to meet financial obligations and regulations both in normal business conditions and crisis conditions, as well as maintaining the ability to fund increasing assets or perform a new transactions if desired.

The Company sets a tolerance limit or risk limits for liquidity risk. The tolerance is taken into account of Company's business strategy, market conditions, financial condition and funding capacity.

1. Active Oversight of Board of Commissioners and Directors

The Board of Commissioners and Directors are actively monitoring in the respect of Company's liquidity risk policy. The Board of Commissioners takes responsibility in maintaining effective liquidity risk management and in evaluating the implementation of liquidity risk management by the Directors, in order to correspond to Company policies and strategies and provide notification of liquidity risk management policies and other important policies/procedures related to liquidity risk. At the level of Board of Commissioners, liquidity risk management reporting is periodically submitted to the Risk Monitoring Committee (KIPER).

The Directors delegates tasks to ALCO, which consists of Directors and executive officers to organize liquidity risk conforming to acceptable risk limits. The risk limits are determined through setting appropriate risk tolerance based on internal regulation. Any limit is then translated into policies and procedures of liquidity risk

management to ensure that current or future funding needs can be fulfilled both in normal and crisis conditions. In addition, ALCO is also responsible for the approval of the Company's liquidity risk management policy and for risk tolerance and other important policies dealing with liquidity risk that regulates or affects the Company's risk profile. A liquidity risk profile is reported to ALCO, senior management and regulators periodically and ad-hoc if necessary. ALCO can give recommendation and make decisions to ensure that liquidity risk has been organized well under both normal and crisis conditions.

The Directors ensures that the liquidity risk management structure shows lines of authority and responsibility at any management level with ongoing awareness of Company's performance and overall liquidity risk profile. Liquidity risk management is organized by a unit in charge of ALM and Enterprise Risk Management (AERM) and then reported to ALCO.

2. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures and Limits Setting

The Company has adequate policies and procedures in the management of liquidity risk. The policy was prepared by the Risk Management Unit along with related units, such as for Liquidity Risk Management, Liquidity Risk Reporting and Escalation Procedures, Liquidity Funding Contingency Plan, Liquidity Risk Reporting and Normal Business Condition Assumptions and Cash Flow Behavioral Model Liquidity Risk Reporting. These policies and procedures are the Company's guideline in managing liquidity risk.

The Company determines limits parameters for liquidity risk in accordance with the risk appetite based on liquidity gap analysis at normal and depressed conditions, and through analysis of liquidity ratios.

Review of policy and procedural adequacy is also carried out periodically. Assessments of policy and implementation adequacy are performed by an independent party i.e. Internal Audit Unit (Internal Audit) and the results of that review will be delivered to management and Audit Committee to be followed up.

In line with the policy of liquidity risk, a three-level policy is designed to facilitate effective implementation of liquidity risk management by distinguishing different types of policies, risk limits or Management Action Trigger ("MAT"), and technical procedures or guidelines for liquidity risk management.

3. Adequacy of the process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Risks, And Risk Management Information System

Since 2012, the Company has successfully implemented an infrastructure that can perform liquidity gap calculations with detailed data sources and cover all balance sheet and off balance sheet positions.

Identification processes and measurement of liquidity risk are conducted through the following methods:

Liquidity Gap Analysis at Normal and Crisis Business Situation

Liquidity risk is monitored and managed primarily on the basis of cash flow projection (liquidity gap) as a measure of the main liquidity risk. The Company must measure and project cash flows arising from maturing profile or asset behavior of assets, liabilities, off balance sheet and derivatives through gap periods at normal and depressed conditions on a regular basis.

The Company established a Management Action Trigger (MAT) to control the size of the position of net cumulative cash flow mismatch (using behavioral cash flow) and is implemented over the gap liquidity (risk limits), as a preventive measure to control the risks arising from inappropriate daily cash flows.

In determining liquidity MAT, the Company considers several factors, namely the historical mismatch position and MAT limit/usage, funding capacity, diversification of funds, market conditions and liquidity stress analysis.

Compliance with liquidity MAT and the last condition must be reported to ALCO, at least on a monthly basis. When liquidity MAT is exceeded, the Company makes necessary corrective action with the approval of senior management as stipulated in the escalation procedure and liquidity risk reporting. All MAT excesses defined and corrective actions have been properly documented.

The MAT has been reviewed at least once a year to ensure the suitability and compatibility with the Company's risk appetite, funding capacity, changes in market conditions and business strategy from time to time.

Liquidity Ratios

Liquidity ratios are an integral part of the liquidity risk management tool that serves as an additional measuring tool beside mismatch cash flow /liquidity gap position. Liquidity ratios monitored include: Loan to deposit ratio (LDR), ratio of funding concentration, ratio of liquid assets adequacy and ratios of Basel III liquidity consisting of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR).

Statutory Reserves (GWM) of Bank Indonesia

The Company has fulfilled its obligations of major reserves in accordance with BI to maintain a certain amount of deposits at BI based on the percentage of bank third-party deposits as a requirement of bank minimum reserve.

The Company also has complied with requirements of secondary reserves by maintaining liquid assets appropriate for regulatory provisions.

Monitoring and Reporting

The Company has an Early Warning System (EWS) that is a system that informs management in the event of deterioration in a situation which could jeopardize the Company's liquidity position. EWS is an analytic methodology that is used to detect a liquidity problem, to evaluate the Company's financing needs, and during a liquidity crisis. Basically, the EWS delivers indicators on a daily basis, such as the movement of macro indicators, indicators of banking and financial systems, the Company's internal indicators and indicators that are reported based on events that may provide a signal of financial strength and Company condition. These indicators were selected based on their impact on the financial system by using empirical studies.

The purpose of the EWS is to assist management in determining preventive measures so that the Company's liquidity is maintained at an expected level, considering that the liquidity cannot be built in a short time. In addition, the EWS also prevents the Company from falling into a poor liquidity situation that could affect the Company's access to available funding resources, and assists management in determining improvement strategies to maximize the asset liquidity and liability stability.

In terms of liquidity risk reporting, the Company must ensure that there is an adequate management information system to meet various reporting requirements.

Liquidity Risk Reporting

The Company arranges a daily report on liquidity gap by using contractual cash flows and cash flow of behavioral on the balance, an observation of daily liquidity ratios, and a monitoring of the Early Warning System (EWS) on a daily basis. ALM and Enterprise Risk Management (AERM) must inform any significant trend in these ratios to senior management.

In addition, the liquidity gap report, MAT, limit exceeding and ratification (if any) reports are reported to ALCO on a monthly basis.

ALM and Enterprise Risk Management (AERM) Units along with the Directorate of Finance and business units, provide input about these ratios if necessary.

Risk Control

Liquidity Risk Tolerance

The Company establishes liquidity risk tolerance that is appropriate and reflects the level of the Company's liquidity risk that is acceptable by management. The level of risk tolerance should also be used as a control on liquidity risk exposure and its fragility, and liquidity risk tolerance must be approved by ALCO and notified to Directors.

The escalation process on exceeding a liquidity risk tolerance is adjusted to that tolerance levels, and the escalation phases for each tolerance level is different.

Liquidity risk tolerance is expressed quantitatively in Company system limits, referred to as: Limit, Management Action Trigger (MAT) and Alerts.

Limit: Limit determined by Bank Indonesia or best practices in the industry.

Management Action Trigger (MAT): Serves as a hard trigger, in order to encourage and ensure that the risk profile does not exceed the maximum amount accepted by the Bank. In the event of exceeding a MAT, corrective action must be taken to restore the position.

Alert: Serves as a soft trigger to remind management that the risk profile is high.

Statutory Reserves (GWM) and liquid assets

Statutory Reserves (GWM) is a regulation requiring the Company to maintain a certain amount of deposits at BI based on the percentage of the Bank's third -party deposits as the minimum reserve requirements of the Bank. Deposits required in GWM should not be less than the limits that have been determined and the Bank complied with the regulation during 2013.

Buffer or liquid assets surplus must be higher than the minimum regulatory requirements; this is to avoid a situation where the amount of the reserve falls below the minimum regulatory requirements. The buffer is determined by ALCO, in consultation with the Treasury, ALM Finance and ALM & Enterprise Risk Management (AERM).

Contingency Funding Plan

Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is one component of Bank Liquidity Risk Management

Policy and is a compilation of policies, procedures and action plans considered as a procedural and operational guide. It intends to avoid, minimize or categorize a potential or real liquidity crisis. CFP policy is reviewed on an annual basis.

In the event of a crisis, the Company must enable CFP procedures and become self-sufficient during this period. The Company has tested the CFP to ensure that the established procedures can be executed in a real crisis situation. As one form of liquidity risk processing, the Company has established a Funding Crisis Management Team (FCMT).

FCMT members and Treasury Director have primary responsibility in managing liquidity in a crisis situation.

4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems

The Company periodically updates the liquidity risk management policies and limits. The limits are updated to accommodate changes in liquidity conditions in the financial markets.

In a crisis, an emergency funding plan has been established as a guide. In addition, the Company also keeps sufficient liquid assets.

5. Liquidity Risk Quantitative Disclosures

Table 9.1.a. Maturity Profile Disclosure of Rupiah - Bank only

No	Account			Balance		
					< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
I	BALANCE SHEET					
	A. Assets					
	1.	Cash		4,372,129	4,372,129	
	2.	Placement with Bank Indonesia		12,278,710	12,278,710	
	3.	Placement with Other Bank		144,409	144,409	
	4.	Marketable Securities		19,277,461	745,527	
	5.	Loans		124,314,095	7,073,654	
	6.	Other Assets		3,472,521	1,975,619	
	7.	Others		7,998,155	-	
	Total Assets			171,857,480	26,590,048	
	B. Third Party Fund					
	1.	Deposits of non bank customers		123,198,949	70,932,553	
	2.	Due to Bank Indonesia		-	-	
	3.	Due to Other Bank		704,407	430,601	
	4.	Marketable securities issued		4,930,314	-	
	5.	Borrowings		17,958	15,604	
	6.	Other liabilities		8,476,521	2,466,306	
	7.	Others		-	-	
	Total Liabilities			137,328,148	73,845,063	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities			34,529,332	(47,255,015)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT					
	A. Administrative Account Receivable					
	1.	Commitment		-	-	
	2.	Contingency		924,892	924,892	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif			924,892	924,892	
	B. Administrative Account Payable					
	1.	Commitment		44,405,493	26,009,016	
	2.	Contingency		2,668,862	529,559	
	Contingency			47,074,355	26,538,574	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable			(46,149,463)	(25,613,682)	
	Difference [(IA - IB)+(IIA-IIB)]			(11,620,131)	(72,868,697)	
	Cumulative Difference				(72,868,697)	

⁵⁾ Following the applicable rules

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)				
Maturity ⁵⁾				
	> 1 month to 3 months	> 3 months to 6 months	> 6 months to 12 months	> 12 months
5)	(7)	(8)		
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	2,235,032	1,156,966	1,263,842	13,876,094
	4,718,625	6,226,605	5,836,989	100,458,222
	305,503	162,862	205,128	823,409
	-	-	-	7,998,155
	7,259,160	7,546,433	7,305,959	123,155,880
	26,184,834	14,299,933	4,936,211	6,845,418
	-	-	-	-
	203,212	28,915	35,091	6,588
	-	-	-	4,930,314
	-	-	-	2,354
	416,464	232,847	75,631	5,285,273
	-	-	-	-
	26,804,510	14,561,695	5,046,933	17,069,947
	(19,545,350)	(7,015,262)	2,259,026	106,085,933
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	3,250,236	2,408,586	3,681,542	9,056,114
	543,366	367,625	1,031,797	196,515
	3,793,603	2,776,211	4,713,339	9,252,629
	(3,793,603)	(2,776,211)	(4,713,339)	(9,252,629)
	(23,338,953)	(9,791,473)	(2,454,312)	96,833,304
	(96,207,650)	(105,999,123)	(108,453,436)	(11,620,131)

No.	Account	Balance		
			< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
I	BALANCE SHEET			
	A. Assets			
	1. Cash	3,813,883	3,813,883	
	2. Placement with Bank Indonesia	12,453,742	12,453,742	
	3. Placement with Other Bank	142,235	142,235	
	4. Marketable Securities	21,189,889	530,326	
	5. Loans	136,668,188	9,920,509	
	6. Other Assets	3,757,008	2,375,359	
	7. Others	6,869,916		
	Total Assets	184,894,861	29,236,054	
	B. Third Party Fund			
	1. Deposits of non bank customers	133,159,056	104,523,791	
	2. Due to Bank Indonesia	-	-	
	3. Due to Other Bank	859,718	766,848	
	4. Marketable securities issued	4,756,231	-	
	5. Borrowings	910	-	
	6. Other liabilities	7,629,296	2,593,123	
	7. Others	-	-	
	Total Liabilities	146,405,211	107,883,762	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities	38,489,650	(78,647,708)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT			
	A. Administrative Account Receivable			
	1. Commitment	-	-	
	2. Contingency	591,080	591,080	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif	591,080	591,080	
	B. Administrative Account Payable			
	1. Commitment	38,983,991	12,836,640	
	2. Contingency	2,930,592	523,988	
	Contingency	41,914,583	13,360,628	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable	(41,323,503)	(12,769,548)	
	Difference [(IA - IB)+(IIA-IIB)]	(2,833,853)	(91,417,256)	
	Cumulative Difference		(91,417,256)	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)				
Maturity ⁵⁾				
	> 1 month to 3 months	> 3 months to 6 months	> 6 months to 12 months	> 12 months
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	1,682,119	3,291,175	2,232,138	13,454,131
	5,653,892	6,583,353	6,331,320	108,179,114
	304,871	355,873	13,459	707,446
				6,869,916
	7,640,882	10,230,401	8,576,917	129,210,607
	15,957,217	5,255,374	4,268,357	3,154,317
	-	-	-	-
	1,190	20,684	41,139	29,857
	-	-	-	4,756,231
	-	-	758	152
	311,211	885,038	1,143	3,838,781
	-	-	-	-
	16,269,618	6,161,096	4,311,397	11,779,338
	(8,628,736)	4,069,305	4,265,520	117,431,269
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	4,909,531	3,238,597	5,303,828	12,695,395
	537,391	665,168	919,254	284,791
	5,446,922	3,903,765	6,223,082	12,980,186
	(5,446,922)	(3,903,765)	(6,223,082)	(12,980,186)
	(14,075,658)	165,540	(1,957,562)	104,451,083
	(105,492,914)	(105,327,374)	(107,284,936)	(2,833,853)

Table 9.1.b. **Maturity Profile Disclosure of Rupiah - Bank Consolidated with Subsidiaries**

No	Account			Balance		
					< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
I	BALANCE SHEET					
	A. Assets					
	1.	Cash		4,392,247	4,392,247	
	2.	Placement with Bank Indonesia		12,278,710	12,278,710	
	3.	Placement with Other Bank		275,387	275,387	
	4.	Marketable Securities		19,277,461	745,527	
	5.	Loans		131,312,403	7,259,813	
	6.	Other Assets		3,472,296	1,975,394	
	7.	Others		8,575,826	-	
	Total Assets			179,584,331	26,927,078	
	B. Third Party Fund					
	1.	Deposits of non bank customers		123,056,145	70,789,749	
	2.	Due to Bank Indonesia		-		
	3.	Due to Other Bank		704,407	430,601	
	4.	Marketable securities issued		5,976,470		
	5.	Borrowings		5,392,618	19,771	
	6.	Other liabilities		8,498,646	3,337,599	
	7.	Others		-	-	
	Total Liabilities			143,628,285	74,577,720	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities			35,956,045	(47,650,642)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT					
	A. Administrative Account Receivable					
	1.	Commitment		-	-	
	2.	Contingency		924,892	924,892	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif			924,892	924,892	
	B. Administrative Account Payable					
	1.	Commitment		44,405,493	26,009,016	
	2.	Contingency		2,668,862	529,559	
	Contingency			47,074,355	26,538,574	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable			(46,149,463)	(25,613,682)	
	Difference [(IA - IB)+(IIA-IIB)]			(10,193,418)	(73,264,324)	
	Cumulative Difference				(73,264,324)	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)				
Maturity ⁵⁾				
	> 1 month to 3 months	> 3 months to 6 months	> 6 months to 12 months	> 12 months
5)	(7)	(8)		
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	2,235,032	1,156,966	1,263,842	13,876,094
	5,316,767	8,028,130	5,836,989	104,870,705
	305,503	162,862	205,128	823,409
	-	-	-	8,575,826
	7,857,302	9,347,958	7,305,959	128,146,034
	26,184,834	14,299,933	4,936,211	6,845,418
	203,212	28,915	35,091	6,588
				5,976,470
	75,955	-	865,220	4,431,672
	416,464	232,847	75,631	4,436,104
	-	-	-	-
	26,880,465	14,561,695	5,912,153	21,696,252
	(19,023,164)	(5,213,737)	1,393,806	106,449,782
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	3,250,236	2,408,586	3,681,542	9,056,114
	543,366	367,625	1,031,797	196,515
	3,793,603	2,776,211	4,713,339	9,252,629
	(3,793,603)	(2,776,211)	(4,713,339)	(9,252,629)
	(22,816,766)	(7,989,948)	(3,319,533)	97,197,153
	(96,081,090)	(104,071,038)	(107,390,571)	(10,193,418)

No.	Account	Balance		
			< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
I	BALANCE SHEET			
	A. Assets			
	1. Cash	3,822,781	3,822,781	
	2. Placement with Bank Indonesia	12,453,742	12,453,742	
	3. Placement with Other Bank	182,301	182,301	
	4. Marketable Securities	21,189,889	530,326	
	5. Loans	143,360,364	8,261,629	
	6. Other Assets	3,767,794	2,386,145	
	7. Others	6,760,819		
	Total Assets	191,537,690	27,636,924	
	B. Third Party Fund			
	1. Deposits of non bank customers	132,847,593	104,212,328	
	2. Due to Bank Indonesia	-		
	3. Due to Other Bank	859,718	766,848	
	4. Marketable securities issued	5,803,195		
	5. Borrowings	4,733,107	6,250	
	6. Other liabilities	8,189,754	2,837,241	
	7. Others	-	-	
	Total Liabilities	152,433,367	107,822,667	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities	39,104,323	(80,185,743)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT			
	A. Administrative Account Receivable			
	1. Commitment	-	-	
	2. Contingency	591,080	591,080	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif	591,080	591,080	
	B. Administrative Account Payable			
	1. Commitment	38,983,991	12,836,640	
	2. Contingency	2,930,592	523,988	
	Contingency	41,914,583	13,360,628	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable	(41,323,503)	(12,769,548)	
	Difference [(IA - IB)+(IIA-IIB)]	(2,219,180)	(92,955,291)	
	Cumulative Difference		(92,955,291)	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)				
Maturity ⁵⁾				
	> 1 month to 3 months	> 3 months to 6 months	> 6 months to 12 months	> 12 months
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	1,682,119	3,291,175	2,232,138	13,454,131
	6,318,057	8,850,202	6,331,320	113,599,156
	304,871	355,873	13,459	707,446
				6,760,819
	8,305,047	12,497,250	8,576,917	134,521,552
	15,957,217	5,255,374	4,268,357	3,154,317
	1,190	20,684	41,139	29,857
				5,803,195
	38,062	216,500	450,763	4,021,532
	311,211	1,171,760	1,156	3,868,386
	-	-	-	-
	16,307,680	6,664,318	4,761,415	16,877,287
	(8,002,633)	5,832,932	3,815,502	117,644,265
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	4,909,531	3,238,597	5,303,828	12,695,395
	537,391	665,168	919,254	284,791
	5,446,922	3,903,765	6,223,082	12,980,186
	(5,446,922)	(3,903,765)	(6,223,082)	(12,980,186)
	(13,449,555)	1,929,167	(2,407,580)	104,664,079
	(106,404,846)	(104,475,679)	(106,883,259)	(2,219,180)

Table 9.2.a. Maturity Profile Disclosure of Foreign Currency - Bank only

No	Account			Balance		
					< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
I	BALANCE SHEET					
	A. Assets					
	1.	Cash		507,412	507,412	
	2.	Placement with Bank Indonesia		9,568,990	9,568,990	
	3.	Placement with Other Bank		4,531,509	4,531,509	
	4.	Marketable Securities		800,168	26,901	
	5.	Loans		25,942,309	927,879	
	6.	Other Assets		4,978,645	426,112	
	7.	Others		-	-	
	Total Assets			46,329,033	15,988,803	
	B. Third Party Fund					
	1.	Deposits of non bank customers		40,681,218	22,138,944	
	2.	Due to Bank Indonesia		-	-	
	3.	Due to Other Bank		101,923	254	
	4.	Marketable securities issued		-	-	
	5.	Borrowings		3,198,753	508,866	
	6.	Other liabilities		4,850,951	450,759	
	7.	Others		-	-	
	Total Liabilities			48,832,844	23,098,823	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities			(2,503,811)	(7,110,020)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT					
	A. Administrative Account Receivable					
	1.	Commitment		-	-	
	2.	Contingency		729,283	729,283	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif			729,283	729,283	
	B. Administrative Account Payable					
	1.	Commitment		15,610,421	6,336,035	
	2.	Contingency		1,410,927	369,615	
	Contingency			17,021,348	6,705,650	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable			(16,292,065)	(5,976,367)	
	Difference [(IA - IB)+(IIA-IIB)]			(18,795,876)	(13,086,387)	
	Cumulative Difference				(13,086,387)	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)				
Maturity ⁵⁾				
	> 1 month to 3 months	> 3 months to 6 months	> 6 months to 12 months	> 12 months
5)	(7)	(8)		
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	328,575	-	-	444,692
	1,217,371	2,873,684	1,168,444	19,754,931
	2,250,175	963,349	1,211,162	127,847
	-	-	-	-
	3,796,121	3,837,033	2,379,606	20,327,470
	3,586,762	3,653,358	4,900,067	6,402,086
	-	-	-	-
	101,669	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	1,784,933	-	-	904,954
	2,618,634	1,720,304	29,030	32,223
	-	-	-	-
	8,091,998	5,373,662	4,929,097	7,339,263
	(4,295,878)	(1,536,630)	(2,549,491)	12,988,207
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	6,146,112	990,847	450,154	1,687,274
	400,878	198,964	378,502	62,968
	6,546,990	1,189,811	828,655	1,750,243
	(6,546,990)	(1,189,811)	(828,655)	(1,750,243)
	(10,842,867)	(2,726,440)	(3,378,146)	11,237,964
	(23,929,254)	(26,655,694)	(30,033,840)	(18,795,876)

No.	Account	Balance		
			< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
I	BALANCE SHEET			
	A. Assets			
	1. Cash	676,803	676,803	
	2. Placement with Bank Indonesia	3,620,283	3,620,283	
	3. Placement with Other Bank	4,870,790	4,870,790	
	4. Marketable Securities	1,159,556	68,822	
	5. Loans	33,296,466	4,747,876	
	6. Other Assets	4,636,737	969,504	
	7. Others	-	-	
	Total Assets	48,260,635	14,954,078	
	B. Third Party Fund			
	1. Deposits of non bank customers	41,875,641	28,028,561	
	2. Due to Bank Indonesia	-	-	
	3. Due to Other Bank	1,206,838	1,206,838	
	4. Marketable securities issued	-	-	
	5. Borrowings	4,081,745	-	
	6. Other liabilities	5,117,138	852,586	
	7. Others	-	-	
	Total Liabilities	52,281,362	30,087,985	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities	(4,020,727)	(15,133,907)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT			
	A. Administrative Account Receivable			
	1. Commitment	-	-	
	2. Contingency	1,272,416	1,272,416	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif	1,272,416	1,272,416	
	B. Administrative Account Payable			
	1. Commitment	18,732,176	10,646,227	
	2. Contingency	988,978	80,992	
	Contingency	19,721,154	10,727,219	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable	(18,448,738)	(9,454,803)	
	Difference [(IA - IB)+(IIA-IIB)]	(22,469,465)	(24,588,710)	
	Cumulative Difference		(24,588,710)	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)				
Maturity ⁵⁾				
	> 1 month to 3 months	> 3 months to 6 months	> 6 months to 12 months	> 12 months
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	21,017	99,062	-	970,655
	1,614,915	3,385,340	2,014,895	21,533,440
	2,164,470	1,309,343	28,243	165,177
	-	-	-	-
	3,800,402	4,793,745	2,043,138	22,669,272
	3,776,498	3,804,826	1,155,075	5,110,681
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	1,486,200	-	-	2,595,545
	2,168,663	1,571,506	112,010	412,373
	7,431,361	5,376,332	1,267,085	8,118,599
	(3,630,959)	(582,587)	776,053	14,550,673
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	3,242,893	1,610,813	835,309	2,396,934
	185,720	74,958	340,034	307,274
	3,428,613	1,685,771	1,175,343	2,704,208
	(3,428,613)	(1,685,771)	(1,175,343)	(2,704,208)
	(7,059,572)	(2,268,358)	(399,290)	11,846,465
	(31,648,282)	(33,916,640)	(34,315,930)	(22,469,465)

Table 9.2.b. Maturity Profile Disclosure of Foreign Currency - Bank Consolidated with Subsidiaries

No	Account			Balance		
					< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)
I	BALANCE SHEET					
	A. Assets					
	1.	Cash		507,412	507,412	
	2.	Placement with Bank Indonesia		9,568,990	9,568,990	
	3.	Placement with Other Bank		4,531,509	4,531,509	
	4.	Marketable Securities		800,168	26,901	
	5.	Loans		25,942,308	927,879	
	6.	Other Assets		4,978,645	426,112	
	7.	Others		-	-	
	Total Assets			46,329,032	15,988,803	
	B. Third Party Fund					
	1.	Deposits of non bank customers		40,681,218	22,138,944	
	2.	Due to Bank Indonesia		-	-	
	3.	Due to Other Bank		101,923	254	
	4.	Marketable securities issued		-	-	
	5.	Borrowings		3,198,753	508,866	
	6.	Other liabilities		5,369,544	969,352	
	7.	Others		-	-	
	Total Liabilities			49,351,437	23,617,416	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities			(3,022,405)	(7,628,613)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT					
	A. Administrative Account Receivable					
	1.	Commitment		-	-	
	2.	Contingency		729,283	729,283	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif			729,283	729,283,000	
	B. Administrative Account Payable					
	1.	Commitment		15,610,421	6,336,035	
	2.	Contingency		1,410,927	369,615	
	Contingency			17,021,348,12	6,705,650	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable			(16,292,065,12)	(5,976,367)	
	Difference [(IA - IB)+(IIA-IIB)]			(19,314,470,52)	(13,604,980)	
	Cumulative Difference				(13,604,980)	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2013 (Rp Million)				
Maturity ⁵⁾				
	> 1 month to 3 months	> 3 months to 6 months	> 6 months to 12 months	> 12 months
5)	(7)	(8)		
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	328,575	-	-	444,692
	1,217,371	2,873,684	1,168,444	19,754,931
	2,250,175	963,349	1,211,162	127,847
	-	-	-	-
	3,796,121	3,837,032	2,379,606	20,327,470
	3,586,762	3,653,358	4,900,067	6,402,086
	-	-	-	-
	101,669			
	-	-	-	-
	1,784,933	-	-	904,954
	2,618,634	1,720,304	29,030	32,223
	-	-	-	-
	8,091,998	5,373,662	4,929,097	7,339,263
	(4,295,878)	(1,536,630)	(2,549,491)	12,988,206
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	6,146,112	990,847	450,154	1,687,274
	400,878	198,964	378,502	62,968
	6,546,990	1,189,811	828,655	1,750,243
	(6,546,990)	(1,189,811)	(828,655)	(1,750,243)
	(10,842,867)	(2,726,441)	(3,378,146)	11,237,964
	(24,447,847)	(27,174,288)	(30,552,434)	(19,314,471)

No.	Account	Balance		
			< 1 month	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
I	BALANCE SHEET			
	A. Assets			
	1. Cash	676,803	676,803	
	2. Placement with Bank Indonesia	3,620,283	3,620,283	
	3. Placement with Other Bank	4,870,790	4,870,790	
	4. Marketable Securities	1,159,556	68,822	
	5. Loans	33,296,466	4,747,876	
	6. Other Assets	4,636,737	969,504	
	7. Others	-	-	
	Total Assets	48,260,635	14,954,078	
	B. Third Party Fund			
	1. Deposits of non bank customers	41,875,641	28,028,561	
	2. Due to Bank Indonesia	-	-	
	3. Due to Other Bank	1,206,838	1,206,838	
	4. Marketable securities issued	-	-	
	5. Borrowings	4,081,745	-	
	6. Other liabilities	5,117,138	852,586	
	7. Others	-	-	
	Total Liabilities	52,281,362	30,087,985	
	Difference of Assets and Liabilities	(4,020,727)	(15,133,907)	
II	ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT			
	A. Administrative Account Receivable			
	1. Commitment	-	-	
	2. Contingency	1,272,416	1,272,416	
	Total Tagihan Rekening Administratif	1,272,416	1,272,416,000	
	B. Administrative Account Payable			
	1. Commitment	18,732,176	10,646,227	
	2. Contingency	988,978	80,992	
	Contingency	19,721,154	10,727,219	
	Difference of Administrative Account Receivable and Payable	(18,448,738)	(9,454,803,00)	
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	Cumulative Difference		(24,588,710,00)	

Reporting Period as of 31 December 2014 (Rp Million)				
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	21,017	99,062	-	970,655
	1,614,915	3,385,340	2,014,895	21,533,440
	2,164,470	1,309,343	28,243	165,177
	-	-	-	-
	3,800,402	4,793,745	2,043,138	22,669,272
	3,776,498	3,804,826	1,155,075	5,110,681
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	1,486,200	-	-	2,595,545
	2,168,663	1,571,506	112,010	412,373
	7,431,361	5,376,332	1,267,085	8,118,599
	(3,630,959)	(582,587)	776,053	14,550,673
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	3,242,893	1,610,813	835,309	2,396,934
	185,720	74,958	340,034	307,274
	3,428,613	1,685,771	1,175,343	2,704,208
	(3,428,613,00)	(1,685,771,00)	(1,175,343,00)	(2,704,208,00)
	(7,059,572,00)	(2,268,358,00)	(399,290,00)	11,846,465,00
	(31,648,282,00)	(33,916,640,00)	(34,315,930,00)	(22,469,465,00)

E. Legal Risk

Legal risk arises from lawsuits and/or weaknesses of juridical aspects. In addition, this risk can also arise partly because of the absence of underlying legislation or weaknesses of the underlying engagement, such as non-compliance with the terms of the contract or invalidity of agreement clauses or non-fulfillment of the agreed terms.

1. Active Oversight of Board of Commissioners and Directors

The Company applies legal risk governance including by determining legal risk appetite with minimum tolerance where management has a keen awareness of the legal risks, and the Company implements adequate legal risk mitigation in all business activities.

In principle, legal risk management is the responsibility of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and all employees of the Company. This is in line with Corporate governance policies and code of conduct, which outlines the values adhered to by the Company and sets behavior standards of Board of Commissioners, Directors and all employees. Furthermore, the Directors can establish that legal risk implementation operated by the legal organization under which the Director in charge of Legal (Designated Legal Director) with the structure, tasks and competence in providing support/assistance on any legal business segmentation, along with legal policies. The unit that carries out management functions in the field of law is the Legal Management Group.

In addition, management also periodically submits reports related to the Company's legal risk profile both to Directors and Board of Commissioners. From the reporting results, the Directors and Board of Commissioners evaluate and take corrective measures needed to improve the quality of the Company's legal risk management.

2. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures and Limits Setting

The Company has established policies and procedures for managing legal risk which are standard guidelines in legal risk management to perform legal protection for Company acts in accordance with applicable regulations, both internal and external. The legal risk management policy is communicated to employees via e-manual system and e-mail blasts. In addition, the Company also seeks to increase employees' legal awareness through the implementation of various programs such as legal training, legal and business sessions and other forms of legal socialization forums and ensures the adequacy and quality of the legal opinion, advisory, HR competencies in legal organization to mitigate legal risk.

3. Adequacy of the process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Risks, And Risk Management Information System

The Company ensures the adequacy of identification, measurement, monitoring, and controlling risk, and risk management information system in order to avoid possible litigation or lawsuits.

The process of identification, measurement, monitoring and control (in the form of measures to prevent and/or minimize) of the emergence of legal risk is performed by the unit in charge starting from the establishing of banking products, the formulation of policy and/ or before the execution of a transaction until the settlement of legal case, including a post mortem review of legal aspects on products or transactions as well as handling the legal process in a professional manner and setting reserves allocated for potential loss.

4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems

A comprehensive system of internal control in risk management process is conducted through a periodic review by legal organizational units that perform the function of Legal Quality Assurance, Risk Management Unit and Internal Audit.

F. Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is due to inaccuracies in making and/or implementing strategic decisions and failure in anticipating changes in the business environment. Considering that strategic risk is closely related to the growth of the Company's business in the future, the Company always strives to improve the quality of strategic risk management.

1. Active Oversight of Board of Commissioners and Directors

The Board of Commissioners and Directors regulate and actively oversee based on their authority and responsibility in determining the direction, strategy and Company business focus. The Board of Commissioners, Directors and senior management also ensure that the form and complexity of risk management processes in line with the risk and business plan. At the beginning of the year, strategy and focus of the Company's business is delivered in the Bank Business Plan (RBB), formulated by the Directors and approved by Board of Commissioners and then reported to Bank Indonesia. The whole strategy is formulated in line with the vision, mission and corporate culture and translated into financial and non - financial parameters as a guide for employees in performing their roles and responsibilities.

The Directors provides general direction to all units associated with the focus executed by each unit. The process of performance evaluation of the Company's strategy implementation is conducted regularly by the Directors, through the Performance Management Meeting (PMM) at the directorate level and one level below the Directors. At the level of Board of Commissioners,

Directors' performance evaluations are also performed periodically to ensure that business decisions have a positive impact and are effective in giving added value to shareholders.

The unit that manages strategic risk is the Budget, Corporate Planning and Finance unit under the coordination of the Strategy & Finance Director, who is responsible in delivering the Company's performance to Board of Commissioners, Directors and regulators. This unit manages risk along with the Risk Management Unit.

2. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures and Limits Setting

The Company formulates General Policies as a guideline in implementing the Company's strategy and business focus. In order to identifying the risk and responding to the changes of business environment, both external and internal, the Company makes an analysis of the business environment that may affect the Company's revenues and business continuity, by taking into account both macro and micro economics aspects at regular intervals in all business lines.

General policy and strategic direction are defined by the Company and executed in short-term and medium-term perspectives. One form of such implementation is by preparing a Business Plan Bank (RBB), which is a strategic plan for a period of 3 (three) years, and is reviewed periodically at least 1 (one) time a year. Meanwhile, the Company performs monitoring of strategic plan realization at least once in a month, enabling the Company to identify and quickly respond to changes in business environment, both external and internal, in line with industry development.

In its efforts to realize its business plan, the Company formulates vision, mission and strategic focus. In 2013, the Company's strategy focus is emphasized on the Six Pillars of growth (Transformation II) that is a high-margin business, diversification of revenue stream, strengthening low-cost funds (CASA), sales and service transformation, efficiency improvement, and human resource development. Some activities to combine these pillars of growth are defining a branch manager as an entrepreneur, focusing on cross-selling and increasing the participation of corporate banking in Indonesia.

3. Adequacy of Process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Risks, And Risk Management Information System

The Company always ensures the adequacy of strategic risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control, by conducting an analysis of business targets against the business environment. One form of identification process is a review on factors affecting the performance of business units, products, activities as well as subsidiaries to be then reported to a Directors meeting.

Strategic risk measurement is assessed by using several parameters, namely, conformity of strategy to business environment, determining high-risk and low-risk strategy, positioning of the Company's business and realization of Bank's Business Plan (RBB). The Company is continuously monitoring the achievement of business plans and performance, through financial ratios such as total loan volume, ROA, ROE, CAR, LDR and NPL. Targets stated in the Company's business plan are then disseminated to the relevant business units.

The process of monitoring performance is done through the establishment of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) applied from Directors level to individual levels. KPI assesses employee performance from the perspective of achieving financial targets and key measures, 4C (CASA, Cost, Customer, Cross Sell), process improvement and people. In addition, the Company also monitors the implementation of the vision, mission and Company culture through employee soft skill competencies, of which the Company has a competitive humanistic corporate culture where attitude and actions are of mutual support, constructive and open to change and criticism in daily interactions, which can also be interpreted as "winning culture by caring for people". All personnel are expected to think regionally and act locally, set high standards, achieve superior performance, maintain integrity in every aspect and receive appropriate rewards, where the values are expected to support the Company's high performance culture. Align to this, the core values have become the basis of the Company and are applied widely and thoroughly in each of the Company's business activities, namely: always prioritize customer satisfaction through excellent service (Always Put Customer First) with resources that have high integrity (Integrity is Everything) and a will to always be the best at work (Passion for Excellence).

Based on the results of risk measurement analysis, the Company takes control of necessary strategic measures in response to changes in assumptions from initial target determinations, which then will be reported to and evaluated by the Directors and Board of Commissioners.

In addition to monthly internal reporting, information delivery related to strategic risk profile measurement results is also conducted on quarterly basis to regulators.

4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems

The Company has internal control system for strategic risk management covering regular oversight over Company's performance that has an impact on revenue and strategic risk management culture across all business lines. The Board of Commissioners and Directors adopt and support strong internal controls and ensure that management implements and communicates strong internal control throughout the organization. This process is monitored by the Board of Commissioners and Directors directly. The Company has a system to identify and assess strategic risk, and control activities that are monitored by the risk management unit and internal audit unit.

The Company has also implemented an effective information and communication system in strategic risk management process. Risk control is done by taking immediate corrective action that is performed so that the strategic risk will be maintained in accordance with the Company's risk tolerance limits. The Company is also trying to enhance control over strategic risk by ensuring the success of a strategy based on scalable figures which can be traced through the various indicators of employee performance.

G. Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is arising when the Company fails to comply with and/or implement prevailing law and regulations.

Following are compliance risk management process:

1. Active Oversight of Board of Commissioners and Directors

The Company's commitment to implement the principle of compliance and embodiment of compliance culture starts from the commitment of the Board of Commissioners and Directors to fulfill all applicable provisions from regulators, and through the continuous implementation of

compliance program. The Company established Compliance Charter, which contains commitment associated with the implementation of ethics standard and compliance with prevailing laws and regulations, as the responsibility of all levels in the organization including the Board of Commissioners and Directors and all employees. The Compliance Charter is a reference to compliance policies and procedures and other internal policies to ensure that the Company's business activity shall complies with the principles of compliance.

The Company is committed to compliance principles and policies to support the structure of active oversight of the Board of Commissioners and Directors at all levels of the organization.

Standard of conduct Boards of Commissioners, Directors and employees is stipulated in the Corporate Governance policy and code of conduct which outlines the values adhered to by the Company. The Company strives to maintain quality of compliance risk management implementation through an independent organization under the Director in charge of compliance (Compliance, Corporate & Legal Affairs Director). The Company has also established compliance management unit as regulated in BI provision No. 8/4/PBI/2006 on GCG Implementation for Commercial Banks and its amendment No. 8/14/PBI/2006 and No. 13/2/PBI/2011 concerning the Implementation of the Compliance Function of Commercial Banks.

The compliance management unit is unit that responsible for the implementation of the compliance program and is undertaken by Directorate of Compliance, Corporate & Legal Affairs performing duties and responsibilities as follows:

- a. To establish program to improve compliance culture throughout the Company's operations at every level of the organization.
- b. To identify, measure, monitor, and control compliance risks referring to Bank Indonesia regulations regarding to the implementation of risk management for commercial banks.

- c. To assess and evaluate the effectiveness, adequacy, and appropriateness of policies, regulations, systems and procedures in accordance to the prevailing legislation.
- d. To review and/or recommend refinement and update on policy, system, and procedure to be inline with Bank Indonesia regulation and prevailing legislation, including Sharia Principles for Islamic Banks and Sharia Business Units;
- e. Making efforts to ensure that policy, rules, system, procedure, and business activity in accordance with prevailing law and Bank Indonesia's regulations.
- f. Performing other tasks related to compliance functions.

Periodically, the Company also reports on compliance performance to regulators, Board of Commissioners and Directors. The Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee also provides advice and recommendations on the implementation of the compliance function that is presented each semester.

2. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures and Limits Setting

Arrangement of a compliance risk management strategy is prepared based on the risk appetite and risk tolerance. The Bank reactively adjusts compliance plans, programs and activities in order to adapt to changes in the regulatory environment to remain in compliance with applicable regulations.

The Company has established policies and procedures to ensure that the Company can fulfill all applicable regulation, the Corporate Governance Charter through General Compliance Policy, Anti- Money Laundering Policy, Conflict Management Policy, General Sharia Compliance Policy, Whistle Blowing Policy and Compliance Procedures. Those policies are standard guidelines in the context of compliance risk management in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.

According to Bank policy, every manager/supervisor in every work unit is directly responsible to comply with all regulation, including to ensures and supervises the corrective action needed. In addition, an independent function in monitoring compliance risk is also carried out by the Compliance Unit as a coordinator in collaboration with other independent units (Internal Audit and the Bank's Quality Assurance/BQA) to support the implementation and monitoring of internal controls related to compliance risks.

In carrying out the duties of compliance management and risk mitigation, the compliance unit also coordinates with Designated Compliance & Operational Risk Officer (DCORO) in respective business and supporting units. Company utilizes several tools supported by clear authority and responsibility in managing and mitigating risk to enable such organization perform its duty.

In 2013, the Company did not set limits of compliance risk in nominal terms but was committed to minimizing actual and potential losses due to compliance risks to a minimum level.

3. Adequacy of the process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Risks, And Risk Management Information System

The Company made the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling compliance risk through a series of methods carried out continuously. The compliance risk identification process is carried out by the compliance unit and all related units, by conducting a gap analysis of applicable regulations with implementation in the Company.

The compliance risk management process in the Company is also supported by adequate information systems, where data and reports are submitted to concerned parties periodically. In addition, documentation of the compliance risk management information system is administered and updated, including violation data (databases) and parameters (assumption) used.

Furthermore, the Company measures the level of compliance risk by using an approach of compliance assessment matrix result. In addition, the Compliance Management Unit periodically continues to disseminate internal and external policies in compliance risk management information system through e-mail to every employee, sharing sessions and compliance e-certification for a particular group, to minimize the occurrence of excess or rule violation as defined by regulation. These measures are performed to improve Compliance Awareness.

Associated with managing compliance risk, in 2013 the Company set strategy to develop a compliance culture through compliance awareness along with the application of Good Corporate Governance's TARIF principles.

In carrying out the strategy of compliance risk management, during 2013 the Company implemented several programs, as follows :

- a. Updating Database of Law & Regulation
- b. Training and Socialization
- c. Compliance Testing
- d. Compliance Monitoring
- e. Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) program and Preventing the Financing of Terrorism (PPT).

Those programs and activities covered all level of the organization and Company's business/ operation. In addition, compliance risk assessment is also periodically conducted to measure the effectiveness of risk management implementation and measure potential compliance risk in the future, as has been reported periodically to BI in Company's Risk Profile Report.

Monitoring and control of compliance risks is on-push and on-demand through activities as follows:

- Monitor compliance with Bank Indonesia regulation regarding the main prudential ratios (such as CAR, GWM, LLL, PDN and NPL).
- Actively disseminate regulation and including updating database, training and socialization (either class room training or e-learning), to ensure the work units have sufficient knowledge of banking regulations related to their roles and responsibilities.
- Compliance testing on new products and activities (including their development), as well as internal policies to ensure that products/activities and internal policies fulfill applicable provisions (including Sharia principles).
- Conducting compliance risk self assessment in business/supporting units to measure compliance risk exposures and risk mitigation undertaken.
- Monitoring fulfillment of Company's commitment to Bank Indonesia regulation.
- Active communication both internally and externally through compliance alignment and sharing with subsidiaries, forums established by regulators (PPATK and BI), industry, and Group Compliance.

Managing compliance risk as mentioned above is a compliance function driven by involving all elements of the organizations; hence, the implementation can be optimized to develop a bank-wide compliance culture.

4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems

Internal Control Systems are a process executed by (1) the Directors and Company Officials, to provide direction, guidance and supervision, (2) Executive Committees, (3) Internal Audit and (4) all employees. The Board of Commissioners with the assistance of the Audit Committee is responsible to supervise in order to ensure the implementation of internal control in general, including Directors policies that determine the internal control. In addition, as a form of internal control, the four eyes principle is applied consistently in compliance risk management as run through Compliance Testing and Compliance Matrix involving Compliance Unit and working unit. Application of the Compliance Matrix is also periodically verified by BQA as part of internal control system.

Problems related to the adequacy of internal control are reported to Board of Directions and follow up measures are taken to minimize risk. Reports are also submitted to the Board of Commissioners through its committees.

H. Reputation Risk

Reputation risk is due to reduced levels of stakeholder confidence that comes from negative perceptions against the Company.

1. Active Oversight of Board of Commissioners and Directors

The Board of Commissioners and Directors actively oversee Company's reputation risk management through monitoring risk level, reputation risk mitigation process and reputation risk governance. Monitoring is done through evaluation of issues and news developed in the market, perception of stakeholders and publication in printed and electronic media, in form of editorials or articles that contained customer complaints and feedback. Monitoring is also performed through social media accounts managed by the Company, i.e. facebook: CIMB Indonesia and Twitter: CIMB Assists.

In order to support the implementation of effective reputation risk management, the Company has established an adequate organization structure, a clear determination of role and responsibility on each unit and adequate quantity and quality of human resources to maintain the Company's reputation. The Company also has established a unit in charge of corporate communication, to facilitate coordination with external parties.

A number of units also support Company's reputation risk management, such as, the Media Relations Division, which is in charge of monitoring information in daily media.

All business units and support units that serve as the first line of defense are responsible for maintaining the Company's reputation. A call center is responsible for dealing with any complaints or feedback from customers and was established specifically for handling customer complaints that may affect the Company's reputation. The Company has formed a competent team in each field so that complaint handling can be performed properly. In addition, the officers who have been assigned in each branch office are also mandated to deal with complaint resolution or feedback delivered by the customer.

As one of active oversight of Directors on reputation risk, The Company has formed a Marketing and Communications Committee, which is an executive committee at Directors level chaired by Consumer Banking Director. This committee is responsible for among others, providing guidance in CIMB Niaga brand management including strategy, value proposition and positioning. In line with this, the Corporate Communication Group reports important issues on reputation, particularly those with significant impact towards Company's reputation, position and brand.

2. Adequacy of Policies, Procedures and Limits Setting

Policies and mechanisms to improve the quality of service to customers and other stakeholders to control reputation risk are embedded in every unit in the Company and coordinated by unit which held corporate communication function.

The Company strives to maintain its reputation by minimizing the number of customer complaints and negative coverage. The quality of Company's risk management implementation takes management attention through risk management carried out by a special unit that responsible to handle complaints and coverage that will affect the Company's reputation.

The Company organizes training and practice for employees to establish professional and high integrity bankers. This measure gives a positive contribution to the Company's reputation, especially keeping risk at a low level.

In addition, the Company continues to make improvements to reputation risk governance including an evaluation on formulating of risk appetite and risk tolerance level through monitoring of outstanding issues, information on developed in the market, the stakeholders perception and the publication on printed media, both editorial and articles, that contain complaints and suggestions from customers. The same effort is also made through Call Centre and Company's social media account.

The Company also runs reputation risk management by conducting public relations activity, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), immediate response to customer complaints, and consistent application of good corporate governance.

3. Adequacy of the process of Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control Risks, And Risk Management Information System

Overall, the Company continues to instill about the importance of reputation risk management to all levels of employees, through socialization of Company's vision and values. One of real effort in daily business activities conducted by the Company to manage and identify reputation risks is through establishing customer service division (hotline) that is responsible for handling all customer complaints. The Company also has rules regarding procedures for handling customer complaints and escalation process.

In monitoring and controlling reputation risk, unit which hold the function as centre of excellence & customer experience supervised the numbers of customer complaints and the percentage of handled complaints. In addition, the Company also constantly monitors the news or customer complaints submitted through the mass media in order to provide respond immediately, accurately and accountably.

The Company collaborates with its business partners to conduct a thorough review both the legal aspects and business aspects. Further, in order to provide the best service to its customers, the Company analyzes the suitability of the product with the customer's risk profile for each product as well as informs about risk and return in a transparent manner. The Company also monitors the news or customer complaints which delivered through a variety of media in order to respond quickly and appropriately to customers.

In a crisis situation, when there are cases or events that could potentially harm the reputation of the Company, associated with, for instance, the possibility of fraud committed by internal staff, the organizational unit in charge of Corporate Communications will conduct an in-depth study of the case. All branch office or area management leaders will be given adequate explanation on the incident, to anticipate any possibility of emerging negative perceptions that may be detrimental to the Company before becoming a public issue in the media.

The Company also conducts a thorough review of both legal and business aspects in cooperating with business partners. Besides, in order to provide the best service for the customers, the Company analyzes the suitability of products to customer's risk profile and gives information about aspects of risk and return in a transparent manner.

Moreover, the Company through its Corporate Communications has socialization and internalization so that that reputation of the Company is absolutely put forward by every employee.

4. Comprehensive Internal Control Systems

The Company has a system of internal control for reputation risk management including periodic monitoring of negative publicity or material complaints affecting the Company's reputation, reputation risk control culture involving all business lines. The Company has had a system for the identification and assessment of reputation risk, and control activities which are monitored by the risk management unit.

The Company has also implemented a system of information and effective communication in reputation risk management process. Controlling risk is done by taking immediate corrective action which is performed immediately so that reputation risk can be maintained in accordance with the Company's risk tolerance limits.

I. Stress Testing

Company performs periodic stress testing that aims to quantify the potential risk in times of crisis, particularly on credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and analysis of interest rate changes sensitivity. In addition, the Company can measure the impact of such risks on the Company's profitability and adequacy capital under crisis conditions. Stress testing can provide information about the vulnerability of business portfolio, the customer potential risk that will default and analysis of the liquidity position endurance. Stress testing is very necessary to ensure the sustainability of the Company's business in the future.

The Company arranges a number of crisis scenarios that are considered to describe crisis conditions that may be encountered. Considerations are used

in determining the conditions of crisis scenarios including precedence and predicted economic conditions in the future based on the movement trends of the main economic variables globally and locally. Stress testing is performed on portfolios of the banking & trading books and on liquidity risk, the scenarios that are set including Bank internal crisis (Bank Specific), the overall market crisis (Market Wide Specific), and combined crisis of two previous scenarios (Combined Crisis). Methodology and scenarios are approved by relevant risk committees.

Based on the results of the stress test, the Company will conduct a review of strategy and framework sufficiency from existing risk management and develop effective contingency plans if necessary.

Corporate Governance Report

Integrity in the tradition of trade

.....

A buoyant market evolves from innovations and geographic characteristics, which eventually opens new access to distribution and transactions between producers and consumers.


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Corporate Governance Report





CIMB Niaga applies the principles of good corporate governance in a consistent and transparent manner to create added values and provide higher level of confidence for stakeholders in our efforts to achieve targets and objectives.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Prepared in accordance with the Regulations of Financial Services Authority (OJK)

Good Corporate Governance or GCG can be briefly defined as: Navigating a ship to the right the best possible. This is done by operating the ship in the right way to provide excellent values. Good Corporate Governance is managing the right thoughts with the right way at all time, at the right moment, and select the right people. The implementation of GCG has not only become a must but a necessity for the Company to carry out its role as an intermediary function in the Indonesian economy.

Purpose of Corporate Governance

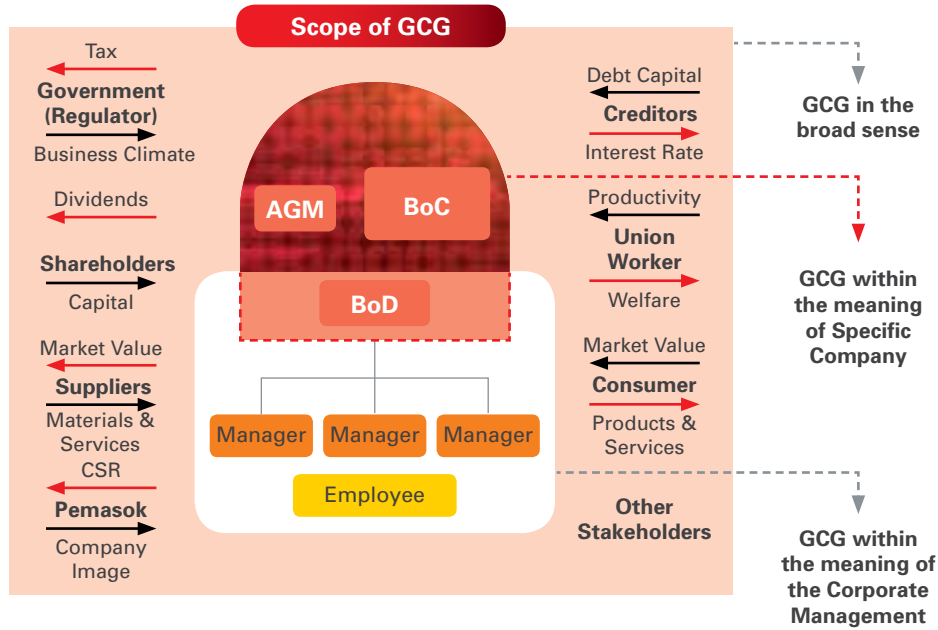
Consistent application of GCG principles through four aspects of the governance system benefits the Company in terms of:

- Creating the foundation to develop in the long-term
- Building corporate image
- Improving the Company's competitiveness
- Increasing the confidence of the Company's investors
- Enhancing the values of the Company's shares

Scope of GCG

The scope of corporate governance can be described as the relationship between the Company and its stakeholders.

In managing relationship between the Company and its stakeholders, the Company has a corporate governance framework that consists of four aspects of corporate governance systems that are developed and implemented based on the principles of good corporate governance: transparency, accountability, liability, independence, and fairness.



The 4 Aspects of GCG systems are: governance commitment, governance structure, governance process and governance outcomes. Every aspect is manifested in the form of guidelines, systems / mechanism, ratings / performance assessment that apply to all elements in the organization of the Company, as described in the figures below:



GCG Commitment

The Company's Commitment on GCG and its principles are set forth in the Company's policy statement: Vision, Mission, Organizational Values, Code of Ethics, GCG Charter, Charter and Work Guidelines in order to handle Complaint and Whistle Blowing System. This commitment is communicated to all elements and at all levels within the Company's organization.

GCG Structure

The structure of the Company consist of the Company's bodies and infrastructure:

- General Meeting of Shareholders
- Board of Commissioner and BOC Charter/Work Guidelines
- Board of Directors and BOD Charter/Work Guidelines
- Board of Commissioners Committees and Executive Committee
- Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines for Internal Systems
- Units with independent function (Risk Management Unit, Compliance Unit, Internal Audit Unit, Quality Assurance Unit)

The task and function of each element in the governance structure is described further in this corporate governance report.

Governance Process

The process of governance is an effective implementation of the duties and responsibilities of each component of the structure and infrastructure, which among others includes:

- The implementation of AGM, the Board of Commissioners meeting, the Board of Directors meetings, committee meetings
- The process of decision making and the management of conflicts of interest
- Recruitment of employees
- Internalization, socialization, and employee training
- The process of performance assessment based on key performance indicators
- Complaints handling through HR Helpdesk, CEO and Whistle Blowing Hotline.

In addition to the above, other matters in governance process within the Company's business and operational activities will be explained further in this report.

GCG Implementation Results

The results of GCG implementation in the Company's business activities and operations are reflected in the financial performance, financial and non-financial information disclosure, The Company's rating/award in soundness, and Company's social responsibility to the community.

Corporate Governance Compliance Statement

To ensure continuous performance of the Company in the long term, and in order to protect and enhance the interests of the shareholders and other stakeholders, the Company is committed to implementing good corporate governance in accordance with the principle of Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, as well as fairness and equity.

The Boards of Directors and Commissioners placed priority in good culture governance in all our business lines, with due regard to all relevant provisions of existing law and best practices in line with the Company's commitment to implement good governance, not just only to meet the compliance aspects.

As evidence of the Company's commitment to implement good governance that is beyond compliance, in 2014 the Company earned the title as "The Best of ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard Overall" organized by the IICD (Indonesia Institute for Corporate Directorship), an independent non-profit organization that assesses governance practices of top 100 ASEAN public companies using the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard, which is the standard best practices of Governance for public companies agreed upon by the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum (ACMF).

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners shall carry out supervisory duties and provide advices to Directors regarding the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Directors. In fulfilling its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners shall act independently.

The composition of the Board of Commissioners Bank Indonesia regulation on Good Corporate Governance (GCG) states that the Board of Commissioners shall at least consist of three members and at most equal to the number of Directors. At least one member of the Board of Commissioners must reside in Indonesia and at least 50% of the members of the Board Commissioners are independent. Bank Indonesia Regulation on Foreign Worker states that at least 50% of the Board members are Indonesian citizens.

CIMB Niaga has complied with this regulation as four of its Commissioners reside in Indonesia and four of the Board of Commissioners are independent. Besides, 50% of the members of the Board are Indonesian citizens.

In harmony with the principles of the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard, the Board of Commissioners also has:

1. female members of the Board of Commissioners one of whom is an Independent Commissioner (minimum 1 female Independent Commissioner)
2. There are 8 members of the Board of Commissioners (minimum of 5 and a maximum of 12)
3. a majority of the Commissioners have work experience in banking.

Members of the Board of Commissioners in the 2014:

1. President Commissioner: Dato' Sri Nazir Razak
2. Vice President Commissioner: Glenn M.S. Yusuf
3. Independent Commissioner: Roy Edu Tirtadji
4. Independent Commissioner: Sri Hartina Urip Simeon
5. Independent Commissioner: Zulkifli M. Ali
6. Independent Commissioner: Pri Notowidigdo
7. Commissioner: Joseph Dominic Silva 1)
8. Commissioner: Hamidah Naziadin 1)
9. Commissioner: David Richard Thomas 2)
10. Commissioner: Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn 2)

1) Resigned effective September 15, 2015

2) Appointed during the AGMS held on March 27 2014 and effective after approval from OJK

All of these members of the Board of Commissioners of CIMB Niaga have met all qualifications as set forth in article 110 of the Company's Law, Bank Indonesia Regulation on Commercial Banks No 11/1/PBI/2009 Article 27, Bank Indonesia Regulation no 12/23 / PBI/2010 regarding Fit & Proper Test, Bank Indonesia Regulation No 9/8/PBI/2007 regarding employment of Foreign Workers and Knowledge Transfer Program, and Bapepam-LK regulation No. IX.1.6 which is an attachment of the decree of Chairman of Bapepam-LK. No. Kep-45/PM/2004 regarding Directors and Commissioners at Issuers and Public Companies.

The Board of Commissioner Charter is continuously updated with improvements and adjustments and made always pursuant to Indonesia's prevailing rules and regulations. The Charter is a work guide which binds all members of the Board of Commissioners.

Independence of the Members of the Board of Commissioners

Members of the Board of Commissioners of CIMB Niaga shall not have familial, financial, management, and stockownership relationships with each other and with members of the Board of Directors.

Family and Financial Relationships

Name	Familial Relationship with						Financial Relationship with					
	BOC		BOD		Controlling Shareholders		BOC		BOD		Controlling Shareholders	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS												
Dato' Sri Nazir Razak	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Glenn M.S. Yusuf	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Roy Edu Tirtadji	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Sri Hartina Urip Simeon	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Zulkifli M. Ali	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Pri Notowidigdo	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Joseph Dominic Silva ¹⁾	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Hamidah Naziadin ¹⁾	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
David Richard Thomas ²⁾	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn ²⁾	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓

1) Resigned effective September 15, 2015

2) Appointed during the AGMS held on March 27, 2014 and effective after approval from OJK

A member of the Board of Commissioners may only assume another position as a member of a Board of Commissioners or Directors, or Executive Officer in one non-financial organization/company, or as a member of a Board of Commissioners or Directors, or Executive Officer and assumes a supervisory function in one of non-bank subsidiaries in which the Bank has major control.

A member of the Board of Commissioners may also hold a different position assigned to him/her by the Bank's shareholders in a company within the Group; and/or in a non-profit organization or institution, as long as the relevant commissioner does not neglect his/her duties and responsibilities as a member of the Bank's Board of Commissioners.

Currently, none of the members of Board of Commissioners is assuming another position in subsidiaries of CIMB Niaga.

The table below shows the concurrent position of Board of Commissioners at other companies

No	Name	Position at CIMB Niaga	Position at Other Company	Corporation/ Organization
1	Dato' Sri Nazir Razak	President Commissioner	Chairman	CIMB Group Holdings Berhad
				CIMB Investment Bank
			Deputy Chairman	CIMB Bank Berhad
			Supervisory Board	Pride Foundation
				Rahah Foundation
				IIF Emerging Markets Advisory Council
				Asia Business Council
			Honor Member	CPA Australia
			Member	Securities Commission – Capital Market Advisory Council
				Bursa Malaysia – Securities Market Consultative Panel Committee
			Executive Committee	BNM – Malaysia International Islamic Financial Centre
			Chairman	EPF – Risk Investment Panel
			Member	EPF – Investment Panel
Mastercard Asia / Pacific Regional Advisory Panel				
Committee Advisor	CIMB Securities International PTE LTD			
Member	Kuala Lumpur Business Club			

No	Name	Position at CIMB Niaga	Position at Other Company	Cooperation/ Organization
2	Glenn M.S. Yusuf	Vice President Commissioner	Non Executive Independent Director	CIMB Group Holdings Berhad
			Commissioner	PT Surya Citra Media Tbk
3	Roy Edu Tirtadji	Independent Commissioner	Commissioner	PT Jababeka Tbk
4	Sri Hartina Urip Simeon	Independent Commissioner	Director	PT Mitra Bhadra Consulting
			Member of Audit Committee	PT Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk
5	Zulkifli M. Ali	Independent Commissioner	-	-
6	Pri Notowidigdo	Independent Commissioner	Managing Partner	Amrop - Executive Search, Jakarta
			Advisor	Cordys, Service Software Platform, Jakarta
			Advisor	Insight Alpha, Business Intelligence, Jakarta
			Advisor	Indonesian Institute for Management Development, Jakarta
7	David Richard Thomas ¹⁾	Commissioner	Group Chief Risk Officer	CIMB Group Holdings Berhad
8	Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn ¹⁾	Commissioner	Executive Director	Khazanah Nasional Berhad
			Director	CIMB Bank Berhad

¹⁾ Appointed during the AGMS held on March 27 2014 and effective after approval from OJK

Duties and Responsibilities

- The Board of Commissioners is to perform its duties and responsibilities independently.
- The Board of Commissioners has to ensure that the principles of Good Corporate Governance are properly applied in all of the Company's main business activities at all levels and at least cover:
 - The execution of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and the Directors;
 - The adequacy and implementation of duties of committees and working units undertaking the function of internal control;
 - The implementations of compliance function, internal auditor, and external auditor;
 - The implementation of risk management including making sure that internal control systems are in place;
 - Credit distribution to related parties and exposures to large funds;
 - The Company's strategic planning;
 - Transparency of the Company's financial and non-financial conditions.
- The Board of Commissioners must direct, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Company's strategic policies.
- The Board of Commissioners shall monitor the implementation of anti fraud strategy.
- In monitoring as explained in item 3, the Board of Commissioners shall direct, monitor, and evaluate the Bank's strategic policy application.
- The Board of Commissioners shall refrain from taking part in operational decision making process, except in:
 - Fund raising for credit to be distributed to related parties as stipulated in Bank Indonesia regulations regarding Commercial Banks Legal Lending Limits; and
 - Other matters stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association or applicable rules and regulations.
- Decision making is part of the supervisory function of the Board of Commissioners; however it does not waive the Company's Directors management roles.
- Board of Commissioners must ensure that the Board of Directors follow up audit results and recommendations from Internal Audit, external auditors, monitoring results of Bank Indonesia and/ or of other regulatory bodies.
- The Board of Commissioners must follow up audit findings within seven working days by preparing reports on:
 - Any violation against financial and banking laws and regulations; and
 - Any condition or a condition having potentials to harm the Company's businesses.

10. The Board of Commissioners is obliged to form at least the following committees:
 - a. Audit Committee
 - b. Risk Monitoring Committee
 - c. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
 11. Members of the Committees described in item (7) above are appointed by the Directors, based upon a resolution made in a Board of Commissioners' meeting.
 12. The Board of Commissioners shall ensure that committees established as stipulated in item 9 have performed effectively.
 13. The Board of Commissioners shall make time to perform its duties and responsibilities optimally.
 14. The Board of Commissioners shall conduct active monitoring on Compliance Function by:
 - a. Evaluating the implementation of Compliance Function at least twice a year.
 - b. Giving advices in order to improve the quality of the Bank's Compliance Function.
 15. Based on item 14, The Board of Commissioners gives advices to the President Director to improve the quality of Compliance Function implementation.
5. Pursuant to Article 118 Paragraph (2) of the Company Law, in the event that the Board of Commissioners has to assume the Company's management under a certain situation and for a certain period, it will be subject to all regulations concerning the rights, authorities and responsibilities of the Directors of the Company.
 6. Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Associations, in the event that there is only one member of the Board of Commissioners due to the absence of the other members, he/she shall also perform and exercise all roles and authorities of the President Commissioner or other members of the Board as described in the Company Articles of Association.
 7. Pursuant to Article 15.3 of the Company Law actions to be taken by the Directors as described below in items (i) and (ii) and/or have a value exceeding those determined in the Company's policies must be approved by the Board of Commissioners:
 - (i) Actions that are beyond the Company's core business in financial/banking:
 - a. Purchase or by other means acquire immovable properties (including title to land and/or buildings);
 - b. Dispose or by other means transfer ownership of immovable properties (including a title to land and/or buildings);
 - c. Participate in partially or completely releasing rights in a company or other type of institution including but not limited to establishing a new company or closing down a subsidiary.
 - (ii) Carry out business activities not constituting every-day operations of the Company as a financial/banking institution on the account of their infrequency, and/or having transactional value higher than a certain nominal value. Some of the actions are:
 - a. borrow money or issue debenture which does not constitute the Company's daily business activities;
 - b. write off and /or charge off debts;
 - c. Make temporary investments and/ or purchase a debtor's assets for protective purpose.
 8. The Board of Commissioners has the authority to approve certain policies referring to stipulation set by relevant authorities.

Authority

1. In carrying out its duties, the Board of Commissioners is entitled to obtain expert assistance for a specified period.
2. The Board of Commissioners at any time during office hours Company is entitled to enter the Company's buildings and yard or other premises and has the right to examine all books, letters and other evidence, to check and match cash and other matters and has the right to know all the actions implemented by the Board of Directors.
3. The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to get clarification on all matters relating to the Bank's operations and its subsidiaries as well as matters relating to the ethics of the Company.
4. The Board of Commissioners by decision of the Board of Commissioners reserves the right to temporarily dismiss any member of the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of Article 106 paragraph (1) of the Company Law, that says that any member of the Board of Directors may be removed temporarily by the Board of Commissioners for a specified reason. Henceforth, referring to Article 106 paragraph (4), that says: within a period of 30 (thirty) days after the date of suspension a GSM shall be held, and pursuant to Article 106 paragraph (6) the GSM shall revoke or reaffirm the suspension.

Focus Control Board of Commissioners in the Year 2014

The focus and supervision work plan of the Board of Commissioners is prepared as a guide that was mutually agreed upon and serves as the basis for the schedule of Board meetings and joint meetings with the Directors.

The Board of Commissioners continues to support efforts to improve GCG implementation and promote corporate culture. Priority is given to business target achievements by observing risk management, internal control and compliance aspects. Through its committees the Board of Commissioners gives recommendations and inputs on various aspects of business and the Company's supporting businesses. In addition, the Board of Commissioners pays visits to employees in many regions.

The BOC has set the focus control that includes several important aspects in 2014, including the following:

1. Analyzed, gave feedback, and in agreement the Board of Directors approved the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) for 2014 and its revisions in June 2014 and submitted the Bank's Business Plan for 2015 to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in late November 2014. The Board also monitored, analyzed and provided input on the Company's strategic plan including the high-margin business development efforts; income sources diversification; the growth of low-cost funds; transformation of sales and services; increased efficiency; human resource development as well as the vision and mission statement.
2. Reviewed the corporate action plan for 2014, which was the implementation of Annual General Meeting, the approval of the capital increase in subsidiary, PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF), PT CIMB Sun Life increased investment, acquisition of PT Kencana Intermusa Artha Finance (KITAF) shares from Marubeni Corporation and PT Marubeni Indonesia.
3. Periodically, the Board of Commissioners reviewed the Company's financial performance during every meeting; the Board of Commissioner invited Business Units and/or area to deliver their respective performance reports.
4. In accordance with regulators provisions, active supervision of the risk management becomes the focus of the Board of Commissioners, including by conducting self-assessment to measure the soundness of the Bank by using the Bank Risk-Based Rating (RBBR).
5. Ensure that the Board of Directors has updated audit findings and recommendation of the external auditor's examinations, of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and of the audit of Bank Negara Malaysia.
6. Related to liquidity both in Rupiah and US Dollar, regularly presented reports to the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in order to obtain a clear picture of funding structure, liquidity and funding strategy.
7. The Board of Commissioner reviewed GCG Assessment Reports, transactions with related parties, and provided input for internal policies.
8. The Board of Commissioners received reports on investment plan and its accomplishments in terms of operation and information technology that includes the realization of 2014 plan and 2015 plan.
9. Monitored operational risk within the Company, including non-performing loans (NPL), impaired loans and frauds.
10. Related to the Human Resources, the Board of Commissioners through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee monitored manpower policy and HR management functions that contain risks carrying significant impacts and monitored the implementation of risk management related to Outsourcing.
11. Through the Audit Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee evaluated the implementation of the Company's compliance function and provided advices to those committees.
12. Through Risk Monitoring Committee, gave recommendations to the Management to conduct a thorough review of existing products and new products to be launched, monitored risk management, asset quality, the Company's soundness, and stress test results. Reviewed the Company's risk management policies that include policies of Contingency Funding Plan; evaluated the suitability of risk management policies with their implementation.
13. In order to support the effective implementation of task and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners, during every meeting received reports from each committee, specifically: the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Recommendations of the Board of Commissioners

Supervision and advice of the Board of Commissioners is given through the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which are then presented and discussed at the Board of Commissioners meeting. Important recommendations for 2014 can be summarized as follows:

1. Gave inputs and approved the Company's corporate plan for 2014 which included: the Implementation of the Annual General Meeting, approval for the increase in capita in subsidiaries, namely PT CIMB Niaga Auto

Finance (CNAF) to the amount of Rp299.2 billion, the acquisition of shares in PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance (KITAF) from Marubeni Corporation and P Marubeni Indonesia in the amount of 48.90 billion and increased investment in PT CIMB Sun Life (CSL) by Rp0.94 billion.

2. Provided input on the Company's financial targets, including net interest margin, non-performing loans and watch list of accounts, loan to deposit ratio, productivity, and market competition. The Board of Commissioners has been supporting the Company's strategy to continue to grow focusing on high margin business Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking, High End, and Sharia Banking while still maintaining the quality of assets in each of the business lines.
3. The Board of Commissioners gave input regarding the increase of cheap funds (CASA) and fee income both by developing the Company's services into more convenience transactions via CIMB@Work, CIMB@BizChannel, increased trade finance transactions, more competitive remittance transactions, value chain and Sharia Banking business service improvement through leverage models, as well as through the development of branchless banking, including increasing the number of ATM & CDM, improved features in CIMB Go Mobile and CIMB Clicks and video banking.
4. Periodically examined efforts to achieve cost efficiencies through the promoted culture of Smart Spending and Go Green initiative that focuses on Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, including efficient use of paper, the use of auto switch on for office lights, and more efficient use of air conditioner.
5. Reviewed and discussed the macro-economy and mining and coal industry, as well as new regulations passed by Bank Indonesia, to see who they might impact the Company's business and action plans. The Board of Commissioners also advised on strategies to improve cross-selling and accelerate the Company's credit approval process.
6. Based on the input of the Audit Committee, the Board of Commissioners gave recommendations to the Board of Directors, including:
 - The results of the review of the financial information that will issued by a be Publicly Listed Companies to the public and/or the authorities, among others, financial statements, projections, and other statements relating to financial information of the Issuer or Public Company;
 - The results of the review of adherence to laws and regulations relating to the position of the Company as the issuer;
 - independent opinion in the event of disagreements between management and the Public Accountant for services rendered;
 - The appointment of Accountant is based on independence, the scope of assignment, and fees;
 - A review of the conduct of the internal audit and oversaw the implementation of follow-ups by the Board of Directors on the findings of the internal auditor;
 - Review of complaints relating to accounting and financial reporting processes;
 - With regard to the potential conflict of interest;
 - The Implementation and deployment of fraud strategy and detection;
 - Provided inputs for improvement in the implementation of programs of Whistle Blowing System and Anti Fraud Management
7. Based on input from the Risk Monitoring Committee, the Board provided recommendations to the Board of Directors including:
 - Related to risk management, asset quality, the bank's health status, and results of the stress test.
 - Related to the Bank's risk management policies required including Funding Contingency Plan, the evaluation of the suitability of risk management policy implementation with the implementation of such policy and evaluation of the implementation of the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Unit.
 - Related to the Financial Statements and discussed ongoing initiatives/projects especially in terms of their risk implication to the Bank and the Bank Business Plan for the Year 2015.
 - Related aspects of risks in new products and activities including evaluating framework of product Post Implementation Review (PIR), reviewing strategies to improve CASA and fee income for commission from risk-based perspective especially their implications on liquidity and financing.
 - Related to strategies to handle and settle impaired accounts and NPL and recovery plan/strategy.
 - Related to reputation risk by monitoring customer complaints and regulator submitted and forwarded to the Board to be immediately assessed in terms of risks faced.
 - Related to the implementation of good corporate governance, including compliance with the policies and provisions of the rules and regulations including new BI regulations.

- Related adequacy of SOP/KDPO, internal control system and risk mitigation plans at business units and discussed lessons that can be learned from previous cases to prevent them from recurring.
 - Related to significant findings in risks and the implementation of risk policies, including investigation results and follow-up improvements and mitigation.
 - Information Technology (IT) and Control Infrastructure in Operations & IT, including IT preparation for security system.
8. Through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board made several recommendations, including:
- Related to the policy, nomination and /or replacement of members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders
 - In relation to remuneration policy, regarding the remuneration policy for the Board of Commissioners, DPS and the Board of Directors to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders; remuneration policy and framework for Executive Officers and employees as a whole that has been approved by the Board of Directors.
- Manpower policy and HR management functions that contain risks with significant impacts on the company, including the company's growth in the future.
 - Related to responsibility to implement effective risk management in conducting outsourcing.
 - The alignment of the Company's Vision and Mission to the Company's business development and strategies.
9. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, approved the proposed actions on non-performing loans, restructuring and write-offs of credit that is above certain amount as specified in the Company's policies. In addition, the Board of Commissioners also approved credit disbursed to related parties to meet regulations and approved the purchases of fixed assets (including land rights and/or building rights)

Board of Commissioners Meeting

Attendance of Board of Commissioners

Frequency (13 Times)	Dato' Sri Nazir Razak	Glenn M.S. Yusuf	Roy Edu Tirtadji	Sri Hartina Urip Simeon	Zulkifli M. Ali	Pri Notowidigdo	Joseph Dominic Silva ¹⁾	Hamidah Naziadin ¹⁾	David Richard Thomas ²⁾	Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn ²⁾
Attendance	8	13	10	13	13	13	1	1	3	4
Teleconference	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-

¹⁾ Resigned effective September 15, 2015

²⁾ Appointed during the AGMS held on March 27 2014 and effective after approval from OJK

Note: Most of members of the BOC attended BOC meetings at least 6 times in a year

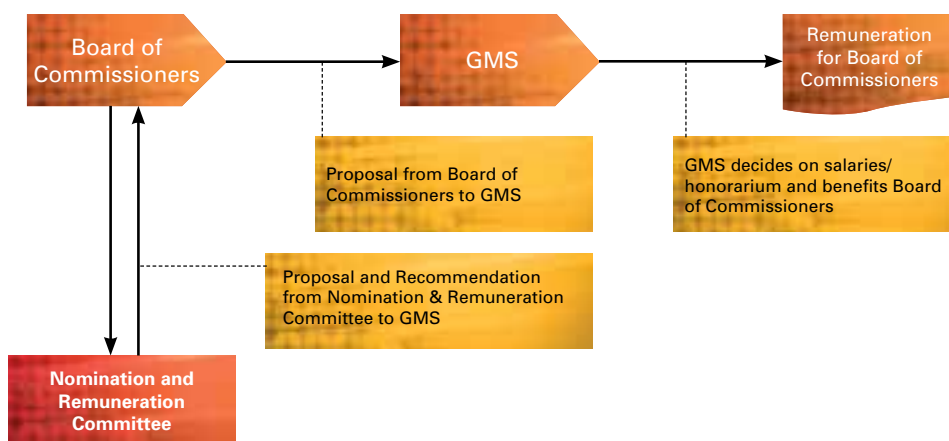
The agenda of Board of Commissioners meetings in 2014

No	Date	Meeting Agenda
1.	07 February 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Business Unit Performance (Jakarta) b. Financial Performance per December 2013 c. 2014 Target Achievement Strategy Report (Priority) d. Top Debtor NPL Progress Report e. Progress Report of Proyek1 Platform f. Report of BOC Committee (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
2.	21 February 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per January 2014 b. Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Board of Directors 2014 c. Report of FSA Insurance d. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
3.	27 March 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per February 2014 b. Report of Progress of 1Platform Project c. Good Corporate Governance Assessment Report d. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
4.	26 April 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per March 2014 b. Report of achievement of the 2013 Operating Plan, 2013 IT Project and 2014 IT Strategic Plan c. Report of the Executive Committee - Corporate Governance Committee d. Report of SME Business Model e. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
5.	30 May 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per April 2014 b. Report of KITAF Acquisition c. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
6.	18 June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Report of Asset Quality
7.	26 June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per May 2014 b. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
8.	22 July 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per June 2014 b. The realization of Bank Business Plan in Q2 2014 c. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
9.	21 August 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Operational Risk (Asset quality and Processing) b. Credit Management Risk Posture c. Credit Management d. Financial Performance per July 2014 e. Report of progress made in the 1Platform Project f. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
10.	26 September 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Report of Funding Liquidity b. Financial Performance per August 2014 c. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
11.	31 October 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per September 2014 b. Report of KITAF acquisition c. Base Gap Analysis Project d. Report of Risk Profile Q3 2014 e. Approval on Employee Loan f. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
12.	3 December 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per October 2014 b. 2015 Budget c. Consumer Loan Portfolio d. Cases of Frauds e. Report of KITAF acquisition f. Report of BOC Committees (KA, KIPER, Nomrem Committee)
13.	15 December 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Performance per November 2014 Approval of BOC for selling CIMB Niaga Tower in Karawaci b. Sharia Strategy and Performance c. BOC Work Plan and Oversight Focus in 2015 d. Financial Performance per September 2013

Board of Commissioners Terms of Office

No.	Name	Position	Term of Office			
			Appointed in	OJK/BI Approval	Reappointed	Until
1	Dato' Sri Nazir Razak	President Commissioner	Extraordinary GMS January 26, 2012	No. 14/40/GBI /DPIP/Rahasia, dated 1 May 2012	March 28, 2013	AGMS for fiscal 2015 to be held in 2016
2	Glenn M.S. Yusuf	Vice President Commissioner	Extraordinary GMS January 26, 2012	No. 14/57/GBI/DPIP/ Rahasia, dated 18 June 2012	March 28, 2013	
3	Roy Edu Tirtadji	Independent Commissioner	Extraordinary GMS January 26, 2012	No. 10/156/GBI/ DPIP/Rahasia, dated 14 October 2008	March 28, 2013	
4	Sri Hartina Urip Simeon	Independent Commissioner	Extra Ordinary GMS September 4, 2007	No. 9/144/GBI/DPIP/ Rahasia, dated 28 September 2007	March 28, 2013	
5	Zulkifli M. Ali	Independent Commissioner	AGMS July 18, 2008	No. 10/156/GBI/ DPIP/Rahasia, dated 14 October 2008	March 28, 2013	
6	Pri Notowidigdo	Independent Commissioner	Extra Ordinary GMS March 28, 2013	No. 15/114/GBI/ DPIP/Rahasia dated 26 November 2013	-	
7	Joseph Dominic Silva	Commissioner	Extra Ordinary GMS April 30, 2009	No. 11/106/GBI/ DPIP/Rahasia, dated 18 August 2009	March 28, 2013	Resigned effective September 15, 2014
8	Hamidah Naziadin	Commissioner	Extra Ordinary GMS March 25, 2010	No. 12/112a/GBI/ DPIP/Rahasia, dated 27 August 2010	March 28, 2013	Resigned effective September 15, 2014
9	David Richard Thomas	Commissioner	Extra Ordinary GMS March 27, 2014	No. SR- 159/D.03/2014 dated 15 September 2014	-	The closing of the 4th AGMS effective as per OJK approval
10	Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn	Commissioner	Extra Ordinary GMS March 27, 2014	No. SR- 160/D.03/2014 dated 15 September 2014	-	OJK The closing of the 4th AGMS effective as per OJK approval

Procedure of the determination of remuneration for Board of Commissioners members



Board of Commissioners' Remuneration

No	Remuneration type and other Facilities	Amount Received in 1 Year	
		Commissioners	Million of Rupiah
1	Remuneration (salary, allowances, bonuses, and other facilities in the form of non-natura)	10**	13,782.54
2	Other Facilities in the form of natura (housing, transportation, health insurance, and others), with: *	-	-
	a. Transferable ownership	-	-
	b. Non-transferable ownership	-	-
Total		10**	13,782.54

Remuneration Type per Commissioner in 1 Year	Number of BOC **
Above Rp2 billion	3
Between Rp 1 billion and Rp 2 billion	3
Between Rp 500 million and Rp 1 billion	2
Below Rp 500 million	2

* Valued in Rupiah equivalent

** Including to former commissioners

Assessment of Board of Commissioners Performance

Performance appraisal of the Board of Commissioners is conducted biannually, at the same time with GCG self assessment for Banks Soundness.

The methodology used is the Self Assessment that involves all members of the Board of Commissioners, Directors and Executive Officers by using GCG Self-Assessment Working Paper as stipulated in Bank Indonesia regulations. The purpose of this self-assessment is to ensure a comprehensive review of the adequacy of the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners to allow them to decide on an action plan which includes corrective actions required when there is a deficiency in the implementation of tasks and responsibilities Board Of Commissioners.

Indicators in the self assessment include Governance Structure, Governance Process and Governance Outcome pertaining to the Board of Commissioners. The performance of the Board of Commissioners in 2014 obtained a score of 1.5.

Range of Values	Description
1	Excellent
2	Good
3	Fair
4	Fairly Well
5	Poor

Report of the Board of Commissioners on its supervisory duties is delivered to the Company through the Corporate Secretary not later than 2 (two) months after the reporting date to be further attached in the Annual Report and submitted to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for approval and distributed to relevant external parties pursuant to prevailing laws and regulations. Discussion and request for shareholders' approval at the AGM regarding the implementation of the supervisory duties of the Board of Commissioners will be done by the President Commissioner or other members of the Board of Commissioners appointed through Meeting / Circular of the Board of Commissioners.

Participation in Training

No	Name	Type of Training/Seminar	Date and Place
1	Dato' Sri Nazir Razak	International Advisory Board	10 – 11 January 2014 (Colombo, Sri Lanka)
		CIMB Asia Pacific Leaders Conference	2 – 5 March 2014 (New York)
		PETRONAS EP Planners Forum (Speaker)	3 April 2014
		Dialogue session with PM (sustainability & diversity) Securities Commission	9 April 2014
		National Colloquium on ASEAN 2014 Session: ASEAN Economic Community (Topic: The deepening of Capital Market & Financial Services Integration) (Speaker)	9 April 2014
		CIMB: IB Vision & Strategy Workshop	18 May 2014
		Asean Business Club Corporate Networking	21 May 2014 (Manila)
		IB Long-Term Strategic Review Programme	7 June 2014
		Invest Malaysia/APAC conference	9 – 10 June 2014
		Asean Business Club Forum	7 – 9 September 2014 (Singapura)
		Singapore Summit	19 – 20 September 2014 (Singapura)
		Annual Management Summit	28 – 29 November 2014 (Kuala Lumpur)
		Asean Business Club Forum	1 December 2014 (Kuala Lumpur)
2	Glenn M.S. Yusuf	-	-
3	Roy Edu Tirtadji	2014 Mid Year Budget Review	19 - 20 June 2014 (Jakarta)
4	Sri Hartina Urip Simeon	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard	16 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		2014 Mid Year Budget Review	19 - 20 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Breakfast Dialogue with Sofyan Djaili: Good Governance at BUMN – Strengthen Indonesia's Economic Pillar	26 August 2014 (Jakarta)
		Shared Value: Unlocking Social & Economic Performance in Indonesia with Business Insights	23 September 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with Prof. Dr. Djokosantoso Moeljono	13 November 2014 (Jakarta)
5	Zulkifli M. Ali	2014 Mid Year Budget Review	19 - 20 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		2015 Planning & Strategic Meeting	6 - 7 November 2014 (Jakarta)
6	Pri Notowidigdo	ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard	16 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		4DX Implementation Town Hall	25 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Mid Year Planning Session	19 - 20 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Banking Talent Management - Workshop	30 October 2014 (Jakarta)

No	Name	Type of Training/Seminar	Date and Place
7	David Richard Thomas	CBians (Management Trainees) - Introduction to Risk Management	12 February 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Induction Session for Group Risk new Recruits	20 March 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Essentials of Universal Banking Programme - Introduction to Risk Management	9 April 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Risk Management Tutorial	16 May 2014 (Jakarta)
		Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Banking Supervision Programme - Overview of Risks in a Commercial Bank - Perspectives of a Chief Risk Officer	1 October 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		TCBians (Management Trainees) - Introduction to Risk Management	7 October 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Essentials of Universal Banking Programme - Intro to Risk Management	15 October 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		2015 Planning & Strategic Meeting	6 -7 November 2014 (Jakarta)
		Pacific Pension Institute Singapore Roundtable	13 November 2014 (Singapore)
		OJK In-House Training - CIMB Group Enterprise Risk Management	4 December 2014 (Bandung, Indonesia)
		Just Technologies - Entrepreneur Mentoring	5 December 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Induction for new Directors of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad, CIMB Investment Bank Berhad, CIMB Bank Berhad & CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad - Group Risk Framework	17 December 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
8	Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn	Risk Management Tutorial	6 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Invest Malaysia 2014	9-10 June 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Khazanah Megatrend Forum 2014	29-30 October 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Luncheon Session – GLC Transformation Programme, Beyond Graduation	9 October 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		CIMB Bank Directors' Induction Programme	2 December 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		Khazanah Nasional Berhad 2014 Global Lectures	2 December 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
		CIMB Bank AMLA Training	17 December 2014 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

Commissioner Shareholding at the Company

Based on the Special Register records (list of shareholding of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors and their families in both the Company and other companies), which is updated every six (6) months or whenever there is a change, no member of the two boards hold shares at the Company as per December 31, 2012.

Shareholding in Other Companies

Based on the record of Special Register as per December 31, 2012, and in accordance with Bank Indonesia, members of the two Boards either individually or jointly have no more than 25% of the paid up capital of any other company. The Company has complied with this stipulation.

Table of Shareholding that reaches 5% or more of the paid up capital at other Companies as of December 31, 2014

Name	Other Company	Other Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Description
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS				
Dato' Sri Nazir Razak	-	-	-	None
Glenn M.S. Yusuf	-	-	-	None
Roy Edu Tirtadji	-	-	-	None
Sri Hartina Urip Simeon	-	-	-	None
Zulkifli M. Ali	-	-	-	None
Pri Notowidigdo	-	-	-	None
Joseph Dominic Silva ¹⁾	-	-	-	None
Hamidah Naziadin ¹⁾	-	-	-	None
David Richard Thomas ²⁾	-	-	-	None
Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn ²⁾	-	-	-	None

1) Resigned effective September 15, 2014

2) Appointed during the AGMS held on March 27 2014 and effective after approval from OJK on September 15, 2014

Audit Committee Report

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee is a Committee established to support the Board of Commissioners in effectively and independently discharging its oversight Duties and Responsibilities

Composition, expertise, and Independence

The composition of Audit Committee is as follow:

- Roy Edu Tirtadji , Chairman (Independent Commissioner)
- Sri Hartina Urip Simeon, Member (Independent Commissioner)
- Mawar IR Napitupulu, Member (Independent Party with expertise in finance and accounting)
- Shariq Mukhtar, Member (Independent Party with expertise in banking)
- Darminto, Member (Independent Party with expertise in finance and accounting)
- Sumantri Slamet, Member (Independent Party with expertise in banking)

Membership, composition and independency criteria of the above Audit Committee have complied with Bank Indonesia and OJK regulations. The committee consists of an Independent Commissioner as Chairman and independent parties who have expertise in financial or accounting and knowledge about law or banking. Most of the members are independent professionals.

Duties and Responsibilities

In line with the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee conducts its duties and responsibilities independently with professionalism and due care. While the Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring proper financial reporting and adequacy of internal control, compliance and risk management system, the Audit Committee supports the Board of Commissioners in evaluating and monitoring financial reporting process, internal and external audit processes to secure strong Good Corporate Governance practices.

The Audit Committee's main duties is to review and secure:

1. Adequacy and integrity of internal control, management information system and governance.
2. Proper planning and implementation of the internal audit function.

3. Objective and independent external audit work in accordance with professional standards.
4. High quality financial reporting.
5. A culture of discipline and control awareness.

Pursuant to OJK regulation No. Kep-643/BL/2012 dated December 7, 2012, the tasks of the Audit Committee in addition to the above mentioned also include:

- a. reviewing financial information which will be released by a publicly listed company to the public and / or authorities such as financial reports, projections, and other statements relating to financial information;
- b. reviewing compliance with legislation related to activities carried out by a publicly listed company;
- c. giving independent opinion when there are disagreements between management and the appointed accountant for services the latter provides;
- d. giving recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on the appointment of public accountant based on independence, the scope of the audit work, and fee;
- e. reviewing the inspection by the internal auditor and overseeing the implementation of follow-ups by the Board of Directors based on findings from the internal auditors;
- f. examining complaints relating to accounting and financial reporting for a publicly listed company;
- g. Analyzing and giving advices to the Board of Commissioners related to potential conflict of interest in a publicly listed company, and
- h. keeping the confidentiality of the documents, data and information of a publicly listed company.

The Audit Committee Charter is reviewed annually and was last amended on June 28, 2013. This charter is subject changes due to the issuance of new regulations.

Focus in 2014

During 2014, the Audit Committee set out to conduct an evaluation on the following matters:

1. The objectivity and transparency of the process of preparing financial statements.
2. The reliability of corporate governance, risk management, compliance and control structure to support business development.
3. The effectiveness of governance, compliance and internal control.
4. The effectiveness of the implementation of fraud detection and prevention strategies.

Meeting in 2014

Audit Committee held 14 meetings in 2014, which included the ratification of the previous meeting, discussion of things that need to be followed up from the previous meeting and other matters that require further attention.

As stipulated in the Charter, the Audit Committee shall meet at least once in every three months. Meetings can only be held when attended by at least 51% of total members, including an Independent Commissioner and Independent Parties.

Data attendance of each member are as follow :

Frequency (14 times)	Roy Edu Tirtadji	Sri Hartina Urip Simeon	Mawar IR Napitupulu	Shariq Mukhtar	Darminto	Sumantri Slamet
Physical Attendance	13	14	14	12	13	14
Teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-

Meetings throughout the year 2014 included the following:

1. Meeting with the Finance Director and executive officers to:
 - Review financial statements including financial statements presentation, the application of accounting and compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles.
 - Review the financial performance and the adequacy of the publication of the financial statements and reporting to the authorities.
2. Meeting with the Head of Internal Audit Unit to:
 - Discuss the audit plan, scope and findings, the revised audit plan, audit follow-up procedures and the adequacy of internal control systems,
 - review the achievement of Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of the Internal Audit per semester.
3. Meeting with the Director of Compliance to:
 - Discuss progress of audit follow-ups every quarter by Bank Indonesia and Bank Negara Malaysia.

- Discuss Compliance Director reports to Bank Indonesia, including the implementation of PPT APU and whistle blowing program.
 - Discuss risk of compliance in the area of human resources, fines to Bank Indonesia, and follow-ups of findings by Bank Indonesia. Moreover discussed were experiences from previous cases.
 - Discuss recommendations from the Financial Service Authority, Bank Negara Malaysia, and the Public Accountant
4. Meeting with Public Accountant to discuss the scope of the audit, the audit plan, audit findings and management letter has been submitted.
 5. Meeting with Directors and related work units to ensure the adequacy of internal control system in the management of non-performing assets, non-performing financing (NPF) Sharia, Corporate Banking anti Fraud Management and key projects in 2014, particularly the 1Platform.

The Audit Committee periodically reports its activities and gives recommendations to the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

The Audit Committee periodically reports its activities and gives recommendations to the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.



Roy Edu Tirtadji

Chairman (Independent Commissioner)



Sri Hartina Urip Simeon

Member (Independent Commissioner)



Mawar I.R. Napitupulu

Member (Independent Commissioner)



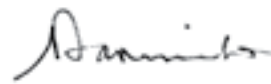
Sumantri Slamet

Member (Independent)



Shariq Mukhtar

Member (Independent)



Darminto

Member (Independent)

Audit Committee Profile



Shariq Mukhtar
Member

Sumantri Slamet
Member

**Sri Hartina Urip
Simeon**
Member

**Mawar I.R.
Napitupulu**
Member

Darminto
Member

Roy Edu Tirtadji
Chairman

Roy Edu Tirtadji

Chairman

Indonesian citizen, 67 years old. Chairman of the Audit Committee since March 2013. He also serves as Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga. Detailed profiles are listed in the Board of Commissioners.

Sri Hartina Urip Simeon

Member

Indonesian citizen, 77 years old. Member of the Audit Committee since March 2013. She also serves as Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga. Detailed profiles are listed in the Board of Commissioners.

Shariq Mukhtar

Member

U.S. citizen, 59 years old. Has served as a Member of the Audit Committee of CIMB Niaga since March 2013 and as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee.

Currently, he is the owner of Solution Finders Management Consultants (SFMC). He began his career in the banking sector in April 1986 at Citibank in several countries with several functional positions such as Vice President Marketing Director at Citibank Indonesia, Head of Regional Marketing at ABN AMRO - Asia Pacific Region, Singapore since July 1999 - December 2000, Senior Vice President - Cards Business Manager at Citibank, NA Taiwan in Jan 2001 - November 2004, CEO of Consumer Banking at Citibank, NA Thailand in December 2004 - September 2005, Citi Country Officer at Citibank, NA Indonesia in October 2005 - August 2011 and Managing Director at Citibank, NA Singapore in September 2011 - June 2012.

Mr Mukhtar earned his Bachelor Degree in Economics from the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis with public accountant certificate. He was also the chairman of the Foreign Bankers Association of Indonesia in 2010-2011.

Mawar I.R. Napitupulu

Member

Indonesian citizen, 53 years old. Has served as a Member of the Audit Committee since March 2013.

She currently serves as Senior Managing Partner at the Accounting Firm RSM Aryanto, Amir Jusuf, Mawar and Saptoto (RSM AAJ Associates), Chairwoman of the Quality Review Board - Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants, as well as faculty in the Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia.

She earned an MBA Degree in Finance from the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium, in 1990, a Bachelor Degree in Accounting from the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, 1986.

Darminto

Member

Indonesian citizen, 61 years old. Has served as a Member of the Audit Committee since March 2013.

Currently he also serves as Independent Member of the Audit Committee of PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk since 2008. Previously, he was an Independent Member of the Audit Committee of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) and PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero). He is also experienced as a corporate executive in the textile industry and services company rating agency. In addition, he also worked as a financial consultant at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

His permanent occupancy is a lecturer at the Faculty of Economics, the University of Indonesia for Corporate Finance and Investment Management. His highest position at the University of Indonesia was Deputy Vice Dean II.

He earned his Bachelor Degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia, a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the State University of New York, and a doctorate degree from the Faculty of Economy the University of Indonesia.

Sumantri Slamet

Member

Indonesian citizen, 60 years old. Has served as Member of the Audit Committee since 2013 and is also a member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

Besides the above positions, Sumantri Slamet is concurrently Independent Commissioner and Chairman of the Audit Committee of PT Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk and a member of Trustee and Chairman of Risk Committee at Universitas Indonesia. He was up to August 2013 Head of Project Finance and Head of Investor Relations PT Medco Energy International Tbk dan Managing Directors at subsidiaries of PT Medco Energy International Tbk having operations overseas.

He also served as Director of the PT Surya Citra Media Tbk and its subsidiary PT Surya Citra Televisi (SCTV) during 2005 through 2008 . Prior to that from 1999 to 2004 he served as Vice Chairman of Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN). He previously served as Managing Director of PT Kliring Deposit Efek Indonesia, and CEO of PT Kustodian Depositori Efek Indonesia during 1996-1998. . He was also appointed as a member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) , PT Astra International Tbk , PT Bank International Indonesia (BII) and Trimegah. When he was Commissioner at BII, he was concurrently a Member of the Nomination and Remuneration and also Chairman of the Audit Committee. Similarly, while serving as Commissioner at Trimegah he also was Chairman of the Audit Committee.

He earned his Bachelor Degree from the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the University of Indonesia in 1978. He completed his Master of Science Degree in 1981 and in 1983 and his Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign.

Risk Monitoring Committee Report

Risk Monitoring Committee

The Risk Monitoring Committee (KIPER) has been formed by the Board of Commissioners to assist the Board with its Risk Monitoring responsibilities.

Composition, Expertise and Independence

The composition of the Risk Monitoring Committee as of the end of 2014 is:

- Zulkifli M. Ali, Chairman (Independent Commissioner)
- Glenn M. S. Yusuf, Member (Independent Commissioner)
- Joseph Dominic Silva Member (Independent Commissioner) 1)
- David Richard Thomas (Commissioner) 2)
- Ananda Barata, (Independent Party)
- Binhadi, Member (Independent Party)
- Shariq Mukhtar, Member (Independent Party)

KIPER's membership, composition and independence criteria comply with the Bank Indonesia Regulations on Good Corporate Governance. Pursuant to the regulations, KIPER has to consist of at least an Independent Commissioner as Chairman, an independent party with expertise in finance, and an independent party with expertise in risk management. The number of Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties must represent at least 51% of KIPER's membership.

The record of each member's attendance is as follows::

Frequency (12 times)	Zulkifli M. Ali	Glenn M.S. Yusuf	Joseph D. Silva ¹⁾	Ananda Barata	Binhadi	Shariq Mukhtar	David Richard Thomas ²⁾
Attendance	12	12	1	12	11	10	1
Teleconference	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

1) No longer member of the Risk Monitoring Committee effective September 15, 2015

2) Member of Risk Monitoring Committee effective November 2014

The Risk Monitoring Committee Charter is reviewed annually, and was last amended on July 26, 2013.

Duties and Responsibilities

KIPER conducts its duties and responsibilities in a professional and independent manner without any non-regulated intervention from an external party.

KIPER is mainly tasked with monitoring the implementation of key risk management practices within the Bank's risk management framework, including:

Ensuring that the Company's risk management practices conform to its risk management policies.

Monitoring and evaluating the work of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the Risk Management Unit.

Meetings in 2014

As stipulated in the Charter, the KIPER shall meet at least 10 times a year. The meetings have to be attended by at least 51% of the committee members, including an Independent Commissioner and the Independent Parties. In 2014, the RMC held 12 meetings.

The meetings in 2014 included the following activities:

1. Advised the Board of Commissioners to focus on its oversight role in 2014.
2. Met with the Risk Management Unit to:
 - Monitor the Bank's risk management and stress test findings. Submit reports, and recommendations, to the Board of Commissioners on any significant issues that require its attention and in providing advices to the Board of Directors.
 - Review policies relating to risk management including the industrial limits framework and the capital management framework. Evaluate the suitability of risk management policies, and monitor and evaluate the activities undertaken by the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Unit.
 - Give recommendations to the Board of Commissioners regarding BOD's risk management policies.
3. Held meetings with the Finance Director and other finance executives to:
 - Review financial statements and discuss ongoing strategic initiatives/projects.
 - Review the Bank's Business Plan for 2015.
4. Met with the Board of Directors and the work units to:
 - Monitor the risks associated with products and activities, including evaluating the Post Implementation Review (PIR) framework.
 - Review the Company's strategy and business plan to improve the Current Accounts and Savings Account (CASA) and fee income over the Commission from risk based perspective of particularly the impacts of risks on liquidity and financing.
 - Evaluate the Bank's management strategies on the settlement of accounts, impaired accounts and NPL.
 - Monitor and evaluate the Company's compliance with policies and applicable laws, including the new regulation passed by BI.

- Monitor the adequacy of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), the internal control system and the risk mitigation plan within business units, as well as discuss lessons learned from past cases.

Discussion with the Director and/or the management of the work units, among others held with Commercial Banking and Sharia Banking, Consumer Banking, and Treasury.

5. Met with the Internal Audit Unit to review significant findings relating to risks and the application of risk policies, including findings of investigations and mitigation actions.
6. Met with the Director of Operations and the IT work unit and Senior Executives to discuss risk review, IT's latest report (specifically the 1P project) and the IT control infrastructure in Operations and IT, including IT readiness and security systems.

The Risk Monitoring Committee periodically reports to, and advises, the Board of Commissioners.



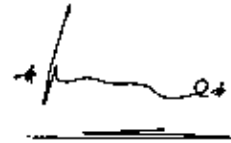
Zulkifli M. Ali
Ketua (Komisaris Independen)



Glenn M.S. Yusuf
Anggota (Komisaris)



David Richard Thomas
Anggota (Komisaris)



Ananda Barata
Anggota (Pihak Independen)



Binhadi
Anggota (Pihak Independen)



Shariq Mukhtar
Anggota (Pihak Independen)

Risk Monitoring Committee Profile



Shariq Mukhtar
Member

David Richard
Thomas
Member

Ananda Barata
Member

Binhadi
Member

Glenn M.S. Yusuf
Member

Zulkifli M. Ali
Chairman

Zulkifli M. Ali **Chairman**

Chairman of the Risk Monitoring Committee since March 2013, and a member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. He also serves as CIMB Niaga's Independent Commissioner. His full profile is available in the BOC Profile section.

Glenn M.S. Yusuf **Member**

Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since March 2013. He also serves as the Vice President Commissioner of CIMB Niaga, and Non-Executive Independent Director of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad, Malaysia. His full profile is available in the BOC Profile section..

David Richard Thomas **Anggota**

American Citizen, 54 years. Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since November 2014. He also serves as the Commissioner of CIMB Niaga. His full profile is available in the BOC Profile section.

Ananda Barata **Member**

Indonesian citizen, 55 years old. He has been serving as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since March 2013, and is also a member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

Ananda Brata previously served as the Director of Operations & IT (2007-2008), as a Commissioner (2003-2007), and as an Independent Commissioner (2008-2013), during which time he also served as a member of the Audit Committee, and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. He also served as the Director of PT Perusahaan Pengelola Aset (Persero) in 2004-2007, and the Head of Restructuring at Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) in 2000-2004. In addition, he has held various executive positions at PT Bank Universal, PT Bank Nusa Nasional and Chase Manhattan Bank, NA

He earned his Bachelor Degree in Business Administration, majoring in Finance, from the American University, Washington DC, USA.

Binhadi **Member**

Indonesian citizen, 79 years old. Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee since March 2013.

Binhadi also currently serves as the Commissioner of AJB Bumiputera 1912, the Vice Chairman of the Sub - Committee on Corporations - National Committee on Governance, a Honorable faculty member of the Indonesian Banking Development Institute and the Indonesian Banking School and a lecturer at the Institute for the Commissioners and Directors of Indonesia. He has a lot of experience at Bank Indonesia, where he most recently was a member of the Board of Directors (Deputy Governor), and at several commercial banks and financial institutions including Bank Niaga and as a Commissioner of Bank Mandiri.

He earned his Bachelor Degree in Business Administration from Universitas Tujuh Belas Agustus 1945 , Jakarta in 1964.

Shariq Mukhtar **Member**

U.S. citizen, 59 years old. Has served as a Member of CIMB Niaga's Audit Committee since March 2013, and as a member of the Risk Monitoring Committee. His full profile is available in the Audit Committee Profile section.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Report

THE NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NomRem) is formed by the Board of Commissioners to assist the Board in supervising the implementation of Nomination and Remuneration policies for Board of Directors and employees pursuant to the Company's Deeds and Bank Indonesia Regulations.

Composition, expertise, and Independence

The composition of the NomRem Committee in 2014 is as follows:

- Pri Notowidigdo, Chairman (Independent Commissioner)
- Zulkifli M. Ali, Member (Independent Commissioner)
- Ananda Barata, Member (Independent Party)
- Sumantri Slamet, Member (Independent Party)
- Hamida Naziadin, Member (Commissioner)
- Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn (Commissioner 2)
- Eric G. Kosasih (Human Resources Executive Officer)

Membership, composition, and independency criteria of NomRem Committee have complied with Bank Indonesia Regulations. According to Bank Indonesia Regulations, the NomRem must at least consist of an Independent Commissioner, a Commissioner and an Executive Officer who is in charge of Human Resources or serves as an employee representative. The Committee must consist of at least three members. In the case when the Committee has more than three members, it should have at least two Independent Commissioners. The Chairman of the Committee must be an Independent Commissioner. Independent Commissioners and Independent Parties combined must represent at least 51% of all members of the NomRem.

The NomRem Committee conducts its duties and responsibilities in a professional pursuant to prevailing rules and regulations.

The NomRem Committee Charter is reviewed annually and was last amended 26 July 2013.

1) No longer member of the NonRem Committee effective September 15, 2015

2) Member of NonRem Committee effective November 2014

Duties and Responsibilities

The main duties and responsibilities of the NomRem Committee to make sure things are as follows:

The Committee is tasked to give recommendations to BOC including but not limited to the following:

1. In connection with the remuneration policy:
 - a. To evaluate the remuneration policy;
 - b. To evaluate the compatibility between the remuneration policy with the implementation of the policy;
 - c. To give recommendations to the BOC with regards to:
 - The remuneration policy for BOC, DPS and the Board of Directors to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders, and
 - The framework of the remuneration policy for Executive Officers and the entire employees has been approved by the Board of Directors
2. In connection to nomination policy:
 - a. To prepare and give recommendations about system and procedure for replacement of members of BOC, BOD and Sharia Supervisory Board to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - b. To give recommendations on prospective members of BOC and BOD and Sharia Supervisory Board to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders;
 - c. To give recommendations on independent parties nominated for as members of the Audit Committee and the Risk Monitoring Committee.
3. The Committee shall ensure that the remuneration policy with at least respect to:
 - a. financial performance and the fulfillment of reserve as stipulated in prevailing rules and regulations;
 - b. individual job performance;
 - c. reasonableness of the peer group, and
 - d. consideration of the Company's long-term goals and strategies.

4. In the case of members of the Committee have a conflict of with a recommended proposal, then the proposal should disclose the conflict of interest along with considerations underlying the proposal.
5. On the authority granted by the AGM, the Committee conducts a review, provide advice and recommendations to BOC about changes related to remuneration and compensation policies for members of BOC, BOD, and Sharia Supervisory Board
6. Make evaluations and provide recommendations to the BOC about manpower policy and HR management function that contain significant risks including in the Company's future growth.
7. Assist BOC in its active oversight function in order to meet the responsibility to implement effective risk management in outsourcing in accordance with its scale, characteristics, and complexity, that at least include:
 - a. Approve and evaluate policies including improvements in outsourcing policy, and
 - b. Evaluate the accountability Board of Directors on risk management in outsourcing.
8. Give recommendations to the BOC with regard to independent parties nominated as members of the Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
9. Develop guidelines for and rules of the Committee (the Charter) and conduct a review at least once 3 in years.

Meetings in 2014

As stipulated in the Charter, the NomRem Committee shall meet at least 10 times a year. Meetings can only be held when attended by at least 51% of the total members, which includes an Independent Commissioner and an Executive HR. In 2014, the NomRem Committee held 12 meetings with 6-8 meeting agenda in each meeting.

The attendance record of each member is as follows.

Frequency (12 times)	Pri Notowidigdo	Zulkifli M. Ali	Ananda Barata	Sumantri Slamet	Hamidah Naziadin ¹⁾	Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn ²⁾	Eric G. Kosasih
Attendance	12	12	12	12	3	2	11
Teleconference	-	-	-	-	2	1	-

1) No longer member of the NonRem Committee effective September 15, 2015

2) Member of NonRem Committee effective November 2014

During 2014 NomRem Committee carried out its duties and manage to:

1. Provide assessment and recommendation of the nomination of candidates for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors proposed by shareholders with consideration of skills, competencies, and experience submitted. Furthermore, the proposed recommendation is to be forwarded to the Board of Commissioners and Directors for approval at the AGM.
2. To evaluate and provide input to the assessment of Key Performance Indicator (KPI) pertaining to the Board of Directors s based on the achievement of each KPI component. Provide direction for the preparation of the Board of Directors 2015 KPI framework, in order to be more focused in supporting the Company's strategy for the upcoming 2015.
3. Provide direction and evaluate the compensation of members of the Board of Commissioner and Director, with regard to the internal balance and comparison with the market to encourage their optimum performance. Provide recommendations on the framework from employee bonus distribution, the Board of Directors and senior leadership in a balanced and fair manner, with the principles of fairness and objectivity based on performance achievements.
4. Provide directions and inputs on the strategic plans for Human Resource Directorate in 2014, with a key focus on how to support the Company's business direction in 2014.
5. Provide guidance and give recommendations on the alignment of the Company's Vision, Mission and Values with those of CIMB group, by always upholding the principles Corporate Governance, taking to account the existence of CIMB Niaga as a local entity that has the characteristics as a multi-Local market in Indonesia, but proceed in executing the goals and aspirations as part of a regional bank in the ASEAN region.
6. Provide guidance and recommendation regarding the implementation of Risk Management and Internal Control in order to prevent and minimize frauds through the entire HR processes, such as, among others, recruitment, training and other intervention programs, rewards and sanctions, and the importance of inherent monitoring by leaders.
7. Evaluate and provide recommendations on the implementation of the project Branch Manager as Entrepreneur (BME), in order to ensure better synergies between units at branches to encourage progress and real achievements.
8. Provide guidance and recommendations to review and evaluate the effectiveness of non-retail loan process, especially CredAm organization (Credit Administration) under the Directorate of OIT.
9. Provide guidance and recommendations on Commercial Banking strategic plan under the newly assigned senior leaders.
10. Provide direction and evaluation of the implementation of the legal framework of the new organizational model, which became effective March 1, 2014, which is the decentralization of in-house legal officer in each business line, in order to handle matters related to operational legality.
11. Provide guidance and recommendations on the implementation of talent management framework in order to identify potential employees and create a succession plans for critical positions.
12. Provide guidance and recommendations on several proposals related to human resource management after the merger, the most important of which is employee loan and treatment schemes.
13. Provide guidance and recommendations on the negotiation process of Collective Labor Agreement that for the period of 2012 to 2014 expired on October 17, 2014.
14. Provide guidance and recommendations on comparative study conducted on banking productivity initiatives initiated by CIMB Niaga through Hay Group.
15. Provide guidance and recommendations on the management of Foreign Workers.
16. Provide direction, reviews, and recommendations on the proposed NRC Focus review for 2015.
17. Provide guidance and recommendations related to HR issues, including the settlement of issues related to industrial relations, Top HR Operational Risk reported quarterly, HR Metrics, and etc.

The NonRem Committee periodically reports its activities and give recommendations to the BOC.



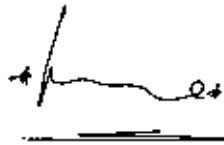
Pri Notowidigdo
Chairman (Independent Commissioner)



Zulkifli M. Ali
Member (Independent Commissioner)



Sumantri Slamet
Member (Independent)



Ananda Barata
Member (Independent)



Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn
Member (Commissioner)



Eric G. Kosasih
Member and Secretary of the Committee

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Profile



Sumantri Slamet
Member

Ananda Barata
Member

Pri Notowidigdo
Chairman

Zulkifli M. Ali
Member

Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn
Member

Eric G. Kosasih
Member and Secretary of
the Committee

Pri Notowidigdo
Chairman

Indonesian Citizens, 67 years. Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of CIMB Niaga since March 2013. He also serves as Independent Commissioner. His full profile is available in the profile of the Board of Commissioners.

Zulkifli M. Ali
Member

Malaysian Citizens, 64 years. Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of CIMB Niaga since March 2013 and serves as chairman of the Risk Monitoring Committee. He also serves as Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga. His full profile is available in the profile of the Board of Commissioners.

Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn
Anggota

Malaysian Citizens, 43 years. Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee of CIMB Niaga since March 2014. He also serves as Commissioner of CIMB Niaga. His full profile is available in the profile of the Board of Commissioners.

Ananda Barata
Member

Indonesian Citizens, 55 years d. Has Served as Member of Risk Monitoring Committee since March 2013 and also a member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. Detailed profile is available in the profile of Risk Monitoring Committee.

Sumantri Slamet
Anggota

Indonesian citizen, 60 years old. Has served as Member of the Audit Committee since 2013 and is also a member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

Eric G. Kosasih
Member and Secretary

Has served as a Member and Secretary of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of CIMB Niaga since January 2013. He is also the Company's HR Executive Officer.

Corporate Governance Committee Report

The Corporate Governance Committee (CG) previously held the same level as an Executive Committee with all of its members also holding the positions of Directors. The meeting of the Board of Directors on March 25, 2014 approved the proposed composition of the Committee to also include independent Commissioners. This was approved by the Board of Commissioners on April 26, 2014.

The Corporate Governance Committee terms of reference has been changed to reflect the above.

Structure in January – March 2014

- Chairman: President Director
- Vice Chairman: Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal
- Secretary: Head of Compliance Unit
- Members:
 - All Directors
 - Head of Internal Audit Unit
 - Head of Risk Management Unit
 - Corporate Secretary
 - Senior HR Executives

Structure in April - December 2014

- Chairman: Sri Hartina Urip Simeon (Independent Commissioner)
- Vice Chairman: Pri Notowidigdo (Independent Commissioner)
- Secretary and member: Rudy Hutagalung (Corporate Secretary)
- Members:
 - Zulkifli M. Ali (Independent Commissioner)
 - Roy E. Tirtadji (Independent Commissioner)
 - Arwin Rasyid (President Director)
 - D. James Rompas (Vice President Director)
 - Lo Nyen Khing (Vice President Director)
 - Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka (Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal)
 - Wan Razly Abdullah (Director of Strategy and Finance)
 - Harjanto Tanuwidjaja (Director of Human Resource)
 - Vera Handajani (Director of Risk Management)
 - Liston Siahaan (Head of Risk Management Unit)

Duties and responsibilities

1. Improve the Company's implementation of good corporate governance in accordance with the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence through continuous monitoring and evaluation of the Bank's business processes.
2. Ensure that the governance structure complies with any applicable regulations.
3. Socialize good corporate governance principles to all employees.
4. Assess the implementation of corporate governance both internally and externally.
5. Report on the application of good governance to the relevant parties.

Work Program in 2014

1. Keep the governance structure of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors, the Committees and the Company's policies in compliance with the principles and provisions of good corporate governance (GCG)
2. Disclose the results of the Company's self-assessment of GCG implementation to stakeholders through the Annual Report.
3. Disseminate the principles of GCG in cooperation with the relevant units.
4. Maintain the quality of GCG implementation to remain competitive with industry benchmarks and independent institutions.

Work Realization in 2014

1. Changes in the Terms of Reference of the Corporate Governance Committee.
2. Self-assessment of the Company's implementation of the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard whose results have been published on the Company website.
3. Report on the implementation of GCG, and the transparency of the Company's corporate governance, for the Syariah Business Units (UUS). This was contained in the 2014 Annual Report.
4. Review the results of GCG self-assessment for the period ended December 2013.

5. Internalize GCG through:
 - GCG Socialization, compliance, code of conduct, anti-fraud and whistle blowing training for employees.
 - Socialization of the policies that governs conflict of interests in trading securities for personal gain.
 - Promoting understanding of corporate governance, and regulatory compliance through the implementation of the "Ethics Driven Based on Individual Professionalism." GCG has now become the "The Culture of CIMB Niaga Bank" (GCG is now a part of all of the Company's processes)
 - Interconnecting the "Good Governance Culture" with "Good Results"
- 6 Improving the quality of GCG to conform with best practices by participating in:
 - The Annual Report Award 2013 organized by FSA (OJK), Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of SOE, National Committee on Governance, Indonesian Institute of Accountants, the Directorate General of Taxation and the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
 - The IICD Corporate Governance & Award 2014 organized by the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship (IICD) in collaboration with Business Review Magazine, in which the Company won the category "Best Overall".
 - Compliance Working Group on Communication Forum of Banking Compliance Director (FKDKP) as well as the APU/PPT working group forum with PPAK.
 - Alignment with subsidiaries in order to consolidate GCG-assessments.

Corporate Governance Committee Profile



Roy Edu Tirtadji
Member

Wan Razly Abdullah
Member

Harjanto Tanuwidjaja
Member

Vera Handajani
Member

Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka
Member

D. James Rompas
Member



Arwin Rasyid
Member

Zulkifli M. Ali
Member

Sri Hartina Urip Simeon
Chairman

Pri Notowidigdo
Vice Chairman

Lo Nyen Khing
Member

Sri Hartina Urip Simeon

Chairman

Indonesian citizen, 77 years old. Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014 and a Member of the Audit Committee since March 2013. She serves as the Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga. Detailed profile is available in the BOC profile.

Pri Notowidigdo

Vice Chairman

Indonesian citizen, 67 years. Vice Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014 and Member of the Audit Committee since April 2014. Also Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of CIMB Niaga since March 2013. He also serves as Independent Commissioner. Detailed profile is available in the BOC Profile.

Zulkifli M. Ali

Member

Malaysian citizen, 64 years old. Member of Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Also, Chairman of Risk Monitoring Committee since March 2013 and member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of CIMB Niaga. Detailed profile is available in the BOC profile.

Roy Edu Tirtadji

Member

Indonesia citizen, 67 years old. Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Also, Chairman of the Audit Committee since March 2013. He is also the Independent Commissioner of CIMB Niaga. Detailed profile is available in the BOC Profile.

Arwin Rasyid

Member

Indonesian citizen, 57 years old. He has been serving as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. President Director of CIMB Niaga since 2008. Detailed profile is available in the BOD Profile.

D. James Rompas

Member

Indonesian citizen, 56 years old. Has served as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Serving as Vice President Director of CIMB Niaga since 2009. Detailed profile is available in the BOD Profile.

Lo Nyen Khing

Member

Malaysian citizen, 51 years old. Has served as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Serving as Vice President Director of CIMB Niaga since 2012. Detailed profile is available in the BOD Profile.

L. Wulan Tumbelaka

Member

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old. Has served as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Serving Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs, and Legal for CIMB Niaga since 2008. Detailed profile is available in the BOD Profile.

Wan Razly Abdullah

Member

Malaysian citizen, 43 years old. Has served as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Serving as Director of Strategy & Finance of CIMB Niaga since 2009. Detailed profile is available in the BOD Profile.

Harjanto Tanuwidjaja

Member

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old. Has served as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Serving as Director of Human Resources since 2012. Detailed profile is available in the BOD Profile.

Vera Handajani

Member

Indonesian citizen, 43 years old. She has served as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Also, has been serving as the Director of Risk Management since 2013. Detailed profile is available in the BOD Profile.

Rudy Hutagalung*

Member and Secretary

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old. Served as the Secretary and concurrently as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Also, has been serving as the Corporate Secretary of CIMB Niaga since October 1, 2013 and as the Head of Corporate Affairs & Legal CIMB Niaga. Detailed profile is available in the Corporate Secretary Profile.

Liston Siahaan*

Member

Indonesia citizen, 47 years old. Served as a Member of the Corporate Governance Committee since April 2014. Detailed profile is available in the Senior Executives Profile.

* Photos of the Company Secretary and the Senior Executive appear in this Annual Report.

The CG Committee periodically reports its activities, and gives recommendations, to the Board of Commissioners.



Sri Hartina Urip Simeon
Chairman (Independent Commissioner)



Pri Notowidigdo
Vice Chairman (Independent Commissioner)



Zulkifli M. Ali
Member (Independent Commissioner)



Roy Edu Tirtadji
Member (Independent Commissioner)



Arwin Rasyid
Member (President Director)



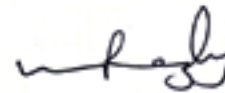
D. James Rompas
Member (Vice President Director)



Lo Nyen Khing
Member (Vice President Director)



L. Wulan Tumbelaka
Member (Director)



Wan Razly Abdullah
Member (Director)



Vera Handajani
Member (Director)



Harjanto Tanuwidjaja
Member (Director)



Rudy Hutagalung
Member and Secretary of the Committee



Liston Siahaan
Member

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Requirements to Become a Director

The Directors of CIMB Niaga have met all the requirements stipulated in the Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) and by the Indonesian Financial Services Authority.

Bank Indonesia Regulation

PBI No. 11/1/PBI/2009 as amended by PBI. No 13/27/PBI/2011 regarding Article 27, stipulates that member of the Board of Directors shall have integrity, competence, and good financial reputation.

PBI No. 12/23/PBI/2010 regarding Fit & Proper Test. The incumbents shall pass a Fit & Proper Test, and obtain approval from Bank Indonesia before assuming their respective posts and performing their duties and functions.

PBI No. 9/8/PBI/2007 chapter 8 regarding Employment of Foreign Workers and Knowledge Transfer Program in the Banking Sector. A Director with a foreign nationality must meet the following requirements:

- a. He/she must pass the Fit & Proper Test, and
- b. He/she must have knowledge about Indonesia, especially about its economy, culture and language.

CIMB Niaga has four Directors who have foreign nationalities; Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman, Wan Razly Abdullah, Samir Gupta and Lo Nyen King. All of them have met the requirements stipulated in the above regulations.

Laws on Limited Liability Companies and OKJ Regulations

The requirements to become a Director are stipulated in the Limited Liability Companies Act article 93 and OKJ Regulations (Bapepam-LK Regulation No. IX.I.6), an attachment to the decree of Chairman of Bapepam-LK. No Kep-45/PM/2004 regarding Directors and Commissioners of Issuers and Public Companies, which include:

- Possesses good character and morals;
- Has never been declared bankrupt, and has not been a member of a Board of Directors found guilty of causing bankruptcy to a company within a 5-year period prior to the appointment; and
- Has not committed a crime in the financial sector within a 5-years period prior to the appointment.

Directors and / or members of the Board shall refrain from directly or indirectly making untrue statements about material facts. They are obliged to disclose truthful material facts about the condition of a publicly listed company.

2014 Board Structure

1. President Director: Arwin Rasyid
2. Vice President Director: Daniel James Rompas
3. Vice President Director: Lo Nyen King
4. Director: Handoyo Soebali ¹⁾
5. Compliance Director: Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka
6. Director: Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman ²⁾
7. Director: Wan Razly Abdullah
8. Director: Rita Mas'Oen
9. Director: Samir Gupta
10. Director: Megawati Sutanto
11. Director: Harjanto Tanuwidjaja
12. Director: Vera Handajani
13. Director: John Simon ³⁾

¹⁾ Submitted resignation during the AGM held on March 27, 2014

²⁾ Dismissed with Honor on March 27, 2014

³⁾ Appointed during the AGM held on March 27, 2014 and effective following FSA Approval on August 29, 2014

The BOD has 11 members, four of whom are female, and has met the principles of the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard.

The Independence of the Directors

Currently, none of members of the Board of Directors and/or members of the Board of Commissioners, and the controlling shareholders has financial, management, shareholding or family relationships with each other.

Table of financial and family relationships between members of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and/or Controlling Shareholders of the Company.

Name	Familial Relationship with						Financial Relationship with					
	Board of Commissioner		Directors		Other Shareholders		Board of Commissioner		Directors		Controlling Shareholders	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Directors												
Arwin Rasyid	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Daniel James Rompas	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Lo Nyen Khing	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Handoyo Soebali ¹⁾	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman ²⁾	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Wan Razly Abdullah	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Rita Mas'Oen	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Samir Gupta	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Megawati Sutanto	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Harjanto Tanuwidjaja	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
Vera Handajani	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√
John Simon ³⁾	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√

¹⁾ Submitted resignation during the AGM held on March 27, 2014

²⁾ Dismissed with Honor on March 27, 2014

³⁾ Appointed during the AGM held on March 27, 2014 and effective following FSA approval on August 29, 2014

Reporting Duties of the Board of Directors

Each member of the Board of Directors shall disclose his or her family's share ownership in the Company or any other company. This information is recorded in Special Report, which is updated every semester or whenever changes take place.

Term of Office

No	Name	Position	Term of Office			
			Appointed in	BI/OJK Approval	Reappointed in	Until
1	Arwin Rasyid	President Director	Extra Ordinary GMS 18 July 2008	No. 10/137/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 16 September 2008	AGMS 28 March 2013	AGMS for fiscal year 2015 to be held in 2016
2	D. James Rompas *	Vice President Director	Extra Ordinary GMS 27 August 2009	No. 11/126/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia, dated 9 September 2009	AGMS 28 March 2013	
3	Lo Nyen Khing	Vice President Director	Extra Ordinary GMS 29 October 2012	No. 15/9/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 15 January 2013	AGMS 28 March 2013	
4	Handoyo Soebali	Director	Extra Ordinary GMS 18 July 2008	No. 10/156/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 14 October 2008	AGMS 28 March 2013	Resigned effective 27 March 2014
5	L. Wulan Tumbelaka	Director	Extra Ordinary GMS 19 December 2008	No. 11/12/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 4 February 2009	AGMS 28 March 2013	AGMS for fiscal year 2015 to be held in 2016
6	Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman	Director	AGMS 30 April 2009	No. 11/68/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 4 June 2009	AGMS 28 March 2013	Dismissed with Honor effective 27 March 2014
7	Wan Razly Abdullah	Director	Extra Ordinary GMS 27 August 2009	No. 11/106/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 18 August 2009	AGMS 28 March 2013	AGMS for fiscal year 2015 to be held in 2016
8	Rita Mas'Oen	Director	Ordinary GMS 27 August 2009	11/150/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 16 November 2009	AGMS 28 March 2013	
9	Samir Gupta	Director	Ordinary GMS 15 December 2010	No. 13/23/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 3 March 2011	AGMS 28 March 2013	
10	Megawati Sutanto	Director	Ordinary GMS 15 December 2010	No. 13/23/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 3 March 2011	AGMS 28 March 2013	
11	Harjanto Tanuwidjaja	Director	AGMS 1 March 2012	No. 14/66/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 17 July 2012	AGMS 28 March 2013	
12	Vera Handajani	Director	Ordinary GMS 26 July 2013	No. 15/113/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia, dated 26 November 2013	-	The closing of the 4 th AGMS effective as per approval of OJK
13	John Simon	Director	AGMS 27 March 2014	No. SR-143/D.03/2014, dated 29 August 2014	-	

* First time appointed as the Company's Director in 2000

Duties and Responsibilities

1. The Board of Directors is fully responsible for the management of the Company.
2. The Board of Directors is obliged to manage the Company in line with its authorities and responsibilities as outlined in the Articles of Association. The Directors are mainly tasked with:
 - a. Leading and managing the Company in line with the Company's objectives.
 - b. Controlling, maintaining and managing the Company's assets in the best interests of the Company.
 - c. Establishing an internal control structure, ensuring the implementation of the internal audit function at every management level and following up all internal audit findings in line with policies and directions given by the Board of Commissioners as part of the general management practice specified in the Standard Implementation of the Internal Audit.
3. The management functions outlined in points (1) and (2) above must be implemented with integrity.
4. Each Director is personally liable for any loss incurred by the Company when found guilty or proven to have intentionally failed in his/her duties.
5. The Board of Directors is obliged to implement GCG principles in each of the Company's business activities at all levels of the organization.
6. The Board of Directors is obliged to follow up all audit findings and post-audit recommendations made by the Internal Auditor, external auditors, Bank Indonesia and/or other relevant regulators.
7. As part of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles outlined in point (5), the Board of Directors is required to form:
 - a. An Internal Audit Unit
Rotation or dismissal of the Chief Audit Executive must be reported to Bank Indonesia and Bapepam-LK
 - b. A Risk Management Unit and a Risk Management Committee
 - c. A Compliance Work Unit
8. The Board of Directors is obliged to report to the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
9. The Board of Directors should refrain from authorizing any party(s) that may lead to transferring its duties and responsibilities.
10. The Board of Directors should refrain from using a professional service for consultative purposes, or assigning an advisor, except during a special project.
11. Each member of the Board of Directors is allowed to hold another supervisory position at one of the Company's non-banking subsidiaries in which the Company has major control.
12. The Board of Directors must inform all employees about the Bank's HR policies through well-known and accessible media.
13. The Board of Directors must provide accurate, relevant and timely data and information to the Board of Commissioners.
14. The Board of Directors is accountable for every piece of information about the Company that is conveyed by the Corporate Secretary to the public.
15. The Board of Directors must:
 - a. Make a List of Shareholders, special lists, and minutes of GSM and those of the meeting of Directors.
 - b. Publish the Company's Annual Report and Bank's financial statements as described in the relevant laws regarding Document of Company.
 - c. Keep all of the Bank's lists, minutes of meetings and other documents as outlined in points (a) and (b). Related to point (c), all reports, minutes of meetings, and others documents are to be kept and stored at the Bank's premises.
16. Each member of the Board of Directors must disclose his and/or her family's share ownership at the Company or any other company. This share ownership will be recorded in a special list.
17. A member of the Directors failing to comply with the above point (1), thus causing a loss to the Company, will be held personally responsible.
18. The Board of Directors must obtain approval from the General Meeting of Shareholders when deciding to use more than 50% of the Company's assets as collateral in a single or several transactions.

Authority

1. The Board of Directors is authorized to represent the Company, both outside and inside a Court of Justice, in all matters and in all cases that bind the Company and other party(s) or vice versa, and take management- and ownership-related actions. Nevertheless, approval from the Board of Commissioners is still required when:
 - a. All measures taken by the Board of Directors pursuant to regulations require approval from the Board of Commissioners; or

- b. All measures taken by the Board of Directors in the following points (i) and (ii) that have exceeded, or potentially exceed, a certain value as stated in the Bank's policy require approval from the Board of Commissioners, for examples:
- (I). Actions beyond the scope of normal business activity of a financial institution:
1. To purchase or by other means acquire assets (including ownership of land or/and building).
 2. To sell or by other means transfer ownership of assets (including ownership of land and building titles).
 3. To participate in or release a partial or whole rights in a company or other type of institution including, but not limited to, establishing a new company or closing down a subsidiary.
- (II) Carry out business activities that do not constitute every-day operations of a financial/banking institution on the account of their infrequency, and/or have transactional value higher than a certain nominal value. Some of the actions are:
1. Borrowing money or issuing debentures that do not constitute the Company's daily business activities;
 2. Write off and /or charge off debts;
 3. Make temporary investments and/or purchase debtor's assets for protective purposes.
- The involvement of the Board of Commissioners, as explained above, does not remove any of the managerial responsibilities of the Board of Directors.
2. The rights to represent and take necessary measures on behalf of the Directors as well as the Company are collectively given to:
 - a. President Director and a Vice President Director; or
 - b. Two Vice President Directors; or
 - c. President Director and a Director; or
 - d. A Vice President Director and a Director; or
 - e. Two Directors in the absence of both the President Director and a Vice President Director.
 3. Pursuant to the prevailing laws of the capital market, transactions deemed to contain a conflict of interest between the Company and members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners or major shareholders of the Company, can only be made upon the approval of independent shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
 4. If there is a conflict of interest between the Company and any member of the Board of Directors, the Company is represented by other members of the Board of Directors. If the Company has a conflict of interest with all members of the Board of Directors, it will be represented by the Board of Commissioners, without violating the regulation contained in point (3).
 5. (1) Each member of the Board of Directors is not authorized to represent the Company when:
 - a. There is a legal court action between him/her and the Company; or
 - b. He/she has a conflict of interest with the Company.

(2) In a situation described in Point 1, those who are authorized to represent the Company include:

 - a. Members of the Board of Directors who do not have a conflict of interest with the Company;
 - b. The Board of Commissioners when all members of the Board of Directors have a conflict of interest with the Company; or
 - c. Other party(s) appointed by the AGMS when all members of the Board of Directors and all members of the Board of Commissioners have a conflict of interest with the Company.
 6. The Board of Directors may assign authority in writing to one or more employee(s) of the Company, or to another party, to act on behalf of the Company for a particular legal action.
 7. The Board of Directors is not authorized to file bankruptcy on the Company's behalf to a Commercial Court before obtaining approval from GSM and should follow the Liability Settlement Act regarding bankruptcy and suspension of payment when doing so.
 8. Pursuant to BI Regulations, the Board of Directors has the obligation to establish Executive Committees such as the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and the IT Steering Committee (ITSC).
 9. The Board of Directors has the authority to establish additional Executive Committees when deemed necessary.

Duties and Responsibilities of Each Director

Arwin Rasyid – President Director

Main Duties: To establish the Company's long-term strategies. To establish the Company's marketing strategy and product/ service development that is responsive to market demands and needs of all business segments. To provide policy directions and guidelines for operational support and banking services, information technology, systems and procedures, as well as legal, financial and human resources aspects. To ensure compliance in all banking operations so that the Company maintains its high ethical standards and complies with the principles of GCG and prudent banking practices.

Daniel James Rompas – Vice President Director and Director of SMME, and Sharia Director

Main Duties: With the President Director establishes the Company's long-term strategy and assists him in the performance of duties in directing the Directorate of Credit, MSME, Operations & Information Technology, and Sharia banking functions, as well as asset restructuring functions to achieve targeted business growth, with due regards to prudential aspects, the implementation of all aspects in overall risk management policy and the Company's business process to achieve efficient and effective banking.

Lo Nyen Khing – Vice President Director and Corporate Banking Director

Main Duties: To assist the President Director in setting short- and long-term corporate strategies in marketing, and service development in Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking, Sharia Banking, and Treasury and Capital Market. The goal is to achieve the targeted business growth by providing innovative products with due regard to risk management and the Company's strategy of efficient and effective banking.

Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka – Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal Director

Main Duties: To formulate the Company's compliance strategy, including when it comes to issues relating to compliance policies and principles, as well as ensuring that all the Company's internal regulations (policies, systems, procedures) are in line with the relevant rules and external regulations (those of Bank Indonesia, and/or other financial authorities). The Compliance, Corporate Affairs and Legal Director is also responsible for managing the Company's legal risk by keeping updated on developments in the Capital Market, especially those related to regulations. To provide public information about the Company. To maintain the Company's good reputation. To serve as a contact person between the Company, the public and the Government, including through CSR programs..

Wan Razly Abdullah – Strategy & Finance Director

Main Duties: To develop and monitor the implementation of business strategies, initiatives and budget to assist the achievement of the Company's vision and mission. To manage the financial performance of the Company with respect to productivity and efficient use of resources. To develop and manage the Company's information systems and performance, and report it to the relevant regulators and stakeholders. To optimize the profitability of the Company and Total Shareholders' Return, ROA, and ROE by formulating a Capital and investment strategy. To monitor and plan effective financial management and ensure its execution in accordance with accounting practices and standards.

Rita Mas'Oen – Operations & IT Director

Main Duties: To determine long-term strategies, and to direct the Operations & IT Division. To improve effectiveness and efficiency in managing banking transactions while ensuring keeping users up-to-date on the latest information.

Samir Gupta – Consumer Banking Director

Main Duties: To develop strategies and directions in services and sales of Consumer Banking products in branches throughout Indonesia and optimize market potential through development of competitive and innovative consumer banking products including digital banking in order to reach the stated profitability without disregarding the prudential

aspects, the comprehensive implementation of all aspects on the risk management policy for the accomplishment of efficient and effective banking business processes.

Megawati Sutanto – Credit Director

Main Duties: To provide strategic direction in all aspects of credit management, and Credit Underwriting Standards. To review and continuously improve the credit review and approval process. To increase effectiveness and efficiency in predetermined credit chains and maintain the quality of the loan portfolio. To ensure that business activities are carried out in accordance with the Company's policies and procedures, and Code of Ethics

Harjanto Tanuwidjaja – Human Resources Director

Main Duties: To provide strategic direction in human resources management and development. To improve productivity and quality of human resources. To support the achievement of the Company's business objectives. To ensure and maintain compliance with the applicable labor regulations and corporate culture.

Vera Handajani – Director of Risk Management

Main Duties: To set long term corporate strategy in collaboration with the President Director. To support the President Director in coordinating the Credit Directorate in order to achieve targeted business growth, with due regard to risk management and the Company's strategy of efficient and effective banking.

John Simon – Treasury & Capital Market Director

Main Duties: To determine the business strategy in marketing products of the Treasury & Capital Markets Directorate. To generate the best revenues possible through money market and capital market activities. To manage funding, liquidity and liability.

Directors Meeting

Table of Attendance of Directors Meetings

Frequency	Arwin Rasyid	D. James Rompas	Lo Nyen Khing	Handoyo Soebali ¹⁾	L. Wulan Tumbelaka	M. Fadzil Sulaiman ²⁾	Wan Razly Abdullah	Rita Mas'Oen	Samir Gupta ³⁾	Megawati Sutanto	Harjanto Tanuwidjaja	Vera Handajani	John Simon ⁴⁾
49 BOD Meetings	42	46	45	06	45	09	45	45	24	43	43	44	33

¹⁾ Resigned effective at the AGM held on March 27, 2014

²⁾ Resigned effective at the AGM held on March 27, 2014

³⁾ Special leave for the period of August 1, 2014-March 31, 2015

⁴⁾ Appointed at the AGM held on March 27, 2014, and effective following FSA Approval on August 29, 2014

Agenda of Directors Meeting

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda
1	7 January 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Consolidated Financial Performance December 2014 3. TaxResolution for fiscal year 2007onTaxAuditResults of Lippo 4. Alternative Theme for the 2013 Annual Report 5. Evaluation of the Fund Contingency Plan Process
2	15 January 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Report on the Development of the Color Run Indonesia 3. Operational Projects
3	21 January 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Financial Audit December 31, 2013 3. Review of the Internal Audit for Q4 2013 4. The Realization of the Bank Business Plan for Q4 2013 5. Closing Report on Cost Efficiency (EFI) – CIMB Niaga Bank 6. 2014 Budget 7. Strategies for Mikro Laju and Micro Linkage

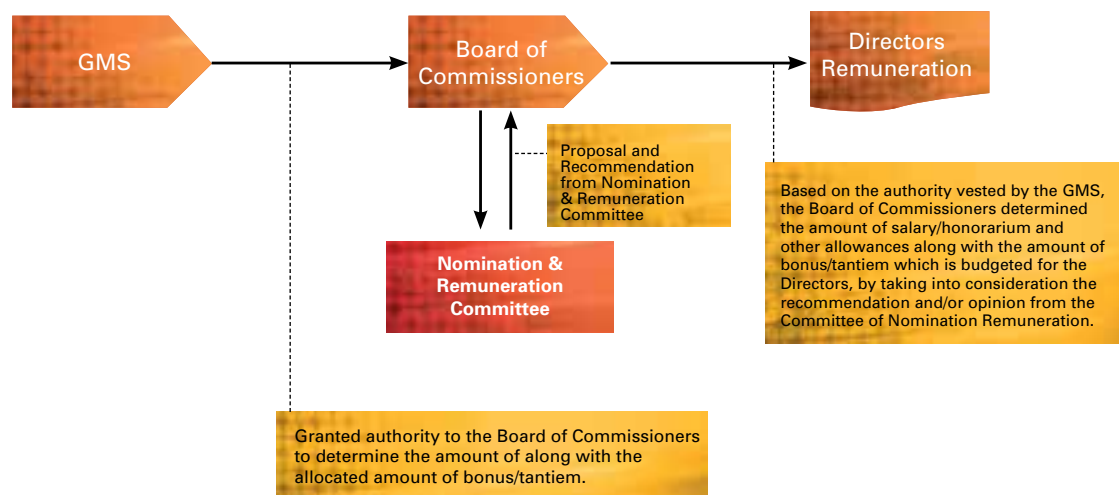
No	Date of Meeting	Agenda
4	28 January 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optimization of the Balance of Cash in Vault 2. Proposal for Location of New Data Center 3. Report of Assets (Idle Assets& Asset Disposal) 4. GMS 2014
5	4 February 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Corporate User Group in Cellular Phone Services 3. Consolidated Financial Statements January 2014 4. Financial Review of International Remittance 2013 5. Top NPL Debtors
6	11 February 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Radar Report Operational Plan January 2014
7	18 February 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on tax status and Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) 2. Framework of Risk Based Product Post Implementation Review (PIR) 3. OJK Insurance Regulation and its impacts on CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries
8	25 February 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the impacts of Floods in Manado 2. Report on CSR Activities
9	4 March 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Stress test Results of CIMB Niaga December 2013 3. Consolidated Financial Statements February 2014 4. Report on Remittance and Cross Border Domestic Transactions 5. Management Response in relation to the BNM Audit 2013
10	11 March 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Savings 2. Report on KPI Framework 2014 3. Consolidated Financial Statements February 2014 4. Report on Customer Experience
11	18 March 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Report on CIMB Niaga 1Platform 3. Internal Based Approach (IBA) Project Basel Implementation Gap Analysis 4. Report on the Heat Map
12	25 March 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Report on Executive Committee (ExCo) and Trans Committee (TransCo) (Incl. New ORC Design) 3. Corporate User Group (CUG) for Cellular Phone Services 4. Report on Trade Finance 5. Proposed Refined Strategic Plan-Mikro Laju 6. EIR for Fixed to Floating Rate of Mortgage Loans
13	2 April 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidated Financial Statements March 2014
14	9 April 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. SBU Performance 2014
15	15 April 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. The issuance of Bond Phase III 3. Mortgage Collateral Control & Monitoring 4. Radar Report of Operational Plan March 2014 5. Report of CIMB Niaga Indonesian Masters

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda
16	22 April 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Risk Profile Q1/2014, Bank Only, Syariah & Consolidated 3. The Realization of the Bank Business Plan 1Q 2014 4. March 2014 BOD KPI Achievement 5. 2013 Achievements & 2014 IT Plan 6. Internal Audit 1Q 2014 review
17	29 April 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Risk Committee TOR Amendment and Risk Appetite Statement CIMB Niaga 2014 3. Consumer Loan Credit Factory 4. Report on Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) 5. Benchmarking Highlight 1Q 2014 and Consolidated 2Q 2014 Forecast Update
18	8 May 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding
19	13 May 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Appointment of 1P Consultant 3. Radar Report on Corporate Operating Plan April 2014 4. Consolidated 2Q 2014 Forecast Update
20	20 May 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Top NPL Debtors 3. Proposed Risk Posture 2015
21	26 May 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the Status of Microfinance 2. Palm Oil Concentration Limit 3. NPL, DPD& Accrued Interest Income as of 22 May 2014 and Forecast Consolidated Financial Performance May 2014
22	3 June 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Re-Launch X-tra Fixed Rate (IDR denomination) Market Linked Deposit 3. Monitoring and Analysis of Foreign Currency Cash Flow 4. Report on Tax Cases Status 5. NPL, DPD & Accrued Interest Income as of 31 May 2014 6. Consolidated Financial Performance May 2014 7. Report on the Corporate User Group (CUG) and Mobile Phone Service
23	10 June 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. 1Platform Implementation 3. 1P Delegated of Authority
24	17 June 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. SBU Performance Highlight 3. Financial Performance Projection 4. Budget Meeting Preparation 5. Revisions of 2014 RBB
25	24 June 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Safari Ramadhan 2014 and CIMB Indonesia Olympic 2014 3. Cost Efficiency – Advertising & Promotion Expenses 2014 4. Proposed Capital Injection into PT CIMB Sun Life 5. Radar Report on Corporate Operating Plan May 2014
26	1 July 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICAAP- Material Risk Assessment (MRA) 2014 2. Movement of Credit and Funding 3. Forecast Financial Performance June 14

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda
27	8 July 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Sharia Unit Risk Profile Methodology 3. Bank-wide Stress Test Scenario as of June 2014 4. Consolidated Financial Performance June 2014 and Highlight SBU Performance June 2014
28	15 July 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Internal Audit High Level Summary 2Q2014 3. Classification of Sukuk Bond 4. Forecast Financial Performance June 2014 5. Radar Report on Corporate Operating Plan June 2014
29	22 July 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. EXCO Fixed Income Investments Sukuk Bond Reclassification 3. Forecast Consolidated Financial Performance July 2014 4. The realization of Q2 2014 Bank Business Plan 5. CIMB Niaga Syariah - Strategy 6. Operations & Service Readiness Check For Idul Fitri 1435 H Long Holiday
30	5 August 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Consolidated Financial Performance July 2014
31	12 August 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. 1P Implementation Phase 3. Report on The Color Run 4. Finance Update: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KPI Achievement - Change in Accounting Treatment for Auto Loan's Insurance Fee - BOD General Policy 2015 (Kebum) - Forecast FY14 & Budget Top Down 2015 - Forecast FY14 & Budget Top Down 2015
32	19 August 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Audit Plan for the year ending 31 Desember 2014 3. Digital Sales Enablement 4. New Brand Positioning of CIMB Niaga 5. NPL Projection
33	26 August 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. CIMBN FX Issue on GFMS Project 3. Building a Breakthrough Digital Strategy and Digital Sales Enablement 4. Forecast FY14 & Budget Top Down 2015 RORAC by BU's
34	2 September 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Consolidated Financial Performance 1st Cut August 2014 3. IT Projects Portfolio 2014 4. Basel Gap Analysis Project 5. Mobile Payment Initiatives Update 6. Property Insurance Policy Review
35	9 September 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Road Map Spin-Off UUS CIMB Niaga 3. EFI Initiatives & Performance Report 4. Budget 2015 Topdown and Financial Performance August 2014
36	16 September 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Forecast Update incl Loan by BU 2015 3. 1P Account No Length and Prefix for CIMB Niaga

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda
37	23 September 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. CIMB Niaga Stress Test Result as of June 2014 3. 2015 Planning & Strategy Session 4. CIMB Niaga 1P Implementation Phase
38	30 September 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Progress of the Syariah Banking Strategy 3. Forecast FY14 & Budget Top Down 2015-2017
39	7 October 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Syariah Provisioning and Performance, and Consolidated Financial Performance September 2014 3. Consolidated Financial Performance September 2014
40	14 October 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Bond Sales to Retail Customers 3. 3Q2014 Internal Audit Summary 4. Forecast FY 2014 & Budget Top Down 2015-2017
41	21 October 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Risk Profile Q3/2014 Bank Only, Syariah & Consolidated 3. Consideration for Alternative IT Service Provider 4. NPL Progress Report 5. Finance Update: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realization of Bank Business Plan (RBB 3rd Quarter 2014) - BOD & BOM Achievement (Indication) - Annual Report Award 2013 Result
42	27 October 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Forecast FY14 & Budget Top Down 2015-2017
43	4 November 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. CIMB Niaga 1Platform Implementation Phase 3. Consolidated Financial Performance October 2014
44	11 November 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding
45	18 November 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding
46	25 November 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Interim Audit Findings November 2014 3. RBB 2015 Financial & Non Financial 4. Report on Capital Management Update 5. Forecast FY14 & Budget Top Dow 2015-2017
47	2 December 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. - Update Project Debit Card Migration to Chip Base <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Credit Card: Transaction By PIN 3. TOR & Membership Executive Committee 4. Financial Performance 1st Cut November 2014 5. 2015 Audit Plan 6. Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on NPL Progress
48	9 December 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. Pre-year End Audit Results 31 October 2014 3. Budget 2015
49	16 December 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement of Credit and Funding 2. 2014 Employee Engagement Survey Result Preview 3. Budget 2015

Remuneration Approval Procedures for the Company's Directors



The amount of remuneration and benefits for the Company's Directors will be established at the GMS, a task assigned to the GMS by the Board of Commissioners. When making their decision, the GMS will take into consideration the recommendations made by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The remuneration of the members of the Directors for their services as Commissioners in a non-bank subsidiary controlled by the Company has to be approved by the Company.

No	Remuneration type and other facilities	Amount Received in 1 Year	
		Person	Million Rupiah
1	Remuneration (salary, allowances, bonuses and other facilities (housing, transportation, health insurance and others)	13	153,223.79
2	Other facilities (housing, transportation, health insurance, and others), with *:		
	a. Can be owned	-	-
	b. Cannot be owned	-	-
Total		13	153,223.79

Remuneration Type per Commissioner in 1 Year	Number of Directors
Above Rp2 billion	13
Above Rp1 billion – Rp2 billion	-
Above Rp500 million – Rp1 billion	-
Rp500 and bellow	-

* Equivalent to Rupiah

Assessment of the Directors' Performance

CIMB Niaga has been applying the Balanced Scorecard (BSC) to execute strategies and monitor performances. In addition, the implementation of the BSC has been adjusted to accommodate growth and changes. This is in line with the Company's policy of maintaining its culture of high performance. To ensure that the Company's strategy is well executed, its strategic objectives are translated into KPI agreed upon by Directors' and all employees.

CIMB Niaga's KPI framework has been prepared in order to meet the strategic objectives outlined in the four Balanced Scorecard perspectives, namely Financial, Customer, Internal Process and People.

The appraisal of the Directors' performance in 2014 was based on collegial performance parameters and individual/sectoral performance. The performance appraisal took into account both quantitative and qualitative factors. Furthermore, the basis of success measurement of success can be reflected in the performance of the Bank's Board of Directors, which includes aspects of risk profile, Good Corporate Governance (GCG), profitability and capitalization.

The performance appraisal strategy for members of Directors is prepared jointly by the Directors, and approved by the Board of Commissioners through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the AGM. The scoring system is continually improved in line with the Company's business growth. The results of the performance appraisal are taken into account when the decision is made about each Director's remuneration.

Throughout 2014, the Directors had managed the company well achieving its financial targets given the challenging economic conditions. The Directors highly prioritized risk mitigation, and maintaining the quality and stability of the Company's assets.

Opinion of the Board of Commissioners on the performance of Directors

BOC gives an appreciation for all the efforts of made by the Board of Directors and the entire management that have enabled CIMB Niaga Niaga to manage be through market turbulence in 2014 and maintained its position as one of the leading banks in Indonesia. Although lower than expected, CIMB Niaga was still able to post quite high performance. The company posted a net profit of IDR2.3 trillion with an ROE of 8.5% and loan growth of 12.4%. The non-performing loan was higher than the industry at the end of 2014 and was maintained below the Bank Indonesia provisions. In terms of customer deposit, the Company's

fund grew 8.8% from the previous year. We also continued to grow our capital with a CAR of 15.58% at the end of 2014.

In connection with GCG, the Board of Commissioners is satisfied with CIMB Niaga structure, especially as the Bank received "The Best Overall ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard" Award from the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship. This award demonstrates the success of the Board of Directors in applying GCG principles and its commitment to keep up transparency and accountability to all of the Bank's stakeholders.

Table of Rating Criteria for Directors

No.	Description/ Performance	Directorate											
		Business						Support					
		President Director	Corporate Banking	Commercial Banking	SMME	Consumer Banking	Treasury and Capital Market	Credit	Risk Management	Operations and IT	Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal	Strategy and Finance	HRD
1	Shared Target	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
2	Profitability & Cost Management	25%	20%	20%	20%	20%	35%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3	Business Foundation	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Customer	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
5	Key Initiatives & Improvement	5%	-	-	-	-	-	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
6	Manajemen Risiko	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
7	Learning & Growth	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%

Training of the Directors

No	Name	Type of Seminar	Time and Place
1	Arwin Rasyid	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Seminar Industri Baja	16 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with Prof. Dr. Djokosantoso Moeljono	13 November 2014 (Jakarta)
		Sharia Executive Training	14-15 November 2014 (Jakarta)
2	D. James Rompas	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		New Credit Process	23 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Sharia Executive Training	14-15 November 2014 (Jakarta)
3	Lo Nyen Khing	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		Roundtable Discussion Implementasi Basel III Di Indonesia	21 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
4	Handoyo Soebali	Seminar Industri Baja	16 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		-	-
5	L. Wulan Tumbelaka	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard	16 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Basel III and Liquidity Risk Management Framework	14 August 2014 (Jakarta)
		Hardwiring RM Process Into Strategic Loan Growth, Capital Planning & Corporate DNA	15-16 September 2014 (Moskow, Rusia)
6	M. Fadzil Sulaiman	Sharia Executive Training	14-15 November 2014 (Jakarta)
		-	-
7	Wan Razly Abdullah	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Basel II Introduction and It's Application in Business	13 August 2014 (Jakarta)
		Basel III and Liquidity Risk Management Framework	14 August 2014 (Jakarta)
		Senior Credit Workshop	28-29 August 2014 (Jakarta)
		7th Annual Liquidity, Treasury & FTP	3-5 September 2014 (Singapura)
		Leadership Series with prof. Dr. Djokosantoso Moeljono	13 November 2014 (Jakarta)
		Sharia Executive Training	14-15 November 2014 (Jakarta)
8	Rita Mas'Oen	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 Marh 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Transforming Your Risk Framework & Developing an Effective Risk Culture	11-13 June 2014 (Hongkong)

No	Name	Type of Seminar	Time and Place
9	Samir Gupta	4DX Implementation Townhall	25 April 2014 (Jakarta)
10	Megawati Sutanto	Transforming Your Risk Framework & Developing an Effective Risk Culture	11-13 June 2014 (Hongkong)
11	Harjanto Tanuwidjaja	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		4DX Implementation Townhall	25 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
12	Vera Handajani	Leadership Series with Djoenaedi Joesoef	19 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		GRC Forum 2014, Combined Assurance: Implementasi Governance, Risk Management, and Compliance (GRC) di Era Industri Keuangan Terintegrasi	15 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard	16 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Basel II Introduction and It's Application in Business	13 August 2014 (Jakarta)
		Basel III and Liquidity Risk Management Framework	14 August 2014 (Jakarta)
		Capital Management	6 October 2014 (Jakarta)
		Southeast Asia Leadership Seminar	20-23 November 2014 (Phuket, Thailand)
13	John Simon	Risk Management Certification Program Level 5 public class	24 March 2014 (Jakarta)
		Asean Corporate Governance Scorecard	16 April 2014 (Jakarta)
		Leadership Series with TP Rachmat	4 June 2014 (Jakarta)
		Workshop Internal Based Approach (IBA) - Foundation Setting Basel 3	14 August 2014 (Jakarta)



Directors Meeting

Share Ownership at the Company

Based on the Special Register records (list of shareholding of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and their families in both the Company and other companies), which is updated every six (6) months, or whenever there is a change, member of the Directors who hold shares at the Company as per 31 December 2014 is as follow:

Name	Position	Number of Shares	%
Arwin Rasyid	President Director	1.381	0

Shareholding in Other Companies

Based Special Register records dated 31 December 2014, and in accordance with the rules of Bank Indonesia, members of the Directors, either individually or jointly, own no more than 25% of the paid up capital of any other company. The Company has complied with this stipulation.

Table of Shareholding that reaches 5% or more of the paid up capital at other Companies

Based on the Special Register record dated 31 December 2014, and in accordance with the rules of Bank Indonesia, no member of the Directors owns more than 5% of the paid up capital of any other company.

No	Name	Other Company	Other Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution	Description
1	Arwin Rasyid	-	-	-	None
2	Daniel James Rompas	-	-	-	None
3	Lo Nyen Khing	-	-	-	None
4	Handoyo Soebali ¹⁾	-	-	-	None
5	Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka	-	-	-	None
6	Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman ²⁾	-	-	-	None
7	Wan Razly Abdullah	-	-	-	None
8	Rita Mas'Oen	-	-	-	None
9	Samir Gupta	-	-	-	None
10	Megawati Sutanto	-	-	-	None
11	Harjanto Tanuwidjaja	-	-	-	None
12	Vera Handajani	-	-	-	None
13	John Simon ³⁾	-	-	-	None

¹⁾ Effective resigned at the AGM held on 27 March 2014

²⁾ Dismissed with Honor on 27 March 2014

³⁾ Appointed during the AGM held on 27 March 2014 and effective following FSA Approval on 29 August 2014

Positions outside the Company's the Directors on 31 Desember 2014

No	Name	Position at CIMB Niaga	Position outside CIMB Niaga	Company/Entity/Organization
1	Arwin Rasyid	President Director	None	-
2	Daniel James Rompas	Vice President Director	None	-
3	Lo Nyen Khing	Vice President Director	None	-
4	Handoyo Soebali ¹⁾	Director	None	-
5	Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka	Director	None	-
6	Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman ²⁾	Director	None	-
7	Wan Razly Abdullah	Director	President Commissioner Commissioner	PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance
8	Rita Mas'Oen	Director	None	-
9	Samir Gupta	Director	President Commissioner	PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance
10	Megawati Sutanto	Director	None	-
11	Harjanto Tanuwidjaja	Director	None	-
12	Vera Handajani	Director	None	-
13	John Simon ³⁾	Director	None	-

¹⁾ Effective resigned at the AGM held on March 27, 2014

²⁾ Dismissed with Honor on March 27, 2014

³⁾ Appointed during the AGM held on March 27, 2014 and effective following FSA Approval on August 29, 2014

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

The Executive Committees are committees at the level of the Board of Directors established to support the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Directors. In accordance with BI Regulations, the Company is required to have three (3) Executive Committees, which are Risk Management Committee, Asset Liability Committee and IT Steering Committee. As its business is growing more complex that has made more important the implementation of good governance, the Company has formed eight additional Executive Committees based on Directors decree each carrying duties and responsibilities set out in the Terms of Reference of each Committee. The organizational structure of the Executive Committees is based on the minutes of meeting of the Board of Directors.

The composition of the Executive Committees is available in the Risk Management discussion of this annual report.

Risk Management Committee (RMC)

Structure

- Chairman: President Director
- Vice Chairman 1: Vice President Director and Corporate Banking Director
- Vice Chairman 2: Risk Management Director
- Member:
 - Vice President Director and SMME Director
 - Director of Operations and IT
 - Director of Commercial and Sharia Banking
 - Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal
 - Director of Treasury and Capital Market
 - Director of Strategies and Finance
 - Director of Consumer Banking
 - Director of HRD

Duties and Responsibility

1. To recommend risk strategy, risk appetite
2. To review the implementation of risk management at the Company and its subsidiaries.
3. To review and analyze the consolidated risk reports
4. To review and analyze the consolidated risk profile whether individually or collectively with its subsidiaries each quarter.
5. To review and analyze capital adequacy at the Company and its subsidiaries.
6. To give approval for the bankwide and Management Action trigger (MAT) such as sector/industry limits Value at Risk (VaR) Limit

7. To have a report from the Secretary of Business Development Committee (BDC) related to products and activities that have been approved by the BDC.
8. 10. To review and approve proposals submitted by the ALCO (Asset & Liabilities Committee), ORC (Operational Risk Committee) dan CPC (Credit Policy Committee).
9. To review other important issues that needs to be addressed in Risk Management Committee.

Work Program in 2014

1. Approval for and evaluation of policies related to risk management.
2. Synergy with CIMB Group in the implementation of the best risk management strategy.
3. To improve effectiveness with a focus on key risk issues
4. Meet Bank Indonesia Regulation in the field of risk management.

Realization of Work in 2014

1. Performed an analysis and evaluation of several industrial sectors and determined limits for all sectors/industries
2. Approved Limit Value at Risk (VaR), Obligor Risk Rating, Internal Credit Rating, Score Card for consumer financing products (Credit Card and Personal Loan) and recalibrated score card applications at subsidiaries.
3. Approved the review of the end-to-end mortgage.
4. Approved the review of parameters in the calculation of Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR)
5. Approved the proposed Product Limit Framework in consumer financing.
6. Evaluated liquidity especially related to the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) parameters and to the competitiveness of return of Sharia Business Unit (UUS).
7. Approved the results of bank-wide stress tests.
8. Discussed the matter Arising from previous RMC meeting (if any).

Operational Risk Management Committee (ORC)

Structure

- Chairman: Vice President Director and SMME Director
- Vice Chairman 1: Risk Management Director
 - Vice Chairman 2: Director of Operations and IT
 - Secretary: Head of Operational Risk Management

- Member:
 - Vice President Director and Director of Corporate Banking
 - Director of Commercial and Sharia Banking
 - Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal
 - Director of Treasury and Capital Market
 - Director of Strategies and Finance
 - Director of HRD
 - Chief Audit Executive**

* voting right refers to BoD Charter

** non-voting member

Note: all BOM are regular participants with not voting rights

Duties and responsibilities

1. Approve the framework and risk policies to ensure the framework is suitable for the size and complexity of the Company's business today and in the future
2. Review and update material issues related to operational risk and monitor the management's response/actions in managing the risks
3. Oversee the Company's operational risk control environment by:
 - a. Reviewing risk reports from all directorates
 - b. Requesting and reviewing thematic report
4. Review and approve the Company's operational policies and their changes that will be escalated to ORC based on necessity
5. Address other urgent and important issues which need ORC's decisions.

Work Program in 2014

1. Reviewed and approved the Operational Risk Policy and other relevant policies and ensured that these policies and procedures have been carried out adequately.
2. Improved the structure and scope of the ORC by introducing new reporting mechanism where business and support units are required to assess and report on risk ranking and control environment of operational risk.
3. Improved the monitoring function particularly in material operational risks and thematic risks to ensure mitigation actions had been made.
4. Evaluated the implementation of operational risk management process to ensure effective implementation of the Three Lines of Defense.
5. Reviewed the adequacy of risk identification and implementation of control over the activities of branchless banking.
6. Reviewed and monitored progress in projects and initiatives that were supportive of operational risk management.

2014 Work Realization

1. ORC approved Management Incident Policy and Operation Risk Losses among others, that regulate that operational risk incidents that have significant impacts to the Company shall be escalated to the Board of Directors and managed properly in order to ensure that the impacts are minimum.
2. Reviewed the assessment of risk presented by each business unit/support both conventional and Syariah including subsidiaries and gave direction and decisions for necessary environmental improvement and development of control system.
3. Reviewed and provided guidance on Branchless Banking activities such as Digital Lounge, Mobile Accounts, Go Mobile, etc. in order to ensure a thorough identification of risks and adequate risk mitigation
4. Reviewed operational risk incidents that have material impacts and cases of fraud in 2014 and ensured the root cause analysis has been done with mitigation and corrective process to prevent them from happening in the future.
5. Reviewed and provided guidance on the implementation of the Quality Assurance function as the first line of Defense.
6. Monitored the Handling of Customer Complaints Reports including reports that have been sent to the regulators to ensure prompt and proper treatment.
7. Reviewed the margin and statements transitory accounts and containment in order to ensure corrective and preventive actions have been implemented to prevent misuse.
8. Monitored corrective actions on monitoring and compliance activities and met the underlying document of foreign currency transactions to ensure they were made in accordance with regulations to minimize possible fines/penalties.
9. Reviewed and recommended corrective actions on the process of formulating policies and operational procedures to improve the quality and understanding of employees, for examples in Micro Finance and Sharia Units.
10. Reviewed and monitored operational activities in order to improve risk management, including incentive calculation process, dormant accounts handling, management of unregistered documents, pick up service, etc.

11. Monitored the readiness of the Company in complying with the FSA (OJK) regulations on Consumer Protection.
12. Approved improvements in the New Product Approval Policy.
13. Evaluated the achievement of Business Continuity Management (BCM) in 2013 and monitored the 2014 Business Continuity Plan.

Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC)

Structure

- Chairman: Vice President Director
- Vice Chairman 1: Director of Operations and Information Technology
- Vice Chairman 2: Director of Consumer Banking
- Member:
 - Director of Strategy & Finance
 - Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal
 - Director of Risk Management
 - Head of Transformation Office & Solution Delivery
 - Head of Technology Infrastructure
 - Head of Consumer Lending
 - Head of Centralized Bank Operation
 - Head of Service Quality & Network Development
 - Chief of Transaction Banking
 - Head of Internal Audit Unit

Duties and responsibilities

1. Formulate short-term and long term IT plans and budget allocation.
2. Make priorities and monitor strategic IT projects.
3. Formulate and monitor the effective implementation of IT policies.
4. Thoroughly monitor IT services efficiency.
5. Review budgets and IT spending pattern.
6. Assess the effectiveness of efforts to minimize risks in IT investment.
7. Address issues IT.
8. Review and evaluate activities in Business Continuity Plan (BCP) execution and in Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP).
9. Review and formulate a process/acquisition of new IT infrastructure.
10. Review and evaluate IT security.

2014 Work Programs

1. To formulate Information Technology strategic plan.
2. To determine priorities and monitor Information Technology projects.
3. To formulate and monitor the implementation of Information Technology policies.

4. To monitor the efficiency of Information Technology services.
5. To review capital expenditure and Information Technology budgets.
6. To evaluate post-implementation project for Information Technology investment risk analysis.
7. To address Information Technology issues.
8. To evaluate Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan.
9. To assess Information Technology infrastructure.
10. To evaluate IT Security.

2014 Work Realizations

1. Formulated IT Strategic Plan for 2014-2017.
2. Regularly monitored the development of strategic project status of Information Technology.
3. Established 2014 IT Policy.
4. Monitored the 2014 IT Service Level Agreement.
5. Established Information Technology projects in the 2014 Corporate Operating plan.
6. Evaluated the results of the Project Implementation Review of Corporate Operating Plan.
7. Evaluated Information Technology issues.
8. Established 2014 DR Testing Plan.
9. Monitored New Data Center Project.
10. Established Security Testing & Service in 2014.

Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO)

Structure

- Chairman: Director of Strategy & Finance
- Vice Chairman 1: Director Treasury and Capital Markets
- Vice Chairman 2: Vice President and Director of Corporate Banking
- Secretary: Assets and Liabilities Management Head
- Members
 - President Director
 - Vice President & Director of SMME
 - Consumer Banking Director
 - Director of Commercial Banking and Sharia
 - Treasury Sales Head
 - Head of the Risk Management Unit
 - Head of Syariah Banking
 - Head of the Internal Audit Unit *
 - Director of Risk Management **
 - Chief Corporate Banking Officer **
 - Chief Financial Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Institution Officer **
 - Transaction Banking Chief Officer **
 - Product and Performance Management Business Head - Commercial Banking **

- Preferred, Private, Wealth Management & Business Head Consumer Liabilities **
- SMME Chief Officer **
- Consumer Lending Head **

* Non-voting member

** Member since December 1, 2013

Duties & Responsibilities

Balance Sheet Management

- Review and approve risk objectives and returns to generate sound balance sheet.
- Approve all matters relating to risk management and balance yield according to predetermined limits.
- Review, evaluate and approve proposed hedging strategies in accordance to the agreed limits.
- Review, evaluate and approve new products and product variations of Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Syariah Banking.
- Assess, evaluate, and approve pricing of Corporate, Commercial, Retail and Syariah Banking products exclusive of capital markets and money markets.
- Analyze, review, and evaluate performances of each product particularly concerning issues on profitability, volume, and market share.

Liquidity Management

- Establish liquidity management policies.
- Assess resources and uses of funds, and monitor bank liquidity level to create an optimum level.
- Assess performance of initiatives in order to generate more customer deposits against predetermined targets in Retail, Commercial, Corporate, and Sharia Banking.
- Monitor and convince relevant parties in order to secure liquid cash flow in different scenarios (conditions).
- Address disputes between divisions arising in efforts to raise funds.
- Ensure that the Bank is capable of cost-effectively meeting cash flow commitments in a timely manner even during turbulence in the financial markets.
- Assess the maturity of funding and diversify funding sources by trying not to rely on fluctuating sources of funds.
- Secure the Bank's compliance with BI regulations.
- Oversee how LMAT (Liquidity Management Action Triggers) are being monitored.
- Monitor the development of stress testing in liquidity risk.
- Conduct periodic reviews of CFP (Contingency Funding Plan).
- Oversee liquidity risk management in line with new product and business developments.

Work Program for 2014

- To optimize the Company's balance sheet for optimum return.
- To revise FTP framework to improve transparency to business units, optimize balance sheet management, make more accurate price-signaling.
- To keep Company's liquidity position compliant with internal policies and external regulation.
- To manage interest risk.

2014 Work Realizations

- Established Total MAT LDR and KLDJ limits of 95.00% and 90.00% respectively.
- Established banking book limits on interest rate risk by measuring price value of base point (PVBP) as follows:

	Rp million	USD
ALERT (L&D)	7.000	40.000
MAT (L&D + T&M + EXCO)	15.000	45.000

- Ensured that the Company's liquidity remained at an optimum level through routine projections of estimated loans and savings per quarter.
- Adjusted third party funds and loan product interest levels in order to remain competitive in the market.
- Implemented the new FTP framework in order to improve transparency in Business Units, and ensure more optimum balance sheet management, and further optimize the accuracy of price signaling.

Credit Policy Committee (CPC)

Structure

- Chairman: Vice President Director and Director of Corporate Banking
- Vice Chairman 1: Director of Credit
- Vice Chairman 2: Director of Risk Management
- Secretary: Head of Credit & Operations Policy
- Member:
 - Vice President Director and Director of SMME & Sharia
 - Director of Commercial Banking
 - Director of Treasury & Capital Market
 - Director of Consumer Banking
 - Director of Operations & Information Technology
 - Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal (Non-Voting Member)

Duties and Responsibilities

1. To determine and assure consistency of:
 - a. loan policy and credit management strategy including Risk Acceptance Criteria (RAC) in line with the Bank's risk appetite;
 - b. the Bank's compliance with the approved loan management policies and prevailing regulations particularly those which govern exposures to significant risks.
 - c. approval for changes in credit policy and the Bank's credit management strategy;
 - d. the number, nature, characteristics, exceptions to the principles and guidelines of credit, important trends in credit quality, market and economic trends and other matters potentially affecting the Bank's credit profile;
 - e. supervision of the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy;
2. To approve the criteria for Bank executives as members of the Credit Committee.
3. To accept debtor notification that exceeds in-house credit limit.

2014 Work Program Realization

1. Delegated Authority (DA):
 - Changes in the composition of the Head Office Credit Committee (Executive Credit Committee, Senior Credit Committee, Credit Committee & Non Performing Loan Credit Committee).
 - Changes in the authority given to write off loans related to changes in write off components.
2. Improvement of policies related to:
 - a. Consumer Loans:
 - Make the Personal Loan Champion Challenger a Permanent Provision for Loan Assignment Liabilities, Monthly Gross Income Program Payroll, Liabilities Cross Sell and Payroll Cross Sell, make regular the Champion Challenger Personal Loan for CIMB Niaga Staff.
 - Revision and improvement of provisions of Personal Loans related to Framework, Methodology and Quality Acquisition Triggers.
 - Changes in the top brand of Auto Loans.
 - The determination of action triggers on collateral that is marked to market.
 - Changes in mortgage policies related to the collateral value of new financing from partner developers (Conventional & Sharia)
 - b. Commercial Loans:
 - Changes in the Policy of Credit Program, where financing can be disbursed through a scheme of Value Chain, Micro Commercial Linkage and Special Loan Purpose.

- Changes in the Policy of the Establishment of Public Appraisal Service Office (KJPP) for the Company's partners and the appointment of KJPP committee members.
 - Changes in Lending Policy Model for Small Medium Enterprise (SME) to Rp 5 Billion and Enhancement of Credit Retail Decision Engine (SME Retail Lending program up to Rp 10 billion) and Semi Product Program (Non-Retail SME Lending Program in the range of Rp 10 billion to 25 billion).
 - Changes in the Policy of Commercial Collateral related to the acceptance of collateral (shares and guarantees) and the implementation of Merchandise Inspection (regular checks of collateral).
 - Changes and adjustments to Policy for products of Trade Finance related to the minimum cash collateral coverage, on-condition approvals, the application for the Stand By Letter of Credit (SBLC) and on-condition Risk Participation.
 - Changes in Policy of Sector Limits (the determination and monitoring of hard limits). Improvements in the standard of Credit Agreement/General Terms Changes in the Policy of Treasury (Counterparty) related to Forex Transaction Facility.
- c. Sharia:
- Improvements in the Policy of Rahn related to the appointment of limit holders, the implementation of Credit Checking and maximum (cap) financing.

Business Development Committee (BDC)

Structure

- Chairman: Director of Consumer Banking
- Vice Chairman 1: Director of Strategy & Finance
- Vice Chairman 2: Director of Operations & Information Technology
- Secretary:
 - Head of Private, Preferred, Wealth Management & Consumer Liabilities Business
 - Corporate Finance & Special Projects Head
- Members:
 - President Director
 - Vice President Director & Director of SMME
 - Director of Treasury & Capital Markets
 - Director of Commercial Banking & Sharia
 - Compliance Director, Corporate Affairs & Legal *
 - Director of Risk Management
 - Head of Private, Preferred, Wealth Management & Consumer Liabilities Business

- Chief of Transaction Banking Officer
Syariah Banking Head
- Head of Sales & Distribution and Branchless Banking
- Head of the Risk Management Unit
- Corporate Finance & Special Projects Head
- Head of Internal Audit Unit *

* Non-voting member

Duties and responsibilities

1. Approve or reject proposals for a product or activity (be it a new product, product variation and product development).
2. Approve new distribution channels, variety, and development and new concepts for branches.
3. Ensure that product owners conduct performance reviews of all products / activities that require approval from Bank Indonesia, within 6 months after such product/activity is introduced.
4. Gain authority to request branches to give information or present their activities, marketing plans, and performance (when necessary).

2014 Work Programs

1. To develop products/activities and programs related to business and marketing, in order to produce quality products/activities and programs, that are beneficial and can meet the needs of customers and the society.
2. To improve the quality and added value to products and services both in terms of technology and services in order to allow fast and competitive response/feedback from the community.

2014 Work Realizations

1. Approved products/activities and programs of consumer banking (conventional and Syariah), wealth management, treasury (conventional and Syariah), branchless banking, transaction banking, corporate and commercial banking. Conducted more intense promotion and marketing for products with various promotional and marketing strategies for products of consumer banking (conventional and Syariah) including credit cards and debit cards. Conducted post Implementation Review of products of consumer banking (conventional and Syariah), wealth management, Treasury (conventional and Islamic), branchless banking, transaction banking, corporate and commercial banking.

Marketing and Communications Committee (MarCom)

Structure

- Chairman: Director of Consumer Banking
- Vice Chairman: Director of Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal
- Secretary: Corporate Communication Group Head
- Members:
 - President Director
 - Director of Corporate Banking
 - Director of Finance and Strategy
 - Head of Corporate Affairs
 - Head of Preferred, Private Wealth Management and Consumer & Business Liability
 - Head of Sales and Distribution Branch & Branchless Banking
 - Head of Consumer Lending
 - Head of Syariah Banking

Duties and responsibilities

1. Give strategic direction on CIMB Niaga brand, which includes strategies and integrated communication plans, value proposition and positioning executed in line with CIMB Niaga's corporate image.
2. Evaluate and approve marketing communications activities, including Above the Line and Below the Line campaigns and corporate events.
3. Provide strategic direction in the selection of communication media that are effective and efficient, comprehensive, and sustainable, including budgets involved.
4. Evaluate and give direction in all internal and external communications activities.
5. Coordinate marketing communication activities undertaken by corporate or business units.

2014 Work Realizations

1. Approved the communication plan for Syariah Platinum Card, CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers, Tabungan Pendidikan Xtra, CIMB Niaga On Account, Tabungan iB Pahala and iB Rencana Haji, CIMB Niaga AirAsia BIG Card, VISA Paywave Card, Affinity Card, Preferred Infinite Card, and gave communication guidelines for JCB Ultimate Card.
2. Reviewed, provided input and approved Innovation From the Heart as CIMB Niaga new Brand Positioning.
3. Approved the communication plan and supported The Color Run.
4. Approved the corporate communication campaign in social media (Facebook) that is designed in the form of CIMB Niaga Ajak Teman, which allows the activation of Rekening Ponsel via CIMB Indonesia Facebook.
5. Approved the proposed umbrella campaign program - Ramadan - in Indosiar.
6. Directed and gave proposal related to Consumer Banking Campaign & Marketing Collateral Revamp.
7. Approved the proposed event of The Color Run in 2014. Monitored the Company's advertising expense.

Personnel Policy Committee (PPC)

Composition

- Chairman: President Director
- Vice Chairman 1: Human Resources Director
- Vice Chairman 2: Vice President & SMME Director
- Secretary: Head of Human Resources Business Partner
- Members:
 - Vice President Director & Corporate Banking Director
 - Compliance, Corporate Affairs & Legal Director
 - Credit Director
 - Operations & Information Technology Director
 - Consumer Banking Director
 - Treasury & Capital Market Director
 - Strategy & Finance Director
 - Risk Management Director

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Ensure that the HR policies and strategies are aligned with, and supportive of, CIMB Niaga's Vision, Values, Culture and Aspirations, as well as compliant with prevailing rules and regulations in Indonesia.
2. Review and approve guidelines for total compensation including salary, bonuses, incentives, benefits and other matters relating to remuneration.
3. Review and approve employment planning, and meet the need for labors both internal and external source, especially for senior leaders and executives.

4. Review and approve CIMB Niaga's organizational structure and changes made.
5. Review and approve the Annual Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), as well as the Company's Performance Management System and its achievements.
6. Review and approve employee development plans and training, including skill development and leadership training for senior executives.
7. Review and make decisions about operational risks related to Human Resource management.
8. Review and make decisions pertaining to industrial matters and Labor Union Management.

Work Program in 2014

1. Reviewed and approved the Remuneration Policy Framework for 2014 and several other HR operational policies. Ensured that the policy was carried out adequately.
2. Conducted review of CIMB Niaga's Vision, Values, and Culture to align them with current developments and the aspirations of shareholders.
3. Identified and enhanced the monitoring function, and ran development programs for high achievers.
4. Reviewed and monitored operational risks associated with human resources, and ensured that sanctions were imposed in accordance with the applicable regulations.
5. Reviewed and approved the Collective Labor Agreement for 2014-2016, as well as policy changes with respect to new employment regulations in Indonesia.

Work Realization in 2014

Throughout 2014, the PPC held 12 meetings with the following themes:

1. Criteria, polices and mechanisms for achievement bonuses and services in 2013, salary adjustments and promotions in 2014, which were based on the achievement profit, the performance of directorates and work units, individual performance, employee numbers, as well as internal and external wage levels.
2. Reviewed and approved the Company's new Vision and Mission, which included internalization and socialization efforts.
3. Approved the launch of a new competency model.
4. Approved the implementation of the Employee Engagement Survey (EES) and the Internal Customer Satisfaction Survey (ICSI).
5. Approved the 2014 performance assessment results through validation from each directorate/sub-directorate/area.

6. Approved the proposed changes to the Employee Loan scheme, and reviewed the impacts of the BPJS program – effective beginning of 2015 - on the Company's health scheme.
7. Approved the launch of a new performance indicator framework for 2015.
8. Launched the CIMB program Talent Review Board (TRC), as well as internal mobility at CIMB Niaga for employees who have held the same position for 3 consecutive years.
9. Determined that the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors represent CIMB Niaga with subsidiaries in accordance with applicable criteria and requirements.
10. Assessed and appointed executives for Sharia, Micro, ARR, Government Relations Corporate Banking. Assessed and appointed members of the Board of Management.
11. Approved the sanctions that had been imposed by the Disciplinary Committee, and provided guidance about possible actions that could prevent violations and enforced discipline.

Capital Investment Committee (CIC)

Structure

- Chairman: Vice President Director
- Vice Chairman: Strategy and Finance Director
- Secretary: PMO Group Head
- Members:
 - Consumer Banking Director
 - Commercial Banking & Sharia Director
 - Operations & Information Technology Director
 - Corporate Banking Director
 - Head of Information Technology
 - Head of Transformation Office
 - Head of Risk Management
 - Head of Business Unit

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Approve, and provide recommendations associated with, projects proposed by project coordinators (whether related or not related to IT) after taking into accounts limits in Capex budgeting and the availability of IT resources.
2. Guide the approval of Capex/Opex for each project.
3. Determine project rating (ie. a, b or c) based on its urgency in line with the Company's vision and mission.
4. Approve IT projects after consideration of recommendations of the IT Team about the available IT resources.
5. Hold meetings with ITSC (IT Steering Committee)

Work Realization in 2014

Having been approved as the Directors Executive Committee on 24 July 2012, the Capital Investment Committee (CIC) held a total of 11 meetings (4x mid year meeting funneling & 7x funneling meetings) in 2014 with the following discussions:

1. Overview of the 2014 corporate projects performance.
2. Approved corporate projects proposed by the business and supporting units to be implemented in 2015. Set priorities for approved projects.
3. Approved the budget for the approved projects to be implemented in 2015, including for project carried over from the previous year.
4. Approved the timeline for the implementation of projects approved for 2015, including for projects carried over from the previous year.

Table of Attendance of the Executive Committee Meeting

No	Name	ALCO	BDC	CPC	ITSC	MAR COM	ORC	PPC	RMC	CIC
1	Arwin Rasyid	32	-	NM	NM	3	NM	6	1	NM
2	D. James Rompas	26	-	7	2	NM	6	9	7	5
3	Lo Nyen Khing	35	NM	6	NM	NM	2	10	10	3
4	Handoyo Soebali	2	NM	-	NM	NM	NM	1	NM	NM
5	L. Wulan Tumbelaka	NM	9	9	6	6	12	8	8	4
6	M. Fadzil Sulaiman	6	NM	-	NM	NM	NM	3	NM	NM
7	Wan Razly Abdullah	34	13	3	8	7	11	10	10	9
8	Rita Mas'Oen	NM	6	5	9	NM	11	7	5	7
9	Samir Gupta	20	7	2	2	8	2	6	3	4
10	Megawati Sutanto	NM	NM	5	NM	NM	2	10	4	NM
11	Harjanto Tanuwidjaja	NM	2	NM	NM	NM	9	11	8	NM
12	Vera Handajani	18	7	10	5	NM	14	11	12	5
13	John Simon	10	2	2	NM	NM	2	6	5	NM
Number of Meetings		47	16	10	9	9	14	12	12	9
Minimum Number of Meetings		10	9	6	6	6	9	6	10	1

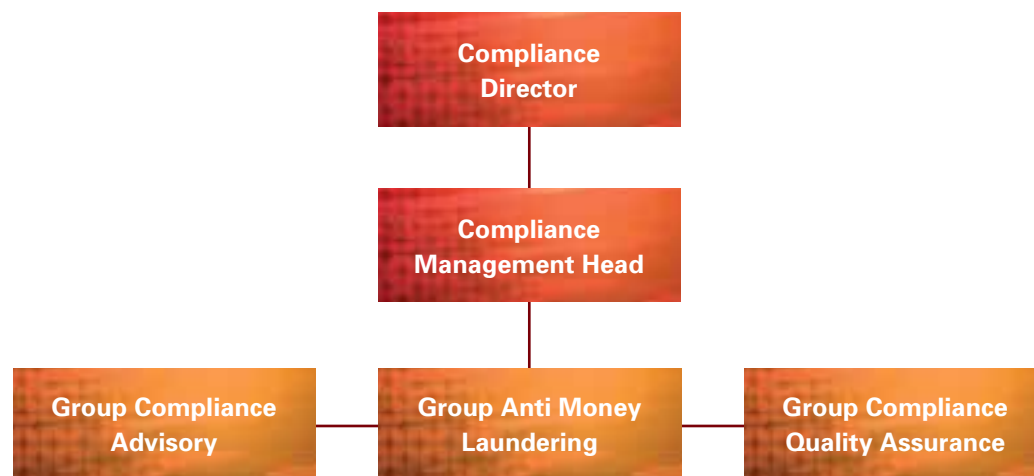
NM: Non Member



COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

Compliance Unit is chaired by Liston Siahaan

Organizational Structure



Compliance Culture and Principles

Compliance culture constitutes values, behaviors, and actions that are supportive of the Company's compliance with prevailing rules and regulations, including Sharia Principles for Sharia Business Unit.

To foster a culture of compliance, the Company prepares compliance policies based on the following principles of compliance:

1. Compliance starting from the top.
2. Compliance is the responsibility of all parties.
3. The fulfillment of the applicable laws and regulations.
4. Competence and integrity.
5. Oriented to stakeholders.
6. Dedication to the Company.
7. Orientation towards problem solving.

The Company applies culture and compliance principles to encourage all participants to comply with applicable laws and regulations and ethical standards to allow the Company to perform well and maintain its reputation.

Compliance Function

The Company has an independent and strategic Compliance Unit as an ex-ante function which is directly responsible to Director of Compliance and is structured to not face conflicts of interest when carrying out its responsibilities. The Compliance function includes actions to:

- a. Realize the implementation of a compliance culture at all levels of the organization and within all activities of the Company;
- b. Manage Compliance Risks faced by the Company;
- c. Ensure that policies, regulations, systems and procedures and business activities conducted by the Company are compliant with regulatory provisions and prevailing legislation, including the Sharia Principles for Sharia Business Unit; and
- d. Ensure compliance with the commitments made by the Company to regulators.

In carrying out its functions, SKK coordinates with business units and other supporting units to manage compliance risks properly to minimize the impacts of such risk and at its early stage. Therefore, SKK is supported and coordinates with the Designated Compliance & Operational Risk Officer (DCORO) stationed at relevant units, who are tasked to monitor the application of the principles of compliance and compliance risk mitigation in their respective work units. In addition, the SKK also manages the implementation of Anti -Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML and CFT) activities and those of Whistle Blowing system and monitors the implementation of GCG.

Duties

The duties and responsibilities of the Compliance Unit (SKK) include to:

- Make necessary measures to support the establishment of a compliance culture throughout the Bank's business activities at every level of the organization;
- Identify, measure, monitor, and control Risk Compliance with reference to Bank Indonesia regulations on the Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks;
- Assess and evaluate the effectiveness, adequacy, and appropriateness of the Bank's policies, regulations, systems and procedures in line with applicable regulations;
- Review and/or recommend updating and refinement of the Bank's policies, regulations, systems and procedures in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations and other legislation in force, including Sharia Principles for Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units;
- Make efforts to ensure that the Bank's policies, regulations, systems and procedures and business activities comply with Bank Indonesia/OJK regulations and other prevailing legislations;
- Perform other tasks related to the compliance function.

To perform its duties and responsibilities SKK carries out various activities or compliance programs, including to:

- Monitor the implementation of Bank Indonesia regulations, including those related to prudential ratios.
- Socialize compliance programs in order for relevant units to comprehend applicable banking regulations through various tools such as regulation and compliance news updates.
- Update and administer databases that contain compliance provisions of banking authorities.
- Align compliance with other work units through the determination of persons in charge to monitor the implementation of compliance (DCORO) and self-assess using compliance matrix.
- Have compliance tests through:
 - compliance test against proposals for new policies or amendments thereto as and the Company's new products and activities, and
 - monitoring of implementation of work units compliance risk assessments using compliance matrix.

- Regularly report compliance both internally and to Bank Indonesia/OJK.
- Conduct self-assessment on the Bank's Compliance Risk in various work units.
- Coordinate with the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) related to the implementation of compliance function on sharia principles.
- In addition to the above, the Compliance Unit also serves as a coordinator for the implementation of programs of Anti -Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

Compliance Indicators in 2014

The Company complied with the prudential ratios during 2014, as shown by the following indicators:

- The Bank's CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio for credit risk, market risk and operational risk) was 15.50% or well above Bank Indonesia's minimum limit of 9-10%.
- There was no evidence of exceeding or violations of BI's regulations on Bank Lending Limit (LLL).
- Net NPL (Non Performing Loan) was 1.99%, or much lower than Bank Indonesia's maximum limit of 5%.
- The Bank's Statutory Reserves (GWM) met BI regulations, which was 8.13% for primary GWM (BI's minimum requirement is 8%)
- Foreign Exchange Statutory Reserves (GWM) was 8.18%, higher than BI's minimum limit of 8%.
- On and off balance sheet foreign exchange was 0.76%, below the maximum limit of 20% of capital.
- External Auditors stated that the Company's consolidated financial statements were present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Indonesia.
- Commitments to external parties were principally fulfilled.

Development and Compliance Activities During 2014

As a function of ex-ante, basically the Compliance function supports other work units to ensure that business decisions and operations of the Company are in accordance with the Terms. In support of the Compliance function, SKK principally consists of Compliance Advisory; Anti-Money Laundering; Compliance and Quality Assurance.

Compliance Advisory-Related Activities

- a. Socialization and Internalization
 - To increase Compliance Awareness through socialization and internalization programs to every employee through various means such as CMG News (a medium for conveying information about the new provisions applicable to the relevant unit), Regulation Updates (a media to inform new regulations to relevant units) and training classes.
 - Throughout 2014, Socialization efforts to employees made through CMG News were for 105 provisions; through Regulation Updates to relevant units were for 48 provisions, while class training was given to 3,972 employees.
- b. Compliance Test
 - Compliance Testing is performed by reviewing and analyzing new policies and proposed new products and activities, in order to comply with applicable regulations.
 - During 2014, Compliance Testing was made on 83 new policies and 113 proposed new products and activities.
- c. Monitoring the implementation of compliance-related work units.
 - Monitoring the implementation of Compliance in working units through Compliance Matrix by DCORO. Compliance Matrix is a system of self-assessment to monitor business unit compliance with external regulations and monitor consolidated reports and support functions as follow up actions on business unit activities previously not compliant with relevant provisions.
 - DCORO assessment results were then validated by SKK, to be further used as the basis for the preparation of compliance reports.

The implementation and Reporting Activities of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML and CFT)

The financial services industry particularly banking offers a wide range of products and services that are vulnerable to the possibility of misuse as a medium of money laundering and terrorism financing. In running its business the Company has a commitment to minimize the use of its products and services as a medium of money laundering and terrorism financing by applying programs of AML and CFT in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations including in banking, and has always referred to internationally applied general principles.

In accordance with the regulations of the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering No. 8 in 2010, the Law on Prevention and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Crime No. 9 in 2013, PBI No. 14/27/PBI/2012 and SEBI No. 11/31/DPNP, 31 November 2009, as well as INTRAC regulations, the Company has had and implemented AML and CFT programs set and actively supervised by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, which include:

1. Approval of the policies and procedures of risk-based AML and CFT according to the complexity of the Company's business, which includes the following relevant provisions:
 - a. Customer Due Diligence (CDD) to identify Customers and update customer data, including a method to classify customer risk exposure to being used as money laundering and terrorism financing, the Beneficial Owner identification filter customer data against Anti-Money Laundering (AML Screening).
 - b. Continuous monitoring and analysis to identify the suitability between Customer transactions and CDD Customer profile, including the closure of business relationships and transaction rejections to implement AML and CFT
 - c. The identification and assessment of risks of money laundering and terrorism financing related the Company's products and services
 - d. The identification and Reporting of Suspicious Transactions (LTKM), Cash Financial Transactions (LTKT), Foreign Financial Transactions (LTKL) and Terpasu Service User System (SIPESAT) to INTRAC
 - e. The procedures of new employee screening and employee transaction monitoring as part of the implementation of Know Your Employee (KYE)
 - f. The administration of CDD documents and other documents related to AML and CFT at least 5 (five) years from the termination of business relationship with customers.
2. The establishment of Anti-Money Laundering Group (AML Group) which is responsible for the implementation of AML and CFT programs.

In carrying out its functions, the AML Group which is located at the central office, reports directly to the Director of Compliance, through the Compliance Unit. Currently AML Group consists of 14 (fourteen) employees who have the adequate knowledge and experience in assessing banking and risk mitigation related to the implementation of AML and CFT program. Given its large scope of operations, the Company has established local AML at each of its every branches and certain business units employing 4,684 employees.

3. The application of Management Information System for the implementation of AML and CFT. To monitor customer profile and transactions the Company already has an application system that can identify, analyze, monitor and report on the characteristics of transactions made by customers, including the identification of suspicious ones. Currently this application has been able to conduct a thorough monitoring on all customer transactions in the Company's products including in credit cards, wealth management and custody. The application comes with parameters and threshold, which are continuously developed along with changes in how money is laundered and terrorism financed.

4. The Duty to organize AML and CFT training to employees. Mandatory AML and CFT training is held for new and existing employees on a regular basis. The training applies an interactive method with materials tailored to the type of training participants. AML Group employees are given the opportunity to enroll in the training and certification of AML and CFT held within the country and overseas to improve the ability to analyze and mitigate risks of money laundering and financing of terrorism.

5. Internal Control to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of AML and CFT programs.

To ensure that the implementation of APU and PPT program conforms to policies that have been introduced, a self-assessment procedure is applied to business and other units to be validated by the AML Group before being reported to the Director of Compliance. In addition, the Internal Audit Unit continuously performs audit work over the implementation of AML and CFT programs.

6. Reporting to relevant regulators on the implementation of AML and CFT.

Reports to INTRAC and FAS on the implementation of AML and CFT are made by the AML Group at the head office compliant with prevailing stipulations, including by providing Customer Data to law enforcement officers. During 2014, the Company received an award from the INTRAC and the KPK for its cooperation in the provision of data to these institutions.

During 2014, the implementation of APU and PPT program that has been carried out by AML Group are as follows:

1. Conducted compliance test for 62 new products and 52 proposed policies and procedures that have relevance to the implementation of APU and PPT
2. Performed 44 correspondences with other banks pertaining to the implementation of APU and PPT
3. Gave advice 2,874 times related APU and PPT to existing business units and work units
4. Provided training of APU and PPT to 3,070 employees
5. Submitted reports to PPATK

No	Type of Report	Number of Report
1	LTKT	60.677
2	LTKM	317
3	LTKL	551.170

6. Provided customer data to regulators and law enforcement officials in accordance with prevailing legislation.

No	Regulator/Law Enforcer	Number of Report
1	PPATK	380
2	KPK	266
3	BNN/BARESKRIM	6

Compliance Quality Assurance-Related Activities

- a. Socialization of Conflict Management Policy through new employee induction program and or other awareness programs.
- b. Monitoring the status of findings or follow-ups that should be made by the Company, which then is periodically reported to the regulators.
- c. Coordinates the implementation of audit work by relevant regulators and serves as Liaison Bank in terms of dealing with regulators. During 2014, the regulators inspected 9 units at the head office and 7 at branch offices through Compliance Quality Assurance.
- d. Prepares compliance reports to the Management and regulators. During 2014 the Company submitted its monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reports.
- e. Implements self-assessment measures on the implementation of good governance together with subsidiaries to improve the Company's soundness.
- f. Participation in support of other units in the "IICD Corporate Governance 2014" and "2014 Annual Report Award (ARA)."

Responsibilities of the Director of Compliance

- a. formulate strategies to create a strong Compliance Culture within the Bank;
- b. propose compliance policy or compliance principles to the Board of Directors for approval;
- c. establish compliance system and procedures that will serve as the basis for the Bank's internal rules and guidelines;
- d. ensure that all policies, rules, systems, and procedures, and business activities are conducted in compliance with Bank Indonesia regulations and other prevailing stipulations, including Sharia principles for Sharia Commercial Bank Sharia Business Unit;
- e. mitigate Compliance Risk;
- f. take preventive actions to ensure that policies and / or decisions made by the Board of Directors or the management of foreign bank office do not deviate from Bank Indonesia stipulations and other prevailing regulations;
- g. carry out other duties related to Compliance Function;
- h. coordinate with the Sharia Supervisory Board in the implementation of Sharia Compliance Function; and
- i. report the performance of duties and responsibilities to President Director with a copy to the Board of Commissioners.

The Implementation of Guidelines and Regulations related to GCG

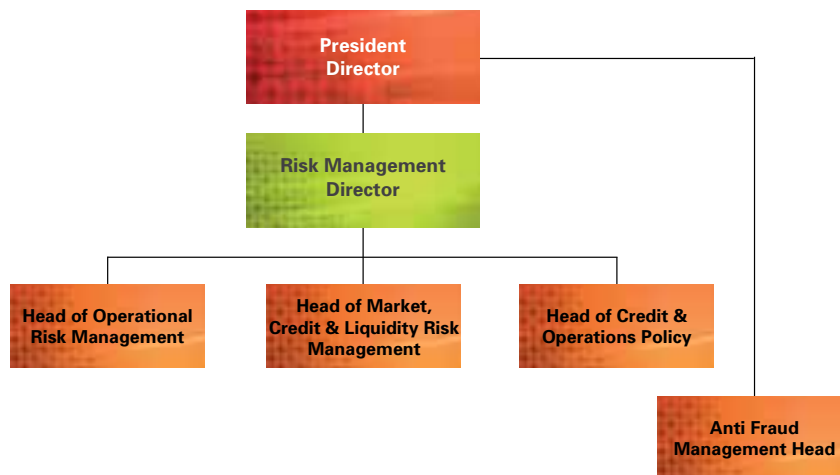
At the Company, commitment to the implementation of good corporate governance is supported by GCG structure and mechanisms in order to maintain sound and strong and improve sound CG.

GCG system implementation mechanism can be seen from:

- The adequacy of governance structure, which is the adequacy management composition (including BOC, Committees of BOC, Independent parties, BOD, Executive Committees and Independent Unit required by law.
- The availability of policies, systems and procedures to support the Company's operations at every level of the organization in accordance with the duties and functions of relevant business units and supporting units.
- The fulfillment of the Company's obligations to stakeholders through the availability of financial statements disclosure and that of non - financial aspects presented on time and pursuant to prevailing regulations.
- The application of risk management and internal control through the concept of 3 lines of defense.
- Company prepares and submits its bank business plan and its realization reports to stakeholders.
- The Company also actualizes GCG principles as specified in its GCG Charter through supporting policies (such as codes of conduct, handling of violations, enforcement of discipline and determination of sanctions for violations, corporate communications, and handling customer complaints).
- Programs and activities of socialization or training related to GCG and other policies related to employees at the Company's various units..

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management Organizational Structure



The Company has adopted the Enterprise Wide Risk Management (EWRM) system when carrying out its risk management practices. The EWRM involves a series of strategies, processes, resources, competencies and technologies that aim to assess and manage risks. This framework ensures effective implementation of corporate governance, and consistent risk management practices, that guide business decisions in terms of pricing, resource allocation, among others. The implementation of EWRM is an ongoing initiative supported by senior management, investment in human resources and information technology.

The Company's risk management practices are supported by the independent Risk Management Unit, which determines the level of the Company's 'risk appetite' and 'risk tolerance' through the development of risk management policies and procedures.

Risks Faced by the Company

Based on the results of the material risk assessment (MRA), there are currently 9 main types of risk that need to be managed by the Company, including: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, legal risk, reputation risk and the risk associated with the interest rate in the banking book. These risks are referred to in PBI No. 11/25/PBI/2009 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management for Banks, where the risk of interest rate in the banking book is classified as a market risk. For the Sharia Business Unit (UUS), there are two additional types of risks, ie the risk of return and investment risk in accordance with PBI No 13/23/PBI/2011, dated November 2, 2011 regarding the Application of Risk Management for Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units.

Efforts to Manage Risk

The process of risk management is done through stages of risk identification, which aim to determine material risks inherent in the Company's products and activities. The Company monitors these risks on a regular basis to ensure that all of its risk mitigation strategies have been implemented and are effective in reducing the level of risk to the Company. The Company determines which risks to take, avoid, transfer or accept by considering the potential impact of these risks. This is done by examining the potential costs and benefits of the Company's products and activities.

The effectiveness of the Company's risk management strategy is regularly reviewed by the Risk Management Committee, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and the Risk Monitoring Committee at the level of the Board of Commissioners. The Risk Management Unit, and other relevant units, follow up the review findings in terms of policies and procedures, information systems, risk management methodologies, human resources and infrastructure. The Company continuously strives to implement a calculated risk management strategy based on the principles of good corporate governance.

Further information about risk management is available in the Risk Management/Report of Business Support section of this Annual Report

INTERNAL AUDIT



Restiana Linggadjaya

Chief Audit Executive

Indonesian citizen, 48 years, Chief Audit Executive of CIMB Niaga since March 1, 2010. Previously, he served as Chief Audit Executive at PT Bank Danamon Tbk from May 2004. He began his career at Citibank Indonesia in Financial Control (1990-1992), Foreign Exchange & Loans Deposit Operations (1992-1994) and Marketing & Product Development (1994-1996). His career continued in Indonesia PT ING Bank as Assistant Vice President, before becoming Vice President - Head of Treasury, Cash Management & Custody Operations (1996-1998). Then, at ABN AMRO Bank as Vice President, Internal Audit (2000-2002). He also served as Finance Director of PT Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia (2002-2004). He graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Trisakti University in 1989 and earned his Master's degree from the Asian Institute of Management in Manila via scholarship program (1999-2000). He is also a Certified Internal Auditor of the Institute of Internal Auditors, Florida, USA (2006), Certified Risk Management Assurance (CRMA), Institute of Internal Auditors, Florida, USA (2013), and is also active as a conference speaker Internal Audit both domestically and overseas. He is a member of the Supervisory Board of the Institute of Internal Auditors Bank (IAIB) for the 2008-2010 period and the 2011-2014 period. In addition, he is the Vice President Institute of Internal Auditor (IIA) Indonesia for the period 2014-2017.

Internal Audit function

The Company's Internal Audit function is performed by the Internal Audit Unit (Internal Audit), led by a Head of Internal Audit Unit as Chief Audit Executive. Internal Audit provides independent and objective assurance and consulting that can add value and improve the operations of the Company. Internal Audit helps the Company in achieving its objectives by evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, internal control and governance processes.

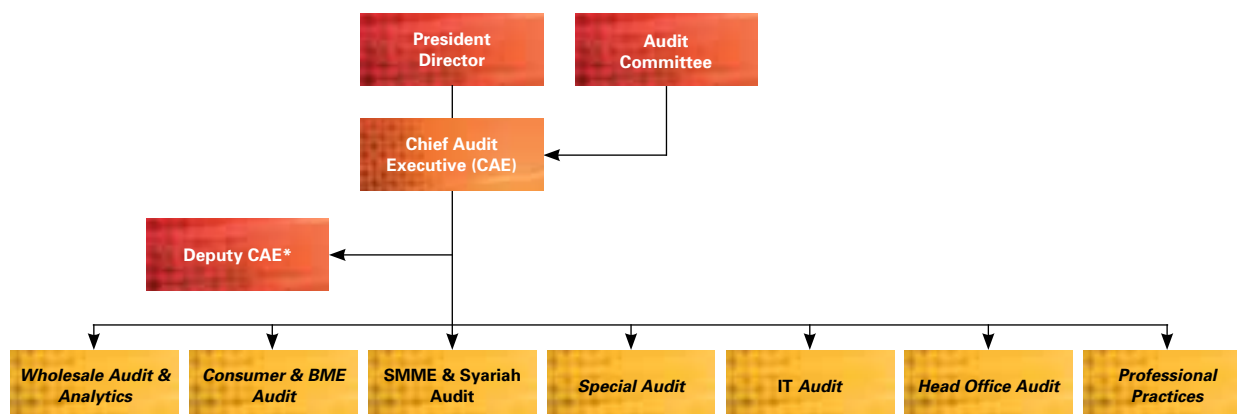
Structure and Status of Internal Audit

Pursuant to Bank Indonesia Regulation No.1/6/PBI/1999 dated 20 September 1999 concerning the Assignment of Compliance Director and Application of Standards Internal Audit Function and Regulation of Commercial Banks FSA (Bapepam - LK) No.IX.I. 7 decision of the Chairman of the attachment (d/h) Bapepam. Kep-496/BL/2008 November 28, 2008.

The Head of Internal Audit

Chief Audit Executive Director is appointed by the President Director with the approval of the Board of Commissioners effective on March 1, 2010. Appointment of Chief Audit Executive has been reported to Bank Indonesia and the OJK (Bapepam-LK), respectively No.002/DIR/III/2010 by letter dated March 5, 2010 and letter dated No.003/DIR/III/2010 March 5, 2010. As an independent watchdog unit, the Internal Audit Unit (Internal Audit) is responsible directly to the President Director and reports to the Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee, Internal Audit at the appropriate organizational structure below.

Organizational Structure of Internal Audit



* Including Wholesale Audit & Analytics, Consumer & BME Audit, SMME & Syariah Audit

Number of Employees and Professional Certification

As of December 2014 the Internal Audit Unit employees numbered 138 people, including the Chief Audit Executive. To increase competency, internal auditors have been required to obtain professional certification as Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA). Other professional certification programs that have been followed include Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Risk Management Assurance (CRMA), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA) and Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH), the number of certifications held are as follows:

Certificate	Number of Auditors
International Certificates	
Certified Internal Auditor (CIA)	2
Certified Risk Management Assurance (CRMA)	5
Certified Information System Auditor (CISA)	12
Certified Information System Security Professional (CISSP)	1
Certified in Risk and Information Systems Controls (CRISC)	3
Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH)	9
Quality Assurance Review (QAR)	2
Certified Forensic Auditor (CFrA)	1
Certified Risk Management Professional (CRMP)	1
Certified Management Accountant (CMA)	1
Certified in the Governance of Enterprise IT (CGEIT)	1
Certified Incident Handler (CIH)	2
Financial Risk Manager (FRM)	1
Certified Internal Control Auditor (CICA)	2
Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA)	68
Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR), Level I	82
Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR), Level II	36
Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR), Level III	11
Badan Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko (BSMR), Level IV	2

Internal Audit Charter

As per OJK Rule (Bapepam-LK) attachment No. IX.I.7 of the Bapepam Chairman Kep-496/BL/2008 dated 28 November 2008 on the Establishment and Guidelines for Preparation of Internal Audit Charter and Regulation of Bank Indonesia No.1/6/PBI/1999 dated 20 September 1999 regarding Assignment Director of Compliance (Compliance Director) and the Application of Standards for Internal Audit Function of a Commercial Bank, the execution of their duties are guided by an Internal Audit Charter which contains the vision and mission, the function and scope of work, responsibility, authority, accountability, independence, impartiality and ethics of the Internal Audit Unit. The Internal Audit Charter is reviewed and updated periodically as needed. The last review and update was on 19 April 2013, approved by the President Director and Board of Commissioners.

Based on the Company's Internal Audit Charter, audits should convincingly show that:

1. Risks are identified and managed appropriately.
2. Interaction with the various governance groups works as it should.
3. Important information regarding the financial, managerial and operational matters is accurate, reliable and timely.
4. Actions of employees are in accordance with the policies, laws and regulations.
5. Resources are acquired economically and used efficiently and adequately protected.
6. Programs, plans and objectives are achieved effectively and efficiently.
7. Quality and continuous improvement are inherent in the process of control at the Company.
8. Legislation that significantly affects the Company is known and addressed appropriately.
9. Opportunity to improve management control, profitability, and reputation of the Company is identified and disclosed in the examination.

In the audit, the Internal Auditors are guided by a code of ethics that includes the principles of integrity, objectivity, confidentiality, and competency. Technically implementation refers to Standard Bank Internal Audit Functions as set by Bank Indonesia and professional standards of Internal Audit "The International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (ISPPA) "of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

Duties and Responsibilities of Internal Audit

In accordance with the Internal Audit Charter, Internal Audit duties and responsibilities are as follows:

1. Prepare annual audit plan based on risk-based methodology, and submit it to the Board of Directors and to the Board through the Audit Committee for approval.
2. Implement the approved annual audit plan, including specific tasks or projects requested by the Board of Directors or by the Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee.
3. Secure a sufficient number of audit staff with the adequate knowledge, skills, and experienced and certified professionals to perform the audit.
4. Do audit work and assess the efficiency and effectiveness in finance, accounting, operations, human resources, marketing, information technology and other activities.
5. Prepare and submit audit to the auditees with a copy to the President Director, Director of Compliance and other relevant units as well as to the Board Commissioners through of the Audit Committee.
6. Periodically submit reports to the senior management and the Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee with regards to the objective, authority, accountability, and audit work performance against what has been planned. This reporting also includes significant risk exposure and control issues.
7. Submit semester reports to the OJK on the summary of and findings from audit activities no later than two months after the end of the audit period.
8. Inform all significant findings to the Board of Directors and to the Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee.
9. Follow up all audit findings and recommendations. All significant audit findings shall remain open until they are fully settled.

10. Inform the status of corrective action on audit findings and audit recommendations to the Board of Directors and to the Board through the Audit Committee.
11. Report to the Anti-Fraud Management if there is an indication of fraud.
12. Set up measures of success and the achievement of objectives of Internal Audit.
13. Make and file an adequate set of work papers in accordance with applicable regulations.

Focus and Audit 2014

In 2014, Internal Audit activities were focused:

1. To implement programs to identify initial problems independently by the management in order to strengthen internal control system in the first and second lines.
2. To continue Internal Audit's role as a partner in the implementation of 1Platform.
3. To extend the scope of Analytics & Desk Audits of branches that do not require on site audits and optimize the use of electronic working papers in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use while and improving the effectiveness of audit reporting.
4. To develop an Internal Audit Job Competency Model.
5. To keep updating Internal Audit policies and procedures to address development in the banking industry and in international best practices.

During 2014, Internal Audit completed audit work in accordance with the audit plan. Every 6 months, the audit results were reported to Bank Indonesia.

SKAI has successfully re-certified the ISO 9001: 2008 on 27 May 2014, valid until 27 May 2017. SKAI performance was assessed by an independent party through the External Quality Assurance Review on July 2014, with a result of Generally Conforms and has been reported to OJK.

Audit Focus 2015

For 2015, Internal Audit has made a work plan by giving priority to:

1. Continue Internal Audit's role as a partner in the implementation of 1Platform.
2. Continue developing the Analytics & Desk Audit coverage for branches that do not require on-site audits and optimize the use of electronic working papers to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of resource while improving the effectiveness of audit reporting.
3. Continue developing the Internal Audit Job Competency Model.
4. Improve educational curricula of internal auditors and their career development.

Participation in the Internal Audit Professional Association

In order to expand the knowledge and professional competence of the internal auditors, the Internal Audit Unit has participated in auditor's professional associations including the Association of Bank Internal Auditors (IAIB), Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) - Indonesian Chapter, Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA), Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI), Institute of Internal Auditors Bank (IAIB) as well as being involved as resource persons in Banking Education programs organized by various public and private Universities, Internal Auditor Education Foundation (YPIA) and the Indonesian Institute of Audit Committee (IKAI).

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Responsibilities of Boards of Directors and Commissioners

The Directors and Commissioners are committed to ensuring that Corporate Governance is run well as a basis for achieving the goals keeping and enhancing shareholder value. One implementation of good corporate governance is to ensure that the system of internal control has been conducted properly.

The Board of Directors is responsible for implementing a good internal control system to achieve the Company's objectives. The system of internal control is a process that is executed by (1) Board of Directors and Corporate Officers, who provide direction, guidance and supervision, (2) Executive Committee, (3) Internal Audit and (4) all employees. The Board of Commissioners with the assistance of the Audit Committee is responsible for oversight in order to ensure the implementation of internal control in general, including the Directors, who establishes internal control.

The system of internal control is designed to manage and control risks properly and not to eliminate these risks.

Key elements of internal control used to achieve the Company's internal control include ensuring that:

- Operations are run effectively and efficiently;
- Financial statements are accurate and reliable;
- Compliance with laws and regulations;
- Security of Company assets.

Evaluation of Internal Control

During the year 2014, the overall quality of the internal control system was good. Problems related to the adequacy of internal controls have been reported to the Board and follow-up measures have been taken to minimize the risk. Reports were also submitted to the Directors, and through the Audit Committee to the Board of Commissioners..

Control Environment

The Board of Commissioners, through committees, periodically review the control environment and assessments are independently communicated to the Directors for further action.

Risk Assessment and Risk Management

The Directors has established procedures to anticipate identify and respond to events and constraints that may affect the achievement of objectives.

The Board of Commissioners, through the Risk Monitoring Committee, ensures that the Board of Directors has implemented sound risk management.

Control Activities

Policies and procedures for key business units and support units have been prepared and approved by the Board of Directors, and are periodically reviewed and updated by the Risk Management Unit.

The Compliance Unit is responsible for disseminating the applicable banking regulations, to test compliance with internal policies and proposed new product/new activities, implement the Anti -Money Laundering (AML), Combating the Financing of Terrorism (PPT) and to monitor the implementation of compliance by a designated officer in the unit other work that is verified by the Bank of Quality Assurance (BQA). The Compliance Unit submits periodic compliance reports to the Board of Commissioners, and the Board of Directors of Bank Indonesia.

Company officials periodically review the existence and effectiveness of controls, conduct adequate division of duties, regularly verify the accuracy of the data and maintain a testing plan and emergency handling.

Information and Communication

Have provided data collection procedures and information technology that can generate reports on business operations, financial condition, risk management and regulatory compliance that supports the fulfillment of duties of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

Monitoring

Directors, Officers and Internal Audit conducts ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of the overall implementation of internal control. The monitoring of the main risks have been prioritized and have become part of daily activities, including regular evaluation.

Directors and Executives of the Company are committed to act upon the results of monitoring and to the recommendations of Internal Audit.

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

In accordance with the provisions of FSA, the appointment of external auditor, and their audit fee, shall be proposed by the Audit Committee at the GMS.

More information about this can be found in the GMS section of this Annual Report.

Effectiveness and Frequency of Communication between the External Auditor and Directors

During the audit, there was intensive communication and cooperation between the external auditor and the management.

Overseeing the External Auditor

For fiscal year 2014, the Company appointed the public accounting firm KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana dan Rekan (a member firm of the PricewaterhouseCoopers Global Network) to audit the Company's consolidated financial statements. This was the fifth year that the Company appointed KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana dan Rekan to audit the Company. Before the 2005–2009 period, the Company's audit was conducted by KAP Haryanto Sahari and Rekan. KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana dan Rekan was selected through a process consistent with the applicable regulations. The Audit Committee has been overseeing the appointment and the audit fee.

The Audit Committee monitored the implementation of the external audit process through regular meetings with the public accounting firm. Aside discussing the findings and progress made during the audit, the Committee also ensured that there were no obstacles during the audit and that it complied with any applicable rules and standards.

Time Frames Associated with the Appointment of the Accountant and Public Accounting Firm (KAP)

As per PBI regulation No 3/22/PBI/2001 on the transparency of Financial Conditions, a KAP can only be assigned for five consecutive years unless Bank Indonesia approves otherwise. KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Partners (a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers Global Network) has been the Company's auditor since 2010.

The appointment of KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan was approved by the OJK through Letter No. S-63/PB/332/2014 dated 8 July 2014.

Other Services Provided by the Accountant and Public Accounting Firm to CIMB Niaga

During 2014, KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan provided audit services only.

Audit Fee

The total audit fee for 2014 amounted to USD590,453. This covers both the annual audit fee and the audit fee for subsidiaries.

Name of Certified Public Accountants

Name of Certified Public Accountants: Drs. Haryanto Sahari, CPA.

Name Public Accounting Firm

KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan.

Below is a table to the Public Accountants who were involved in auditing the Company in the past five years.

Year	Accounting Firm	Name of Accountant
2014	KAP Tanudireja Wibisana & Rekan	Drs. Haryanto Sahari, CPA
2013	KAP Tanudireja Wibisana & Rekan	Drs. Haryanto Sahari, CPA
2012	KAP Tanudireja Wibisana & Rekan	Drs. Haryanto Sahari, CPA
2011	KAP Tanudireja Wibisana & Rekan	Drs. Muhammad Jusuf Wibisana, M.Ec., CPA
2010	KAP Tanudireja Wibisana & Rekan	Drs. Muhammad Jusuf Wibisana, M.Ec., CPA

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PROCESS

Corporate Strategic Plan

The Company's short-term and long-term strategic plan can be seen in the opening section of this Annual Report.

Provision of Funds to Related Parties and Large Exposures Provision

The table below shows the provision of funds to related parties and large exposure funding per December 31, 2014.

No.	Fund Distribution	Total		
		Debtor	Nominal (Rp million)	Total Credit
1	To Related Party	10	1,158.4	0.7%
2	To Key Debtor			
	a. Individual	25	21,247.0	12.0%
	b. Group	25	33,835.5	19.2%

Table of related parties of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk as of December 31, 2014

No.	Related Party	Total (Rp million)	
		2013	2014
1	Members of the BOC, BOD, and Senior Executives	84,401	94,920
2	Parties Related to the Company	616,391	1,063,485
	- PT Lintas Marga Sedaya	19,879	67,820
	- PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance	152,820	267,368
	- PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance	412,083	316,667
	- PT CIMB Sun Life	8,534	8,534
	- PT CIMB Principal Asset Management	0	0
	- CIMB Bank Berhad	15,350	47,066
	- CIMB Thai Bank	830	494
	- PT CIMB Securities Indonesia	2,231	350,276
	- CIMB Bank Cambodia Plc	0	0
	- PT Niaga Management Citra	4,663	5,261
	TOTAL	700,792	1,158,405

Shares and Bonds Buyback

Buyback of shares or bonds is the Company's efforts to reduce the number of shares or bonds issued by the Company through share or bond repurchase mechanism in a manner in accordance with applicable regulations.

During 2014, the Company did not buy back shares or bonds.

Transparency of Financial and Non- Financial of the Company.

Transparency of Financial and Non- Financial of the Company. As part of the implementation of the principle of transparency in good governance, the Company complies with the regulations related to principles of transparency which include of financial and non-financial conditions. Compliance and commitment within the framework of the principle of transparency is realized as disclosure of financial condition through published financial statements and those of non-financial condition pertaining to the Company's actions/policies. Not only is transparency of financial and non-financial conditions reported to relevant authorities but it is also publicized through print media and the Company's website, widely accessible to stakeholders and the public. The Company also applies the principle of transparency to the characteristics of products and services offered to its customers.

The forms of information disclosure about the financial and non-financial conditions of the Company are as follows

1. Publication of quarterly financial statements through print media and submitted to regulatory authorities in accordance with applicable requirements.
2. Annual Report and the Company's Annual Corporate Governance Report are prepared and presented in accordance Bank Indonesia Regulation on Transparency of Financial Condition and GCG Implementation for Commercial Banks. The report was submitted to regulators, rating agencies, development agencies, banks, institutions / research institutions and financial magazines.

3. Annual Report, GCG Report and Quarterly Financial Reports are also available on the Company's website in order to be known by the stakeholders and the public.
4. Information management and the Company's activities include the Audit Committee Charter and the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is also presented on the Company's website in accordance with applicable regulation.
5. In addition to the information required by regulation, the Company also presents information on banking products and services including the office network in order to facilitate the general public in accessing information on the products and services offered by the Company.
6. Information products and services are also presented through oral and written methods in the form of marketing/media kit or the like that contains the characteristics of the product, the benefits and risks other product details for customers.

Legal Issues / Litigation of Company and Subsidiaries

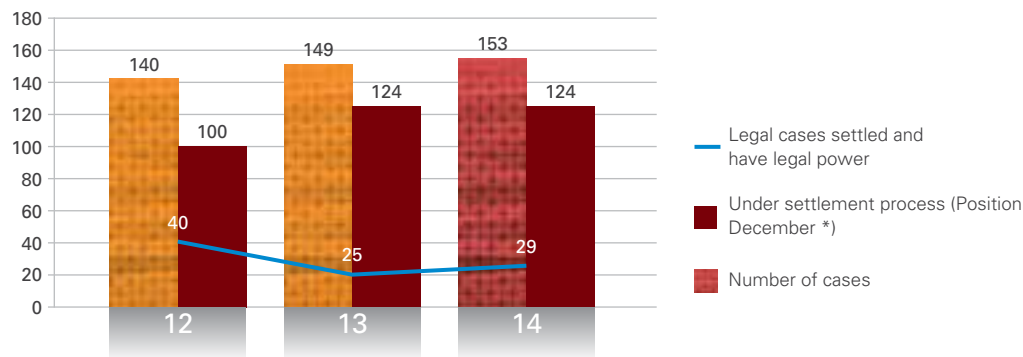
All legal issues faced by the Company in the year 2014 did not materially affect the status, position and continuity of the Company's operations.

The Company was faced with civil and criminal cases in 2014; in civil cases with the Company as a Defendant and in criminal cases as Reported Company.

Civil

Law Suits	Civil (the Company as Defendant)		
	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
Number of cases	140	149	153
Cases settled with legal force	40	25	29
Cases in settlement process	100	124	124

Civil Case (the Company as Defendant)



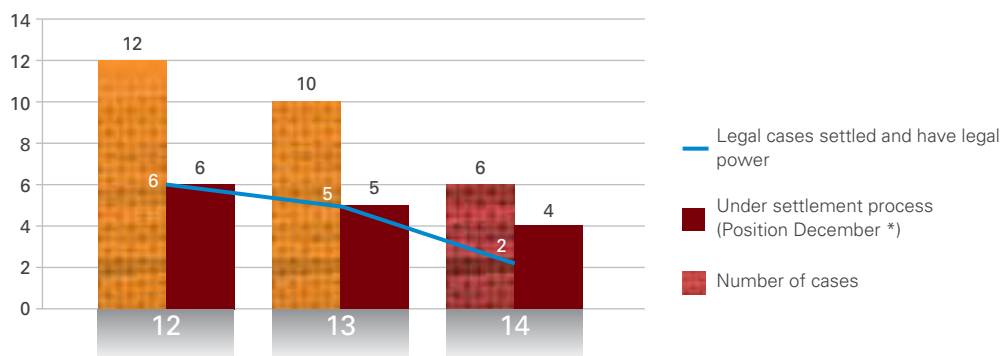
The increasing number of civil cases faced by the Company, among others, was caused by:

- Claims from Debtors or third parties for their assets placed as collateral.
- Claims on unlawful acts related to bank guarantees, interest rate changes, inquiries for credit agreement cancellation, and requests on cash deposits.

Criminal

Law Suit	Criminal (the Company as the Reported)		
	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
Law Suit faced	12	10	6
Settled cases	6	5	2
Cases in settlement process	6	5	4

Criminal (the Company as the Reported)



In 2014, the Company faced criminal cases that were caused by:

- Report from customers or a third party related to alleged unlawful banking measures.
- Report from customers or a third party related to alleged forgery or false information, and the inclusion of customer's name in the reporting of Debtor Information System in Bank Indonesia.

Below are the cases with case value of more than Rp10 billion.

1. Lawsuit of Time Deposit Liquidation (697/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Sel)

Parties:	M- Plaintiff
Principal of Law Suit:	The Company – Plaintiff I and Plaintiff II
Value of Law Suit:	A request to the Company to liquidate Time Deposit
Law Suit Status	- Material in the amount of Rp11,000,000,000 and USD320,000 - Immaterial in the amount of 100,000,000,000
	The Company filed a Cessation Counter Memorandum on April 16, 2013

2. Lawsuit Case against unlawful acts Related to Bank Guarantee (187/Pdt.G/2012/PN.Jkt.Sel)

Parties:	ME (Plaintiff) The Company (Defendant I) PLN (Plaintiff II)
Principal of Law Suit:	A request to not liquidate Bank Guarantee
Value of Law Suit:	Material in the amount of Rp83,300,000,000 and USD5,000,000
Law Suit Status	[Plaintiff] filed a Cessation on December 23, 2014

3. Law Suit on Cancellation of Credit Facility (160/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Pst)

Parties:	IS (Plaintiff) The Company (Defendant)
Principal of Law Suit:	Cancellation on Credit Facility provided by the Company
Value of Law Suit:	Material in the amount of Rp98,800,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Cessation on May 9, 2012

4. Law Suit against unlawful acts filed by bankrupted ex Debtor against (398/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Sel)

Parties:	CI (Plaintiff) The Company (Defendant)
Principal of Law Suit:	Unlawful Acts done by the Company in offering derivative products
Value of Law Suit:	Material in the amount of Rp184,700,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Cessation on November 23, 2012

5. A Case of Unlawful action of the Company filed by a bankrupt former debtor no. (75/Pdt.G/2011/PN.Kds)

Parties:	CI (Plaintiff) The Company (Defendant) LPS (Codefendant)
Principal of Law Suit:	Plaintiff was declared bankrupt. Plaintiff later filed a lawsuit on unlawful actions committed by the Company related to the sale and purchase of foreign currency and the liquidation of time deposit of Plaintiff placed as collateral
Value of Law Suit:	- Material in the amount of Rp182,300,000,000 - Immaterial in the amount of Rp50,000,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Cassation on October 29, 2012

6. Law Suit against Unlawful Actions (240/Pdt.G/2011/PN.Jaksel)

Parties:	SA (Plaintiff I) SP (Plaintiff II) BUG (Plaintiff III) SB (Plaintiff IV) SPP (Plaintiff V) Bank II (Defendant I) Perusahaan (Defendant II) KD (Defendant III) MW (Defendant IV) DPK (Defendant V)
Principal of Law Suit:	This lawsuit is the same case previously filed by Plaintiffs and the former shareholders of KD, which had been rejected in its entirety by the Court with a decision that already obtained permanent legal force. In this lawsuit the Plaintiffs as the former shareholders of KD filed a lawsuit against the Company since the Company did not exercise the rights option of the Plaintiffs to buy back shares of KD from the Company, as set out in Settlement Decision of the Jakarta Commercial Court dated May 25, 1999 No.01 / PKPU / 1998 / PN.NIAGA.JKT.PST jo No.01 / bankruptcy / 1998 / PN.NIAGA.JKT.PST in the KD bankruptcy case.
Value of Law Suit:	- Material in the amount of Rp400,000,000,000 - Immaterial in the amount of Rp450,000,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Cessation on October 18, 2013

7. Lawsuit against Unlawful Action. Related to dispute on share ownership and dividend (338/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Ut)

Parties:	WH (Plaintiff) GMS (Defendant) Perusahaan (Codefendant)
Principal of Law Suit:	Plaintiff has resigned from his position as commissioner of GMS and claimed that he was no longer accountable as PG for the debts of GMS to the Company. Plaintiff also filed a lawsuit to foreclose some of parcels which should have been placed as collateral in the Company.
Value of Law Suit:	Material in the amount of Rp13,500,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Memory Cessation February 8, 2013

8. A Case of Unlawful action no. (180/Pdt.G/2008/PN.Jkt.Pst)

Parties:	DMZ (Plaintiff I) STM (Plaintiff II) JCM (Plaintiff III) PNK (Plaintiff IV) KNV (Plaintiff V) RSV (Plaintiff VI) SNV (Plaintiff VII) RM (Defendant I) DSRA (Defendant II) Perusahaan (Codefendant)
Principal of Law Suit:	Plaintiffs filed a lawsuit and claimed that they never took delivery of cars from the Defendant I and sued Defendant I to pay all obligations to Codefendant and propose for cancellation of Credit Agreement with Codefendant
Value of Law Suit:	Material in the amount of Rp19,500,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Memory Cessation June 16, 2013

9. Law Suit on Breaches (175/Pdt.G/1998/PN.Jkt.Pst)

Parties:	WM (Plaintiff I) PE (Defendant I) Perusahaan (Defendant II) BTA (Defendant III) BUN (Defendant IV) DH (Defendant V) BCD (Defendant VI) BUS (Defendant VII) BB (Defendant VIII) SGP (Defendant IX) BS (Defendant X) BEI (Defendant XI) SAN (Defendant XII)
Principal of Law Suit:	The discontinuation of credit facility because the debtor failed to meet their obligation
Value of Law Suit:	Rp500,000,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Memory Cessation on May 26, 2001

10. Lawsuit against unlawful act (255/PDT.G/2008/PN.Jkt.Pst)

Parties:	II, IIM, DPP, KS (Plaintiffs) BGI (Defendant I) IS (Defendant II) RHIS (Defendant III) B (Defendant IV) ISB (Defendant V) RS (Defendant VI) HS (Defendant VII) S (Defendant VIII) KAP TTHR (Defendant IX) TI (Defendant X) JS (Defendant XI) KCRI now MI (Defendant XII) KKH ST (Defendant XIII) HT (Defendant XIV) FH (Defendant XV) APS (Defendant XVI) Company (Defendant XVII)
Principal of Law Suit:	Plaintiffs files a lawsuit on the basis that the Company as trustee for the issuance of subordinated bond I BGI has committed an unlawful act
Value of Law Suit:	- Material in the amount of Rp10,600,000,000 - Immaterial in the amount of Rp.400,000,000,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed a Contra Memory Cessation on June 25, 2014

11. A lawsuit against debtor collateral action (365/PDT.G/2013/PN.Sby)

Parties:	S & TS (Plaintiffs) Perusahaan (Defendant I) KPKNL (Defendant II) TI (Defendant III) HA (Defendant IV) AZA (Defendant V) SPS (Defendant VI) BPN (Codefendant)
Principal of Law Suit:	A lawsuit to delay and even cancel auction of foreclosure
Value of Law Suit:	Material in the amount of Rp15,891,636,000
Law Suit Status	The Company filed an appeal in December, 2013

Important case faced by members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners

During 2014, no member of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners was faced with civic or criminal case.

Administrative sanctions by the Capital Market Authority or Other Authority

During 2014, the Company was not subject to administrative sanction from the capital market authority or other authority.

Legal Issues / Litigation in Subsidiary**1. CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF)**

The whole legal issues faced by CNAF in 2014 did not materially affect the status, position, and continuity of CNAF business operations and the Company.

In 2004, CNAF was faced with civil and criminal cases. In the civil case, CNAF was a Defendant while in the criminal cases, CNAF was a Reported.

Civil

Law Suit	Civil (the Company as Defendant)		
	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
Number of cases	3	5	25
Cases settled (and have legal force)	1	1	16
Cases in settlement process (as of December 2014)	2	4	9

Criminal

Law Suit	Criminal (the Company as the Reported)		
	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
Number of cases	5	4	18
Cases settled (and have legal force)	1	0	10
Cases in settlement process (as of December 2014)	4	4	8

Important case faced by members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of CNAF

During 2014, none of members of CNAF Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners were faced with lawsuit and/or civil and/or criminal cases.

2. KITA Finance (KITAF)

All legal issues faced in 2014 by KITAF did not materially affect the status, position and continuity of KITAF business operations of the Company.

KITAF was faced civil and criminal cases. In the civil case, KITAF was a Defendant while in the criminal case, KITAF was a Reported

Civil

Law Suit	Civil (the Company as Defendant)		
	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
Number of cases faced	3	5	4
Cases settled (and have legal force)	1	1	2
Cases in settlement process (as of December 014)	2	4	2

Criminal

Lawsuit	Criminal (the Company as the Reported)		
	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
Number of cases faced	0	0	1
Cases settled (and have legal force)	0	0	0
Cases in settlement process (as of December 2014)	0	0	1

Important case faced by members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of KITAF

During 2014, no member of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of KITAF was faced with lawsuit and/or civil and/or criminal cases.

Material Transactions

During 2014 the Company did not do any material transactions as regulated by Bapepam-LK No IX.E.2, attached with Chairman Decree No. No Kep-614/BL/2011 dated November 28, 2011 regarding Material Transactions and Change in Core Business .

Conflict of Interest

During 2014, the Company did not have any transaction of this type as regulated in Bapepam Regulation No. No. IX.E.1, with attached Chairman Decree No. Kep-412/BL/2009 dated 25 November 2009 on Transactions with Affiliate and Conflict of Interest Transactions.

Conflict of Interest regulation is described further in Section III.2 paragraph (3) of the BOD Charter stipulating that to carry out legal action in the form of a transaction that contains a conflict of interest between the personal economic interests of members of the Board of Directors, board of directors or major shareholders with the economic interests of the Company, the Board of Directors need approval from the General Meeting of shareholders who do not have a conflict of interest in accordance with capital market regulations.

Transactions with Affiliates

In accordance with (formerly) Bapepam Regulation No. IX.E.1., Chairman Decree No. attachments No. Kep-412/BL/2009 dated November 25, 2009 on transactions with Affiliates and Conflict of Interest Transactions, Transaction with Affiliate is a transaction made by the Company or the Company Controlled by Affiliates of the Company or Affiliates of members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners, or the major shareholders of the Company.

Given the broad definition of Affiliate in accordance with the Capital Market Law, which may include relationships between the Company and certain parties (both individual and corporate) due to familial, ownership, share controlling relations and/or similarity of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners and / or majority shareholders, then presented in this Annual Report are transactions with affiliated parties in accordance with the Financial Statements of the Company (Affiliated Parties), which in essence is as follows.

Details of transactions with affiliated parties during 2014 are presented in the following table:

No	Related Party	Type of Relationship	Type of transaction
1	CIMB Group Holdings Berhad	Majority Shareholder	Customer Savings; Derivative Liability
2	PT CIMB Principal Asset Management	Owned by the same shareholder	Customer Savings
3	PT CIMB Sun Life	Owned by the same shareholder	Savings of Other Banks
4	CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad	Owned by the same shareholder	Customer Savings
5	CIMB Bank Berhad	Owned by the same shareholder	Savings of Other Banks' Loan Received
6	PT XL Axiata Tbk	Owned by the same shareholder	Savings of Other Banks
7	CIMB Bank (L) Limited	Owned by the same shareholder	Savings of Other Banks
8	PT CIMB Securities Indonesia	Owned by the same shareholder	Loan Distributed Customer Saving
9	PT Niaga Manajemen Citra	Managed by the Company's senior executives	Prepaid Expense Customer Savings
10	PT Commerce Kapital	Owned by the same shareholder	Customer Savings
11	Dana Pensiun PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	Managed by the Company's senior executives	Customer Savings
12	Board of Commissioners, Directors and Senior Executives	The Company's management team	Credit Disbursed; Customer Savings

For additional information we disclose multiple business relations with Affiliated Parties related to the Company's core business activities carried out in 2014 or those carried from the previous year, among others, with: (i) CIMB Sun Life for bancassurance activities, (ii) CIMB Bank for credit transactions (two- step loan from JBIC), and (iii) CIMB Group Holdings for derivative transactions.

As for transactions with Affiliated Parties in supporting the main business activities are conducted with (i) CIMB Group for cooperative use of the "CIMB" logo, and (ii) CIMB Securities as underwriters for the issuance of CIMB Niaga Sustainable Bond Phase I in 2012 and the issuance of CIMB Niaga Sustainable Bonds Phase II in 2013.

PROGRAM OF SHARES FOR MANAGEMENT AND SHARE OWNERSHIP PROGRAM

a. Management Option Program (MOP)

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad allocates 162,180,111 shares of Bank CIMB Niaga to reward the management of Bank CIMB Niaga through MOP. CIMB Group Holdings Berhad, through its letter dated on June 22, 2006 offered this program to the certain levels of the Company's management. The grant date of this program was June 30, 2006, which is the date on which the management stated their participation in the program.

This option can be exercised at the grant date up to October 31, 2008 in accordance with percentages allocated in each period. The exercise price is determined ranging from Rp292 (full amount) to Rp368 (full amount).

MOP execution is recorded on the consolidated financial statements of Bank CIMB Niaga as set out in IAS 53 - Accounting for stock -based compensation. Therefore, CIMB Niaga has no obligation to deliver cash to the management (no impact on the cash flows of Bank CIMB Niaga). The Company treats this transaction as a transaction to be settled by the provision of shares (equity-settled) in the consolidated financial statements, in which CIMB Niaga records the expense and credits the share-based compensation reserve (leaving no impacts on total equity of Bank CIMB Niaga as a whole). The expense is measured at grant date based on the fair value of options using the Binomial method and amortized over the vesting period.

b. Stock Ownership Program (EOP)

EOP was given in March 2011 by CIMB Group, in which CIMB Group rewards ordinary shares of CIMB Group to certain employees (Senior Vice President, Executive Vice President, and the Board of Directors), which will be charged directly to the Company. Under the EOP, a portion of remuneration of certain employees will be used to purchase ordinary shares of CIMB Group in the capital market. The shares purchased will be given progressively to eligible employees on certain dates after the date of purchase, depending on work relationship between the employee and the Company.

Related companies will act on behalf of CIMB Group to undertake the administration of EOP and keep these shares during the period prior to the date of submission. Eligibility to participate in the EOP will be determined by the policy released by the Group Compensation Review Committee of CIMB Group.

Termination of employment other than retirement, disability or death, will also terminate the rights of the employees on the shares.

For the entire EOP program, CIMB Niaga has paid out as much as Rp35,030 (including taxes) to a company formed by CIMB Group (and the relevant tax office that deals with employee income tax) to purchase 1,034,802 shares at an average price of RM8.27 per share. This was effective on April 1, 2011. The granting rights of EOP is divided into four (4) tranches, each accounting for 25% of the total EOP with respective vesting period on October 1, 2011, April 1, 2012, October 1, 2012, and April 1, 2013.

On March 28, 2012, an additional EOP was provided with terms and conditions similar to the previous EOP. For the entire EOP program, CIMB Niaga has paid as much as Rp35,533 (including taxes) to a company formed by CIMB Group (and the relevant tax office that deals with employee income tax) to purchase 1,108,502 shares at an average price of RM7.70 per share. This was effective on April 1, 2012. The granting rights of EOP is divided into four (4) tranches, each accounting for 25% of the total EOP with respective vesting period on October 1, 2012, April 1, 2013, October 1, 2013, and April 1, 2014.

On March 25, 2013, an additional EOP was provided with terms and conditions similar to the previous EOP. For the entire EOP program, CIMB Niaga has paid as much as Rp43,374 (including taxes) to a company formed by CIMB Group (and the relevant tax office that deals with employee income tax) to purchase 1,220,675 shares at an average price of RM7.74 per share. It was effective on April 1, 2012. EOP rewarded to employees is divided into three (3) tranches, each accounting for 33.33% of the total EOP with respective vesting period, April 1, 2014, April 1, 2014, April 1, 2015, and January 1, 2016.

On March 25, 2014, an additional EOP was provided with terms and conditions similar to the previous EOP. For the entire EOP program, CIMB Niaga has paid as much as Rp32,084 (including taxes) to a company formed by CIMB Group (and the relevant tax office that deals with employee income tax) to purchase 1,250,297 shares at an average price of RM7.15 per share. This was effective on April 1, 2012. The granting rights of EOP is divided into three (3) tranches, each accounting for 33.33% of the total EOP with respective vesting period, March 31, 2015, March 31, 2016, and December 31, 2016.

Here is a mutation of the number of shares rights have been granted:

(Rp million)

	2014	2013	2012
Beginning Balance	1,853,708	1,127,267	778,472
Given	1,250,297	1,220,675	1,108,502
Executed (*)	(1,698,985)	(494,234)	(759,707)
Ending Balance	1,405,020	1,853,708	1,127,267

*) *Vested*

c. Program Equity Management (MES)

Granting rights in the program is conducted by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad. This rights is not given to other parties (non-assignable and non-transferable), in which the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is to administer representing the major shareholders of CIMB Group. This compensation granting shall enter the vesting stage propotionally in several phases of the execution period.

On February 28, 2012, key shareholders of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad extended the period of MES from February 28, 2012 to 31 May 2012. MES can be executed until May 31, 2012, after which the voting rights of shares that had not yet been executed would remain the right of key shareholders of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad,

Here is a mutation of the number of shares rights have been granted:

(Rp million)

	2012	2011
Beginning Balance	1,430,738	2,704,868
Executed	(1,430,738)	(1,274,130)
Total by the end of the period	-	1,430,738

In 2012 and 2011, the reference price of rights was RM1.74.

Results of GCG Self-Assessment

In each semester of the year, the Company conducts self-assessment on the implementation of GCG in accordance with the provisions of SEBI No.15/15/DPNP of 2013, concerning the implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Public Company. The assessment is performed in order to ensure the application of the 5 basic principles of GCG within the Company, which includes 11 factors of GCG implementation to be assessed, namely:

1. The implementation of tasks and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners;
2. The implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors;
3. The adequacy and implementation of the tasks of the Committees;
4. The handling of conflicts of interest;
5. The application of compliance function;
6. The application of the internal audit function;
7. The application of external audit function;
8. The application of risk management including internal control systems;
9. The provision of funds to related party and that with large exposures;
10. transparency of the Company's financial and non-financial conditions, GCG implementation report and internal reporting; and
11. The Company's strategic plan.

The process of self-assessment is performed by involving the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Independent Parties, Senior Executives, and independent units within the Company to produce a thorough and structured assessment on our GCG system. Presented below are the results of the Company's GCG self-assessment..

SELF ASSESSMENT RESULTS

SELF ASSESSMENT RESULTS GCG IMPLEMENTATION		
Company: PT. Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk		
As of: December 2014		
	Rating	Rating Defined
THE COMPANY (Individual)	2	Good
CNAF	2	Good
KITAF	2	Good
CONSOLIDATED	2	GOOD
ANALYSIS		

The Company's GCG rating (Individual and Consolidated) is categorized as level 2 (Good), showing that the Company's management has implemented GCG well, and adequately met the principles of GCG. Identified weakness detected in the implementation of GCG principles did not have significant impacts on the Company's operations and can be resolved by the Company's management.

GCG implementation at subsidiaries has adequately met the applicable provisions set forth for the subsidiaries and improved alignment with the Company. The subsidiaries have also identified matters need improvements related to policies and business processes to strengthen their respective GCG implementation.

Governance Structure

The Company's governance structure has met all applicable regulations. In addition to complying with the minimum requirements regarding the establishment of Committees, the Company has also established transactional committees to support the implementation of tasks and responsibilities of the Board of Directors in managing the Company's complex operations.

The Company's GCG infrastructure has meet all applicable provisions. Internal regulations have been formulated based on risk-based framework and adjusted to the Company's structure.

Governance Process

The Company's GCG structure and infrastructure are consistent with its roles, duties and responsibilities to carry out an effective governance process based on GCG principles, precautionary principle and the pillars of risk management.

Results of GCG Implementation

The Company has always adhered to the key prudential ratios in accordance with applicable regulations (such as Capital Adequacy/CAR, Lending Limit/LLL, Statutory GWM, Net Open Position/PDN, Non-Performing Loans/ Net NPL). The Company periodically discloses its financial and non-financial conditions in compliance with relevant authorities and the public.

Along with the growth of the Company organization in the face of changes in external factors (market, economic and regulatory environment), the Company has identified room for improvements that need to be followed up with normal behavior. Going forward the Company will remain committed to undertaking corrective measures to support its business sustainability.

Good Corporate Governance Awards

In 2014, the Company received awards from external independent parties that assess GCG practices. These awards serve not only as benchmarking tools for the Company but also led to a broader recognition within the industry for the Company's efforts and achievements in keeping up its commitment to GCG at every level within the organization. These awards include:

- The Best Overall Asean CG Scorecard 2014 for the Financial Sector Category (IICD and SWA Magazine).
- The 4th rank for the Financial Private Listed category in the event of 2013 Annual Report Awards.



Icon Dago Branch, Bandung



The Ratio of the highest to the Lowest Salary

The following table presents the ratios of the highest to the lowest salaries:

Ratio	CIMB Niaga 31 December 2014
Ratio of the highest wage and lowest wage	108.97 : 1
Ratio of the highest to the lowest salary of Directors	3.46 : 1
Ratio of the highest to the lowest salary of Commissioners	1.50 : 1
Ratio of the highest salary of Directors to the highest salary of employees	2.92 : 1

Corporate Culture

The Company had and has always upheld its corporate values contained in ICE, namely:

1. Integrity is Everything
2. Always Put the Customer First
3. Passion for Excellence

However, along with the development and dynamics in the Indonesian banking industry and the increasingly open market opportunities within the scope of ASEAN and ASEAN Economic Community in 2015, the Company is making some transitions in the implementation of its Vision, Mission and Core Values. The Company has adjusted them into:

- Vision: To become a leading ASEAN company.
- Mission: To provide universal banking services in Indonesia in an integrated manner as a company with a excellent performance in the ASEAN region and other major regions, as well as support the acceleration of ASEAN integration and connecting with other areas
- Corporate Values:

C = Customer-centric, present to serve customers and sell products and services that customers want,

H = High Performance, to work hard and well targeted for our customers, fellow employees, and other stakeholders,

E = Enabling People, encouraging all parties at CIMB Niaga to be broad-minded and ensure all employees have the ability to provide added value

S = Strength in Diversity, respecting cultural differences, differences in perspective and recognize any difference as potential strength,

I = Integrity, honest, honorable and professional in the execution of everything since integrity is the fundamental value of CIMB Niaga.

Meanwhile, the implementation of the Vision, Mission, and Values has been internally approved through the Board of Directors' Minutes of Meeting dated on October 14, 2014, and the Board of Commissioners' Circular No. 004/DEKOM/KP/X/2014 dated on October 31, 2014.

In order to implement the Company's Vision, Mission, and Values in their daily activities, employees at all levels shall refer to 3 Critical Behaviors as the guidance to all employees and management in implementing the corporate culture at CIMB Niaga, which are:

1. Go the extra mile to delight customers.
2. Respect each other, engage openly and work together.
3. Recognize each other's efforts and always back up each other.

For internal socialization of corporate culture to all employees, the Company is adopting a persuasive internal communications strategy through the Triangle Strategy, which are Ethos (Concept), Pathos (Activity), and Logos (Channel).

Ethos emphasizes on the aspect of fostering cultural concept to build with an aim of building better understanding towards the Vision, Mission, and Corporate Values, including through the presentation of slide of Vision, Mission, and Values during meetings at the levels of the Board of Directors, Sub-Directorate, Group, and Branches. Pathos emphasizes on the aspect of activities with an aim of building emotional ties between employees and top Management through organized sport activities, recreation, art, and religion, among others: CIMB Niaga Club, CIMB Niaga has Talent, Ramadan Spiritual Quotient Training (RSQT), Retreat, Internal Events (Open House, Halal Bil Halal, Christmas and other events). Logos emphasizes on communication channels used to optimize and make effective the utilization of existing communication channels to support the smooth delivery of internal information to all parties within the Company's internal environment.

Vision, Mission, Values, and the Three Main Behaviors are constantly and continuously communicated to the management and all employees through internal communication channels, such as: Inclusion on the back of employees and management ID card, serving an interesting comic via email to facilitate the message, email blast, CEO Messages, surveys, Internal portal CIMB Net, CIMB Niaga News, Formal Memo, Gathering/Sessions, Promotion Materials, Road Shows/Town Halls, Meeting, Training/Workshop and through other media. In addition, the Core Values should be reflected in the Company's internal activities by linking every activity with the spirit of the values with such outing activities, meetings, trainings, recognition programs for new employees and others.

The Company regularly provides information on the development and corporate culture at various occasions that engage employees, especially in regions during events such as Management Walkabout or Road show, Safari Ramadan, Leader's Talk, as well as similar events such as Id Mubarak, Echoes of Christmas show, CIMB Olympi.

Adequacy of Policies and Procedures

The company already owns and applies several policies and procedures to improve the implementation of GCG as follows:

- Charters of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors
- Code of Ethics Policy
- Whistle Blowing
- Anti Fraud Policy
- Discipline Enforcement and Violation Handling Policy
- Conflict Management Policy
- Occupational Health and Safety Policy
- Procurement Policy
- Services, Protection and Customer Handling Policy

The Company also has Standard Operating Procedure, Guidelines of the implementation of Technical Guide for the implementation of tasks in all areas of business.

The Company continually disseminates the policies and procedures.

Charters of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors

The intent and purpose of formulating these Charters is to establish guidelines and work ethic for the Boards of Commissioners and Directors that will enhance their effectiveness in implementing their tasks and responsibilities in daily activities and improve the quality of administrative management of the two boards and other parties related to the implementation of duties of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

The Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors perform their duties and responsibilities as stipulated in the Charters of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

Code of Ethics Policy

The Company upholds integrity by having and applying standard guidelines, which is Code of Ethics.

Statement Code is Applicable at all levels of the Organization

The Company has a Code of Ethics that provides guidelines to the Boards of Commissioners, Directors, and all employees.

The objective Policy Code

The objective Policy Code are the following:

- As guidance in developing policies, procedures, and management practices within the Company.
- As a basic guidelines for attitude and actions in performing tasks and making decisions.
- Provides an understanding of the propriety of employees in establishing relationships with fellow employees, the Company, customers, competitors, authorities or other stakeholders.
- Ensures the existence of equality and consistency of attitude and actions in implementing daily operations.

Contents of the Code of Ethics

Policies relating to the Code of Ethics include the following:

a. Conflict of interest

Each employee shall avoid situations that cause conflicts of interest. Employees must report any situation where conflict of interest cannot be avoided.

- b. Relations with customers
- Employees only sell the Company's products and other products that have been approved by the Board of Directors.
 - Employees must have adequate knowledge about products offered and their conformity with customers needs.
 - Employees must communicate products offered in a proper and transparent manner.
- c. Obligation to keep confidential customer information and customer personal data
- Failing to do such is a serious violation of law, and may result in the enforcement of penalty by the authorities, lawsuits filed by customers, and lawsuits from law enforcement officers.
- d. Prohibition to accept gifts/parcels/entertainment
- e. Prohibition to give gifts/parcels/entertainment to civil servants
- f. Prohibition on bribery in any form
- g. How to build relationship with vendors, suppliers, and consultants
- h. The obligation to be aware of transactions associated with the risk of money laundering and to report any suspected money laundering transaction to UKPN (Work Unit Introduction Principles Customer) and INTRAC (Center for Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis)
- i. Prohibition to perform transaction of securities/stock/foreign exchange with insider information
- j. The provision of Stock Transaction
- Employees are not allowed to use their positions to obtain preferential treatment in buying or selling securities/stocks/foreign exchange for personal or familial gains, unless specified otherwise by the Company.

Forms of Code of Ethics socialization and Enforcement

In order to provide an understanding and compliance with the Code of Ethics, the Company periodically socializes the code through training sessions. The Company continuously monitors the implementation of the Code by providing a reporting media that can be accessed via email, telephone, SMS, and PO Box. The Company also gives strict sanctions to employees proven to have violated the applicable provisions.

(Whistle Blowing System)

One embodiment of the Company's commitment to internal control efforts is the implementation of policy regarding whistle blowing system. The Company has implemented this policy and whistle blowing system since 2011, and gradually improved it both on the reporting mechanism and the socialization of media reporting.

The mechanism and results of whistle blowing system during 2014 will be explained below.

How to Report Violations

All internal and external parties can participate in reporting violations (Whistle Blowing) to the Company. Communication channels provided by the Company for such reporting are made available through the following media:

- Electronic Mail: ayo.lapor@cimbniaga.co.id
- PO Box: PO Box AYO LAPOR JKS 12000
- SMS to phone number: 087829652767 (0878 AYO LAPOR)

Through his/her report, a whistle blower can report early indication of infringement along with available evidence. A whistle blower will also be asked to give a clear identity and address. If the report is not attached with a clear identity, the report will not have to be followed up.

Protection for Whistle Blower

The Company ensures confidentiality and protects the identity of the whistle blower at the time when the report is delivered or when the report is being investigated, as set forth in the Company's internal policies. To ensure the confidentiality, the name of the whistle blower will only be known by designated whistle blowing officers.

Report Handling

The incoming reports will be analyzed by a whistle blowing officer. If the report needs additional information, the whistle blowing officer will contact the whistle blower confidentially to request additional information. If the initial information is considered sufficient, the whistle blowing officer shall submit the report to the Internal Audit Unit (SKAI) to conduct an investigation in order to examine the validity of the report.

Furthermore, the whistle blower will receive further information about progress of the report, until the report is completely resolved.

However, if the report is not relevant to the scope of the whistle blowing program, the whistle blowing officer will give a response or notification that no further action will be made and will give information to the whistle blower about the units associated with the report.

The results of report will periodically be reported to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners through the Audit Committee, to ensure the report handling process that including complaint investigation process can be continuously monitored. The whistle blower's identity will be kept confidential during the process of handling and monitoring.

Parties that Manage Reports

Pursuant to the Company's internal policies, the party assigned to manage report is the Compliance Unit (CSU), and specifically two senior officials in the Compliance Unit who manage this whistle blowing program.

Results of Report Handling

During 2014, there were 30 reports of whistle blowing that had been followed up with the following details:

Whistle Blowing (WB) Report Status	2014	Description
Total WB Reports received	30	WB Reports received through communication channels established by the Company
a. WB Reports investigated	14	WB Reports through communication channel that based on the analysis of Whistle Blowing Officer indicate violations and need to be investigated further.
b. WB Report pre-closed	16	WB Reports through communication channel that based on the analysis of Whistle Blowing Officer indicate no violations and need no further investigations. Examples are employee complaint on benefit composition, inquiries related to the Company's policies and other reports.
c. WB Reports investigated and settled (Status Closed)	9	WB Reports related to violations that have been investigated.
d. WB Reports investigated but still in the process of investigation	5	WB Reports related to violations are under investigation and still need more data/information.
e. WB Report assumed FRAUD based on investigation	1	WB Reports identified as FRAUD based on investigation results

To increase the effectiveness of the whistle blowing program, the Company also conducted several efforts, such as:

- socialization through classroom, posters, stickers, and the Company websites;
- rewards to whistleblowers who are considered giving significant impact to the Company.

CEO Hotline

The Company provides the CEO Hotline as a channel of communication via text messages to the President Director concerning human resources, business, and other topics.

During 2014, there were 41 incoming text messages with the following details:

Number of text messages by classification	Total of Incoming Text messages	Number of text messages followed up
Human Resource	28	26 suggestions or ideas have been followed up
		2 Inquires have been followed up
Business	12	8 suggestions or ideas have been followed up
		4 complaints have been followed up
Other	1	No Complaint
		No Inquiry

Policy of Discipline Enforcement and Violation

The Company has a policy to handle internal violations committed by employees, and to regulate the roles and responsibilities of supervisors and unit leaders, duties and responsibilities of units related to violations, also duties and responsibilities of sanction committee.

In implementing the policy, the Company does not merely emphasize the punishment but also on the aspect of justice by awarding well-performing employees.

Sanctions will be imposed on mild, moderate, and severe violation in punishment starting from a reprimand, written warning letter, decline in authority, no bonus granted, no promotion, demotion or dismissal.

To maintain objectivity of sanctions determination, the sanctions are decided by a committee consisting of independent work units.

During 2014, the Company gave sanctions to 844 employees as described in table below..

No	Sanction	Total Sanctions
1	Reprimand	337
2	Warning Letter 1	230
3	Warning Letter 2	105
4	Warning Letter 3	75
5	Employment Termination	97
TOTAL		844

Legal Case	Number of Cases					
	Management		Permanent Employee		Non Permanent Employee	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Total Frauds	-	-	9	11	-	1
Settled	-	-	4	4	-	-
In the process of internal settlement	-	-	5	5	-	1
Unsettled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brought to court	-	-	-	2	-	-

Policy of Goods and Services Procurement

The Company has a policy for the procurement of goods and services, which governs tender process, whereby an evaluation to select a supplier must meet the following aspects:

- Transparency and avoiding conflicts of interest.
- Clear criteria and standards such as in technical skills, administrative and financial requirements as well as pricing.
- The process of tender shall be fair and transparent.

Policy of Management Conflict (Insider Trading/ Investment Policy)

The objective of this policy is to establish rules, identify, mitigate and manage potential conflicts of interest that may arise within the Company as a result of business unit activities (Covered Division).

This policy regulates share trading for employee's personal interests on shares. Every employee who is included in category of Covered Division as regulated in this policy shall fill in a form of confirmation and openness. Each Covered Division who will conduct Personal Account Trading (PAT) ought to open an account at CIMB Securities and have admittance first to Control Room before making a transaction.

It was expected that the use of insider information for internal personal gain can be mitigated by this policy.

Internal Violation (Fraud)

The table below summarizes the offenses (fraud) conducted by the board, honorary and outsourcing related to Company's business proceedings and operations whose impacts of deviations reach more than Rp100 million. This impact of deviations was excluding the recovery that has not been gained yet in an effort to redeem due to fraud case. The Company has imposed hard sanctions against the perpetrators. Sanctions to employees can be seen in section of Policy of Discipline Enforcement and Violation Handling.

- Bidders are set for at least 3 partners and approval from an authorized executive is required if less than 3 partners participate in a bidder.
- Managed by special unit called the Procurement Property and Administration Services (PPAS) and involves other units within the Company, including Bank Quality Assurance and Internal Audit to ensure governance process is executed with the best standards.

Customer Services, Protection and Customer Complaint Handling Policy

Focus on Customer Experience

The Company understands that a quality service is one of the keys to excelling in the increasing fierce competition in the banking industry. Therefore, the Company seeks to improve its Service Quality on an ongoing basis, with an intense focus on customer experience. The objective is not to only provide services that meet customer needs, but also to provide banking experience that exceeds their expectations.

The Company routinely conducts internal measurements on indicators of important services that have direct impacts on customer banking experience, listens to customer feedback through customer satisfaction surveys, actively monitors customer complaints, as well as evaluates customer experience towards the Company's products, services or promotions offered.

Based on the results of these efforts, the Company will make improvements and innovations in its entire customer touch points, be they related to the aspects of people, process, product and infrastructure. In 2014, the Company's customers, especially those who come to branch offices, have enjoyed improved service and their banking experience. An example of this effort is a better queue management where more than 80% of customers who come to the branch will only have to wait for less than 8 minutes before a teller serves them and for less than 15 minutes before a Customer Service serves them. Following the implementation of formless transaction for cash deposits, cash withdrawals, and transfer of books transactions, customers now no longer need to fill out a transaction form before making transactions at the Teller counter. Customer Service (CS) staff are now equipped with iPad devices that display brochure containing complete information about the Company's products and services to give customers more interactive experience.

Customer Satisfaction Survey

In addition to the customer satisfaction survey conducted by an independent party, the Company has developed a customer satisfaction measurement system that allows customers to give direct feedbacks on the quality of services provided by the CS and Teller using Customer Feedback System now available at more than 300 branches. In 2014, 97% of customers who come to branches and were captured through this system said they were satisfied with the branches' CS or Teller service.

The Company uses this feedback from the survey to improve service quality, which is getting closer to customer perception and wishes, as an effort to attain long-term customer loyalty.

Customer Complaint Handling

Customer Complaint is important to a company's business as it describes what customers wish and need. Every bank has to manage customer complaint well to allow it to give the best customer experience.

Currently, the Company has a special unit called Customer Care (CC), tasked to ensure customer complaints management and handling is done properly and in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia. The company receives customer complaints through various channels and media, including print and social media. Customer Care unit is equipped with a system that is capable of filing bank-wide customer complaints, which allows immediate escalation of the complaints to the right unit that is tasked to handle and resolve the complaints.

Through this system, every customer who files complaints will receive a registration number, as a proof of complaints he has filed that will also help him or her monitor follow-ups for settlement. This system helps the Company evaluate each customer complaints, and subsequently do corrective and preventive actions in order to prevent the same dissatisfaction from reoccurring in the future. In addition, the system helps the Company in monitoring settlements of complaints, monitoring Service Level Agreement (SLA) for settlement of customer complaints and monitoring the development of the facility of reporting to Bank Indonesia pertaining to customer complaints.

For the Company, this OMPK system has better facilitated the Company in monitoring complaint settlement, monitoring SLA settlement of customer complaints, escalating media customer complaints from the receiving channel to the unit that settles customer complaints and serves as a means to report customer complaints to Bank Indonesia's pertaining to financial problems.

Despite significant increase from 123 million transactions in 2013 to 165.5 million in 2014, the Company managed to keep its customer complaints level at 2 bps. The company received 4,039 financial-related complaints per month in average and 948 non-financial-related complaints.

The Company is committed to maintaining the level of customer complaints resolution above 99%, as seen in the performance made within the last 2 years.

The level of Customer Complaint Settlement during 2014

Type of Customer Complaint	Settled within the Same Year	
	2013	2014
Financial	99.6%	98.9%
Non Financial	98.9%	99.3%
Total	99.3%	99.0%

As a public entity, the company is also active in the Banking Mediation Working Group, in collaboration with the Indonesian Bank and Financial Services Authority (FSA) together with other banks incorporated in it, in a program of consumer education in the form of seminar on banking and other activities

Giving Fund for Social Activities and political exclusion

The Company's internal policy prohibits the Company and its employees from involvement in political activities, including providing funds for political purposes. This policy is applied in order to maintain the independence and professionalism of employees and the Company. The Company believes that social activities give positive impacts to a wider audience in the long term. Social activities will be reported in a special section in the Corporate Social Responsibility Annual Report

Employee Welfare

Employee welfare is realized in various ways such as Social Security (Jamsostek), Health Benefits, Employee Loans, Pension Funds, and Life Insurance.

To keep improving it, employee welfare is reviewed through internal and external surveys and benchmarking against other companies that have good reputation.

Labor Union

The Company considers that the Union is a partner in building harmonious Industrial Relations in the work environment. To the Company communicates continuously with the Union. Testament to the good communications was the signing of Change of Collective Labor Agreement (CLA) for the period of 2014 to 2016 between the Negotiating Team of the Company and Union Negotiating Team on December 18, 2014.

To keep up an effective and intensive communication, the Company held at least 10 formal and informal meetings with the Union. The series of meetings were expected to address the information gap so the Company could absorb the aspirations of employees well. In addition, the meetings also allowed the Company to introduce policies prepared for employees in accordance with the intent and purpose of the policies. This should minimize miscommunication that may hamper the performance of employees and positive work environment.

Work Termination

In principle, the Company has done everything to prevent employment termination. In the event when it cannot be avoided, the employment termination will be referred to the prevailing rules and regulations.

Employee Development Program and Equal Opportunity

The Company is a performance-based organization, where employees are assessed based on their contribution and performance to the Company. Every employee has the same opportunity to develop themselves through career paths available. In addition to clear career management, the Company also designed various forms of training programs managed by the Learning and Talent Development. Trainings are held comprehensively and cover personal development, leadership, and technical skills.

Throughout 2014, the Company spent Rp152.1 billion for education and development of employees. The figure included Rp117.6 billion for education expense and the establishment of reserves for education expense in the amount of Rp34.5 billion, which will be allocated in 2015. The figure does not include educational fund of Rp12.7 billion reserved in the prior year 2013 that was added to the education budget in 2014. More detailed explanation of employee development expense is available in the chapter of "Human Resources & Talent Development" of this Annual Report.

Internal Communications

Communication plays an important role in helping the success of the various programs and activities of the Company. Good internal communication will deliver sustainable success, create support for policy management and enable efforts to transform business transformation in response to challenges in the market.

The Company is aware of the need to have an effective and efficient internal communication platform to reach out to its 15.003 employees, both permanent and contract. The success of the Company is evidenced by higher level of employee productivity, which has been improved due to several factors, including better attendance rate, how employees like the job assigned to them, how employees do the jobs assigned to them and how employees comprehend the jobs assigned to them.

The implementation of the Company's internal communication is done with the following principles:

1. Open and transparent
2. Two-way Communication
3. Full responsibility
4. Actual
5. Accurate and easy to comprehend

Information delivered is that which is related to the Company, builds understanding, pride, work order and internalizes the Company's vision, mission and values including the messages from the group and management, product info, activities/employee activities, socialization of the Company's campaigns, social activities and other information.

Throughout 2014, the Company held the following activities:

CONTENT	OBJECTIVE
CEO Hotline: Aspirations through text messages to the CEO regarding Human Resource, Business, and other aspects. During 2014, as many as 41 text messages were followed up.	A medium of communication between employees and leaders of Company for the advancement of the Company, compliance and improvement in service quality and human resources.
CIMBNET: Update news about the Company and other policies introduced by the management, Prescom Blog and information on the latest products and resource presented in details.	Deliver actual and factual information to employees through intranet network
Internal News: Disclose news about the Company's business activities, social activities, receives awards from external parties, publish news about branches, about business unit (product) and other information	Deliver actual and factual information to employees through e-mail blast
CIMB Niaga News: quarterly magazine with a circulation of 3,500 copies distributed to employees, the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners, Senior Executives and CIMB Group with the motto of internal communication media and education. In early 2014, CIMB Niaga News improved its quality both in terms of information delivered, grammar and layout design to make it easier to understand and more attractive.	Deliver news on activities, policies and aspirations to make it easily understood and spread among all elements of CIMB Niaga through quarterly magazine
<i>Walkabout Senior Management: During 2014 the management held 8 road shows in various areas or regions in Indonesia where the Company has operations by taking important moments such as Safari Ramadan, Halal Bi Halal and Echoes of Christmas and other important events</i>	Senior Event Management Walkabout is a face-to-face activity and two-way communication form between employees and the management with an aim of delivering the latest information and the Company's performance while directly listening to the aspirations of the employees.



Internal Communication Program of 2014

Communication Media	Topic	Total
Internal Email Blast	<i>Berita Internal</i>	1,320
	Information on CSR	48
	CEO Interactive Blog (CIMBNET)	17
	Information of the Company's performance	2
	Comics	40
	<i>Light and Easy Corner</i>	36
Internal Magazine CIMB Niaga News	Volume 15,16,17, dan 18	4
CEO Message		13
CEO Hotline		41
Management Roadshow	<i>Senior Management Walkabout</i>	8
Employee Events	<i>Open House</i>	1
	Halal Bihalal	1
	Gema Natal	1
	Olympi CIMB Indonesia	1
	Safari Ramadhan	1
Group Events	ASEAN Day Road Show	1
	CIMB Classic (Golf)	1
	CIMB SEA Games	1
Event Sponsorship	CIMB Niaga Indonesian Masters	1
	Indonesian Banking Expo (IBEX)	1

CIMB Niaga Club

CIMB Niaga Club (CNC) is an informal CIMB Niaga organization to facilitate employees' interests in fulfilling their hobbies, aspirations, and other creative activities in groups of sports, arts, social, and spiritual activities. In turn, the activities are expected to maintain a healthy balance of work and non-work activities in order to improve employees' productivity.

The spirit of togetherness in one big family through fairness and competition to always be the best is the motto of CIMB Niaga Club. The sense of togetherness among employees in participating in the events held by the CNC has not only created fresh atmosphere and a facility to exercise their hobbies and talents, but has also raised the reputation of CIMB Niaga through a variety of activities at the regional, national, and regional levels.

CNC activities:

1. Sports including Basketball, Badminton, Bowling, Shooting, Biking, Tennis, Football, Futsal, and Table Pool.
2. Arts including clubs of photography dance and percussion, group vocal and ethnic dances.
3. Social including donation to Social Foundation, in collaboration with business units.

4. Spiritual includes spiritual activities for Muslim, Christian Catholic and Protestant, including Ramadhan Spiritual held by CIMB Niaga and other activities carried out at branches.

CNC activities during 2014:

1. In Sports: Facilitating regular exercise for every sport, holding sports events for groups or branches of Bank CIMB Niaga (Football, Futsal, Tennis, Badminton, etc.) in certain cities (Jakarta, Medan, Bandung, Magelang, Surabaya and Makassar), in addition to participation in PERBANAS Sports Championships and Inter Company in Jakarta, Pekanbaru, Semarang - Central Java, Surabaya - East Java; and Bali.
2. The Olympi CIMB Indonesia, which engaged the entire areas including affiliated companies (KITAF, CIMB Niaga Auto Finance, CIMB Securities & CIMB Sunlife).
3. CIMB SEA Games, a biennial event, which in 2014 was held in Johor, Iskandar - Malaysia where the Company became the overall Champion at the regional level.
4. In Art: Participated in the modern dance (dance), competition, participants gathering for members of the photography club and performed singers at events within the Company and those at regional level, particularly in the arena of Indonesian Banking Expo (IBEX).
5. In Social and Spirituality: provided benefits and donations to social foundations and participated in social activities in the event of natural disasters (floods and landslides).

Awards received and other social activities during 2014:

No	Activity	Tournament	Achievement	Organizer	Period
1	Billiard	IPEBI 2014 Billiard Tournament	3rd Position in Group Category	Ikatan Pegawai Bank Indonesia (IPEBI)	15 & 22 November 2014
2	Soccer	2014 Islamic Finance Cup	Runner Up	Karim Consulting Indonesia	8 & 9 February 2014
3	Bowling	Intercomm League Season 36	First Position for individual 5th position for group category	Intercomm Bowling League	January - March 2014
4	Bowling	Intercomm League Season 37	First Position for Male Individual 3rd Position for Group Category	Intercomm Bowling League	April - June 2014
5	Bowling	Intercomm League Season 39	3rd Position for Female Individual	Intercomm Bowling League	November - December 2014
6	Bowling	Piala Menpora - Krida Utama OPEN	Ranked 3rd for Senior Division	Krida Utama Bowling League	November 2014
7	Bowling	Cihuy OPEN	Ranked 8th for Division C	Cihuy Bowling League	January 2014
8	Bowling	PIISEI Jaya	Ranked 5th for Group Category	PIISEI	June 2014
9	Bowling	HUT Lintas Artha	Runner Up for Individual Ranked 4th for Individual	Lintas Artha	April 2014
10	Basket Ball	Inter Bank Basket Ball Invitation	3rd Place for Male	Perbanas & BNPD Jabar	August - September 2014
11	Table Tennis	Inter Bank Table Tennis Tournament	Semi Final	Perbanas & BNPD Jabar	March 2014
12	Badminton	Inter Bank Badminton Tournament	Semi Final	Perbanas & BNPD Jabar	May 2014
13	Badminton	Badminton Tournament			
14	Badminton	Asbisindo Tournament (the Semarang Association of Sharia Banking)	Runner Up	Asbisindo	September 2014
15	Futsal	KitFutsalismo Tournament	3rd Position	KitFutsalismo Medan	Mei 2014
16	Futsal	BPR Kanti Cup Futsal Tournament	Runner Up Male	BPR Sukawati Pancakanti Bali	November 2014
17	Futsal	Asbisindo Futsal Tournament	3rd Position	Asbisindo Cup	May 2014
18	Music	Inter Bank Music Festival	Among the Top 10	Perbanas & BNPD Jabar	December 2014
19	Social	Mass Circumcision	78 children	Karyawan dan pengurus CNC Bandung	June 2014
20	Social	The ledul Adh animal sacrifice			



Corporate Governance based on the Asean Corporate Governance Scorecard

Completing the Report on Corporate Governance according to the standards of the Financial Services Authority, hereby we deliver the Company's self-assessment on the implementation of Corporate Governance in accordance to the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard.

I. Rights of Shareholders

The Company's shares, whether class A and class B shares are ordinary shares which gives equal rights to its owners in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, namely:

1. The right to dividends

The Company's shareholders have the same rights to the dividends issued by the Company in accordance with the number of shares owned recorded in the Register of Shareholders on the recording date.

2. The right to participate on the amendments of the Articles of Association

The Company's shareholders have the right to participate in the voting on matters that have been regulated in the Law on Limited Liability Company related to the authorities of shareholders, including the amendments to the Articles of Association in the General Meeting of Shareholders (AGM) held by the Company.

3. The authority in the issuance of the Company's new shares

Shareholders of the Company has the right to initially buy the new shares to be issued by the Company. If this right is not used, then the right can be transferred by the shareholder to other shareholders or other third parties.

4. Actively participate in the GMS

Shareholders have the same rights and opportunities to participate actively in the GMS, namely to be present and give opinions and/ or vote on the agenda of the GMS among others:

- a. Approval of the Annual Report and Annual Financial Statements.
- b. Determination of the use of earnings.
- c. Appointment of the Certified Public Accountant.

- d. Approval of the appointment of the Board of Directors and/ or Board of Commissioners and/ or Sharia Supervisory Board.
- e. Determination of the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, and Sharia Supervisory Board.
- f. Other agendas which require the approval of shareholders.

5. The right to nominate members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners:

Referring to the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 32/POJK.04/2014, the Company's shareholders (including the minority shareholders) who either individually or jointly own at least 1/20 of the Company's total issued shares have the right to propose the agenda of the Meeting, including the agenda regarding the nomination of the members of the Board of Directors and/ or Board of Commissioners.

6. Management of the vote on the nomination of members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in the GMS:

Although the voting on the nomination of members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in the GMS held in 2014 was performed collectively (not individually per nomination), shareholders still retain the right to disagree or be abstain from voting for a particular candidate. The Company continues to strive to improve the process and procedures of the voting on the nomination of the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners at the GMS thus in the next GMS if there is an agenda to nominate the members of the Board of Directors and/ or Board of Commissioners, voting will be conducted per individual candidate of Director and Commissioner.

7. Rights in the GMS:

- a. The right to obtain information on the rules of the GMS, including information on the summary of the voting procedure as presented orally by the Company Secretary before the AGM is opened and comprehensively announced/ uploaded and written in the Company's website.

- b. Shareholders' rights to vote (voting right) in which every 1 (one) share entitles its holder to give 1 (one) vote.
- c. Equal access to public information namely through the provision of information via the website or through other mass media publications.
- d. In every decision-making in the GMS, the minority shareholders are given the opportunity to ask questions, express opinions, and has the right to approve or disapprove, including on the remuneration for the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and the Sharia Supervisory Board.
- e. Shareholders who are unable to attend the GMS may appoint others to be the authorized representative in the GMS.
- f. The mechanism adopted in the vote on each agenda of the GMS is "raising hand", where the Chairman of the meeting asks shareholders who "disagree" and "abstain", which will subsequently be concluded that the shareholders who do not raise their hands are the shareholders who vote "agree".
- g. The Chairman of the GMS explains each agenda of the GMS.
- h. Calculation and validation of the vote is conducted by the Notary appointed by the Company, and the Registrar as the independent supporting profession.
- i. Report and the publication of the AGM decisions is delivered through IDXNet (Indonesia Stock Exchange) and the website, and performed on the next working day after the GMS, and publication in the newspaper is performed the next business day after the publication in IDXNet.
- j. Minutes of the GMS include among others:
 - Explanation on the voting procedure and the process of the voting performed in the GMS.
 - The opportunity for shareholders to ask questions or raise issues related to the agenda of the GMS. Kesempatan pemegang saham mengajukan pertanyaan atau isu-isu yang berkaitan dengan agenda RUPS.
 - Note the questions asked by the shareholders and the answers to the questions.
 - Record the result of voting (agree, disagree, abstain) for each agenda of the GMS.
 - Record the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners present at the GMS, including the attendance of the President Director and President Commissioner.
 - Record the decision on each agenda of GMS.
- k. In the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2014 :
 - Publication on the Notification of GMS was performed in February 25, 2014 (30 days before the GMS) and the publication on the Invitation of GMS was performed in March 15, 2014 (15 days before the GMS).
 - The GMS was attended by the President Director, President Commissioner, the Head of Audit Committee, members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Commissioners as well as members of the Audit Committees and members of the other Board of Commissioners' Committees.
 - The GMS in 2014 was held in an easily accessible location thus eases the shareholders to attend the GMS either with private or public transportation.

8. Institutional shareholders with above 5% shares ownership

Currently, in the Company there are no institutional shareholders (excluding CIMB Group Sdn Bhd which is the controlling shareholder of the Company) with shares of above 5% or more of the total shares issued by the Company.

II. Equitable Treatment of Shareholders

1. Voting rights and ownership

Currently, the Company has two classes of shares, namely Class A Shares with a nominal value of Rp 5,000 and Class B Shares with a nominal value of Rp 50. Both classes of shares provide the same rights that every one share entitles its owner to give 1 (one) vote. Publications on the voting rights attached to each share class is as stated in Article 5, paragraph 5.1 of the Company's Articles of Association.

2. GMS Notification and Invitation

- a. GMS notification and invitation is announced through 1 (one) newspaper in Bahasa Indonesia with national circulation and uploaded on the Company's website in Bahasa Indonesia and English.
- b. Every decision of the GMS only contains one agenda/ topic or in other words there is no merging of several topics in the same decision.

- c. Notice regarding the availability of Power of Attorney to attend the GMS is also uploaded on the Company's website, and is provided in the office of the Corporate Secretary and the Company's Registrar's office.

3. Insider trading

- a. In addition to being regulated in the applicable legislations, the prohibition of abuse of insider information is also subjected to the provisions of Article 4.7 of the Company's Code of Ethics, and the policy of Conflict Management.
- b. The Company has reported to the regulator that during 2014 there were no share transactions conducted by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

4. Related-party transactions performed by the Company with the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

- a. Related-party transactions is stipulated in the investment policy of the Charter of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, as well as the Company's Code of Conduct.
- b. During 2014 there were no share transactions conducted by the Company with the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

5. Transactions with conflict of interest

Referring to the applicable laws and regulations regarding Transactions with Conflict of Interest, in 2014 the Company has no Transactions with Conflict of Interest.

6. Protection for the minority/ independent shareholders of violations

Protection for the minority/ independent shareholders is stipulated in the Articles of Association of the Company on the Conflict of Interest GMS which require the approval of independent shareholders, Conflict Management Policy, the Board of Directors Charter and the Charter of the Board of Commissioners, as well as the Code of Conduct governing insider trading, the transactions with affiliated parties (related-party transactions) and the transactions with conflict of interest (conflict of interest transactions).

In 2014, there are no insider tradings, related-party transactions and conflict of interest transactions in the Company.

III. Role of Stakeholders

1. The Company pays attention to the role of stakeholders, among others:

- a. Safety and security of customers, as disclosed in the section: protection services and customer complaints handling in the Corporate Governance Report.
- b. Suppliers, as disclosed in the section: procurement of goods and services in the Corporate Governance Report.
- c. Environmental and the systematic effort to interact with the community, as expressed in the Social Responsibility section in this Annual Report and the Sustainability Report.
- d. Anti-Fraud and the prohibition to receive gratification, as disclosed in the disclosure of information concerning internal fraud and settlement measures by the Company.

The company always ensures that the rights of creditors implemented as appropriate, inter alia with regard to the provisions of Article 23, Articles of Association, which stipulates that a legal act merger, consolidation, takeover, or Separation Company always consider the interests of which is in the interests of creditors and other business partners of the Company .

The Company always ensures that the rights of creditors are applied as appropriate, among others with regard to the provisions of Article 23 of the Company's Articles of Association, which stipulates that a legal act of company merger, consolidation, takeover, or separation always consider among others the interests of the Company's creditors and other business partners.

The Company provides and publishes an e-mail address, phone number, so that stakeholders (including customers, suppliers and the general public) can express their concerns or complaints to the Company easier, as expressed in the Company's website.

2. The mechanism to increase performance, development, and employee participation in the Company

The policies related to health, safety and welfare of employees, training and development programs for employees, records of employee training and development programs, the remuneration policy has been disclosed in the section: Human Resources and Talent Development, and in the Company's Sustainability Report.

IV. Disclosure and Transparency

The Company discloses information related to important matters, including:

1. Structure of Ownership of the Company

Ownership of shares of 5% and more, either directly or indirectly

CIMB Group Sdn Bhd is a controlling shareholder who directly owns 96.92% and indirectly owns 1.02% of the Company's shares through PT Commerce Kapital. Thus currently there are no other shareholders who own 5% of the Company's shares or more either directly or indirectly.

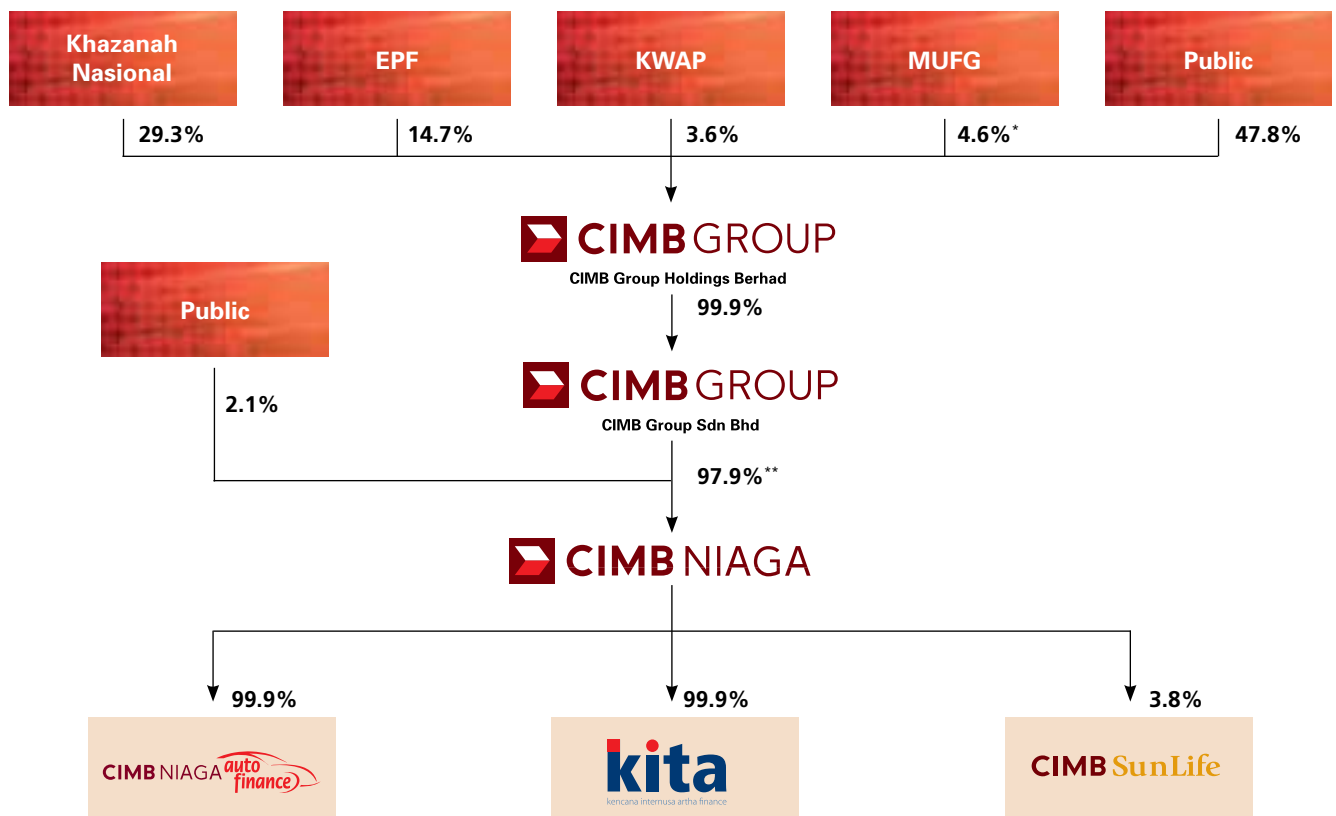
Share ownership of the Company's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

As of December 31, 2014, the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners have no shares in the Company, either directly or indirectly, except Mr. Arwin Rasyid as the Company's President Director who owns 1,381 shares (or 0.00% of the total shares issued by the Company).

Shareholdings of the Members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in Other Companies

In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Financial Services Authority, all members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners either individually or jointly shall not have more than 25% of the paid up capital of other companies.

Ownership structure of the Company and its Subsidiaries



* Only direct shares through BTMU

** Including ownership through PT Commerce Kapital of 1.02%

2. Main Risk

Main risk is disclosed in the section: Risk Management Discussion

3. The purpose and objectives of the Company

The purpose and objectives of the Company is to engage in the business of commercial banking. In order to achieve these objectives, the Company may undertake major business activities and conduct supporting business activities as set forth and described in Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association.

4. Performance Indicators

The indicators of financial performance are disclosed in the section Financial Performance, while indicators of non-financial performance are disclosed in the section Management Analysis and Discussion.

5. Policy on Dividend

As stated in the 2014 Bank's Business Plan, the Company with the approval of the shareholders, plans to distribute dividend up to a maximum of 40% of the profit of the current year, taking into account the Company's condition and ability as well as the need for capital to support the Company's future business development.

6. Policy on Whistleblowing

The policy on whistleblowing is disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report.

7. Biography, trainings, number of meetings, and the remuneration of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

Biography, trainings, number of meetings, including details of attendance, and remuneration are disclosed in a special section: the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, in this Corporate Governance Report.

8. Statement of the Company's compliance with the rules of Corporate Governance

Statement of the Company's compliance with the rules of Corporate Governance is disclosed in the Message from the President Director and the early part of this Corporate Governance Report.

9. Disclosure of Information Related to Material Transactions and Conflict of Interest Transactions

Based on the Articles of Association and applicable legislations, the Company is required to disclose material transactions and conflict of interest transactions. During 2014, the Company did not perform material transactions as regulated in the Regulation of Bapepam-LK No. IX.E.2, the Company also did not perform conflict of interest transactions as set out in the Regulation of Bapepam-LK No. IX.E.1.

10. Disclosure of information on affiliated parties, the nature of the relationship and the nature of the transaction

Details of transactions with affiliated parties during 2014 as set out in Regulation of Bapepam-LK No. IX.E.1 as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report.

A number of business relations with affiliated parties are related to the Company's major activities that occurred in 2014 or continuing from the previous year, among others were (i) bancassurance activities with CIMB Sun Life, (ii) credit transactions with CIMB Bank (two-step loan from JBIC), and (iii) derivative transactions with CIMB Group Holdings for.

As for transactions with affiliated parties that support the main business, among others, was with CIMB Group to work together using the logo "CIMB".

11. Disclosure of company shares trading by insiders

During 2014, no employees, members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Company performed company shares transactions.

12. Openness and transparency on the cost of external audit

The cost of external audit for the fiscal year 2014 for audit services was USD 590,453. These costs include annual fees and audit of subsidiaries. Given during 2014 the external auditor only provided audit services, then there were no other non-audit fees.

13. The communication media to deliver Company information

i. Quarterly financial performance report

Every 3 (three) months, the Company reports its financial performance to regulators, including the FSA and the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Submission of the report is also conducted via publications through OJKNet and IDXNet namely the electronic reporting facility provided by the FSA and the Indonesia Stock Exchange. In 2014, reporting was conducted in February (financial statements for December 31, 2013), April (financial statements for March 31, 2014), July (financial statements for June 30, 2014), and October (the financial statements as of September 30, 2014).

ii. Analyst Meeting

The Company performs an analyst meeting once every 3 (three) months also, related to the performance of the Company corresponding to the quarterly financial period in which the material is uploaded on the Company's website.

iii. Explanation to the Media

The company also conducts an explanation to the media, either through press release or press conference related to the Company's performance, either quarterly, semiannual or annual. In addition, explanation to the media is also carried out for each information related to services, products and other

matters related to the Company that need to be known by the public.

iv. Company Website

The company also provides a means of public information namely the website www.cimbniaga.com as a medium of communication on all public information related to the performance, products, promotions, and services.

v. Media or other means of communication

In addition to the media or the means mentioned above, the Company also conducts internal communication as disclosed in the section Internal Communication in this Annual Report.

14. Submission of financial statements and annual report in a timely manner**i. Submission of Financial Statements**

The Company delivers the financial statements and annual report to the regulator before the deadline specified, with the following details:

No	Financial/Annual Report	Reporting Deadline	Report Disclosure
1	Financial Statements as per December 31, 2013	90 days after fiscal year end	18 Feb 2014
2	2013 Annual Report	120 days after fiscal year end	12 March 2014
3	Financial Statements as per March 2014	30days after end of reporting period	29 April 2014
4	Financial Statements as per June 30, 2014	30days after end of reporting period	24 July 2014
5	Financial Statements as per September 30, 2014	30days after end of reporting period	29 October 2014
6	Financial Statements as per December 31, 2014	90 days after end of fiscal year	12 February 2015

ii. Declaration of truth of the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors has declared responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as disclosed in the front page of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

- iii. Notification, invitation and decisions of the GMS, and
- iv. Compilation of the Company's Articles of Association contained in Deed No. 22 dated April 21, 2014 created before Ashoya Ratam, SH, MKn, Notary in Jakarta, which has been uploaded in the Company's website as well as the Corporate Policies (Governance Charter, Charter of the Board of Directors, Charter of the Board of Commissioners, Charter of the Commissioners' Committees and the Company's Code of Ethics), and etc.

15. Company Website discloses the information related to the Company to the public

The Company's website among other contains:

- i. Informasi on the Company's products, services, business services and operations.
- ii. Annual Report (current and previous), information on analyst meeting, press conference, structure of shares ownership, structure of the Company's group. The Annual Report can also be downloaded without charge through the App Store with the iPad and Play Store in the Android Tab with the keyword "CIMB Niaga Corporate Report"

16. Corporate Secretary and Investor Relations

Corporate Secretary:

Phone : (62-21) 250-5252, 250-5353 ext.46055

Fax : (62-21) 252-6749

Email: corporate.secretary@cimbniaga.co.id

Investor Relations:

Phone: (62-21) 250-5252, 250-5353

Fax: (62-21) 250-5205

Email: investor.relations@cimbniaga.co.id

V. Responsibilities of the Board

1. Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

Corporate Governance Policies

The company has a range of policies related to Governance, namely the Good Corporate Governance Charter, Board of Commissioners Charter, Board of Directors Charter, Code of Conduct which are uploaded in the Company's website.

The types of decisions that require the approval of the Board of Commissioners

In accordance with the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the actions of the Directors that require prior approval from the Board of Commissioners, among others are the acts beyond the Company's operations (acquire immovable assets, relinquish rights to immovable assets, perform investment in other companies), and the business activities outside the everyday business activities of the Company (to borrow money or issue debt securities that are not included in the daily business activities, delete or remove receivables, and undergo temporary investment and/or purchase of assets of the debtor to rescue credit).

Besides, the Board of Commissioners need to approve the Company's policies such as the Risk Management Policy and the Anti-Money Laundering Policy based on the rules of the Financial Services Authority.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

The roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors are contained in Article 18 of the Articles of Association on the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for supervising the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors. In carrying out the duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners established an Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Meanwhile the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors is further as set forth in Article 15 on the Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors namely fully responsible for the implementation of the Company's management. The Board of Directors shall manage the Company in accordance with its authority as stipulated in the Articles of Association in good faith and full personal responsibility (if found guilty or negligent in performing his/ her duties). Directors are also required to implement the principles of corporate governance in all of the Company's business activities, and so on.

2. Vision, Mission and Core Values of the Company

The vision, mission and core values of the Company are disclosed in the opening section of this Annual Report.

The review on the vision, mission and core values Company

The vision, mission and core values of the Company became effective from January 1, 2015 under the approval of the Board of Commissioners through the Circular Decision of the Board of Commissioners dated October 31, 2014 based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, dated 23 October 2014. The vision, mission and core values of the company will be evaluated periodically once every 5 years or in accordance with the Company's strategy.

3. Review on Corporate Strategy

The Board of Directors reviews the Company's annual business strategy through the Annual Budget Meeting as the basis for the filing of the Bank's Business Plan for the next year to the Financial Services Authority (FSA), followed by the Midyear Budget Review Meeting conducted in the second half of the year as the basis for filing revisions on the Bank's Business Plan in the current year.

4. Monitoring/ supervision over the implementation of corporate strategy

The Board of Directors shall supervise the Company's achievement over the Bank's Business Plan among others through the monthly or semi-annually Performance Management Meeting (PMM). The company is also reporting to the Financial Services Authority regarding the achievement of the Company RBB strategy.

5. Code of Conduct

Disclosure of the Code of Conduct

The Company's Code of Conduct has been uploaded on the Company's website. The Company's Code of Conduct applies to all employees with direct work relations, both permanent and temporary employees. The Code of Conduct also applies to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners and the Sharia Supervisory Board.

How to apply and monitor compliance to the Code of Conduct

In order to provide an understanding and compliance to the Code of Conduct, the Company provides periodic socialization, monitor on an ongoing basis, including through the Internal Communication media as well as in the form of the provision of reporting media which can be accessed via email, phone, SMS and PO Box.

6. Independent Commissioner

The composition of the Independent Commissioner

The composition of the Company's Independent Commissioner is contained in the Corporate Governance Report.

The relations between the Independent Commissioner and the major shareholder

The Company's Independent Commissioner has no family relations to the second degree, including in laws with fellow members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners, and independent from the controlling shareholder. Similarly, the Board of Directors of the Company has no family relationship to the second degree, including in laws with fellow members of the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners.

Work of Office of the Independent Commissioner

According to the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the term of office of the Commissioners is until the closing of the 4th AGM after the effective date of appointment, and the work tenure of the Independent Commissioner is maximum of 2 periods since his/ her appointment as Independent Commissioner.

Having regard to the Decision of the Director of the Indonesia Stock Exchange: Kep-00001/BEI/01-2014 dated January 20, 2014 on the Regulation No. I-A on the Registration of Shares and Equity besides the Shares Issued by the Listed Company, and related to the Indonesia Stock Exchange Circular Number: SE-00001/BEI/02-2014 dated February 4, 2014 in which the term of office of the Independent Commissioner is limited to a maximum of 2 periods, or equal to 8 years, thus until this moment, none of the term of office of the Company's Independent Commissioner has exceeded the maximum period according to the rules mentioned above. Likewise, in terms of the standard best practices of the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard, the cumulative term of office of the Independent Commissioner shall not exceed nine (9) years.

7. Determination of the limit of concurrent positions for the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners

The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners have met the requirements of the Financial Services Authority related to the concurrent position of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the bank. The regulation regulates more strictly than the limits stated in the 5 positions of ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard.

8. Profile, schedules, and meetings of the Board of Commissioners

The profile and meeting schedule as well as the agenda of the meeting of the Board of Commissioners are contained in the Corporate Governance Report.

9. Criteria for the selection of new Directors and Commissioners

Criteria for the selection of new Directors and Commissioners is contained in the section Tasks of Corporate Governance and included in the responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

10. The process of appointment of new Directors and Commissioners

The process of election/ appointment of Directors is set forth in the Charter of the Board of Directors, and the election/ appointment of Commissioners which among others regulates that the appointment of Directors and Commissioners shall be conducted by the GMS based on the recommendations of the shareholders who have obtained recommendations from the Nomination and Remuneration Committee with reference to the criteria and certain requirements established.

The term of office of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company is effective from the date set in the AGM on the appointment until the closing of the fourth AGM after the effective date of appointment, without reducing the rights of the GMS to dismiss at any time in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law and the Articles of Association of the Company.

11. The remuneration policy of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners

The remuneration and the shares management program are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report and specifically for Shares Management Program is disclosed in the Audited Financial Statements. Except as disclosed in this Annual Report, there are no other remuneration programs received by the Board of Commissioners.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 96 and 113 of the Company Law, the GMS determines the salary and remuneration of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners with regard to the recommendations and opinions from the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company.

12. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee

These committees are explained in the Corporate Governance Report, including the composition, background expertise, membership, number of

meetings, as well as the responsibility to recommend the appointment, the appointment and dismissal of the External Audit, which all have met the ASEAN Corporate Governance.

13. Profile of the Corporate Secretary

Profile and information related to the Corporate Secretary are fully disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report.

14. Internal Audit

The Company's Internal Audit Unit as disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report is chaired an official with independent function as the Head of Internal Audit.

According to the provisions of the legislations in force and the provision of point IV.11 of the Audit Committee Charter, one of the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee is to make recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on the appointment, dismissal and performance assessment of the Head of Internal Audit.

15. Control of risk management

Control of risk management is disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report and Risk Management Report. The Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners conducts a review on the control (including operational, financial and compliance controls) and on the Company's risk management system with the concept of Enterprise Wide Risk Management (EWRM).

16. Management of the main risk

The management of the main risk is disclosed in the Risk Management Report. The Company performs significant risk identification process in its business activities, risks measurement supported by adequate infrastructure, such as forming an independent Risk Management Unit, develop policies and procedures as well as the availability of data and system. In addition, the Company is also preparing risk mitigation measures to maintain the level of loss in accordance with the risk appetite and risk tolerance.

17. Statement of the Board of Directors regarding the adequacy of the risk management control

Statement of the Board of Directors is disclosed in the Risk Management Report, and further outlined in the Message from the President Director. Directors of the Company has stated that the Company's internal control for risk management has been carried out as well as possible so that risks can be mitigated.

18. Acting Chairman and President

In accordance with the provisions of Article 14 and Article 17 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the position of President Commissioner and President Director should be held by different people. Profile of the President Commissioner and President Director are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report.

19. Duties and responsibilities of the President Commissioner and the background of the Board of Commissioners

Duties and responsibilities of the President Commissioner shall be as stipulated in Article 108 of the Company Law and Article 18 of the Articles of Association of the Company. The majority of the Board of Commissioners namely 6 of 8 Commissioners have banking background as the Company's main business activities, and only 2 of the 8 Commissioners who have non-banking background, namely Mrs. Sri Hartina Urip Simeon with a background in manufacturing and Mr. Pri Notowidigdo with a background of Human Resources.

20. Diversity of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners (Diversity Policy)

In maintaining a competitive edge, the majority members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners who besides having a background in banking, also possess competence and varied background and experiences. This was deemed necessary to ensure strong decision-making process and the maintenance of effective management. Diversity in the composition of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners is also considered important by the Company to ensure good utilization of differences in various skills, regional and industry experiences, backgrounds, gender and other differences.

21. Program orientation for new Directors and Board of Commissioners

The orientation program for new members of the Board of Directors is set out in the Charter of Directors (Appendix 3), and orientation program for new members of the Board of Commissioners is set out in the Charter of the Board of Commissioners (Appendix 2). This is to provide inputs to the new Directors and Commissioner in order to gain an understanding of the Company in a relatively short time so that they can carry out their duties effectively and efficiently.

22. Policies that encourage the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners to attend continuous professional education programs

The Company from time to time facilitates the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for trainings, conferences, seminars, workshops, study visits as part

of the continuing professional education program which is important to maintain and improve the competence of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.

23. Succession of the Directors

In accordance with the scope of duties and responsibilities, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (Nomrem) is responsible and give special attention to any plan of changes of the Management. Nomrem Committee also discusses with the controlling shareholder related to the recommendation on the candidates of the Company's management. The entire process is conducted with respect to the direction of the regulator and is always adjusted to the provisions of the applicable laws. This has been proven in the change of management in 2014 in which the Director of Treasury & Capital Market who no longer served was replaced by his/ her successor. To ensure ongoing sustainability, in its organizational structure the Company has two Vice Presidents who are prepared to be able to replace the President Director if necessary.

For long-term strategy, the Company also has conducted a variety of continuous training programs. One of the programs to produce the Company's future leaders is placing the best graduates of the education program The Complete Banker (TCB) to directly help the application of the tasks of the Board of Directors including the President Director and Vice President Director in a certain period of time. The Directors will also be their mentor in their initial period of employment after graduating from the TCB program.

24. The annual performance assessment of Directors

More detailed explanation of the annual performance assessment of the Board of Directors are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report. The performance assessment is conducted by the Board of Commissioners through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee with reference to the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) which has been prepared by the Board of Directors and approved by the Board of Commissioners and submitted to the Financial Services Authority.

25. The process of the annual performance assessment of the Board of Commissioners

The annual performance assessment of the Board of Commissioners is conducted through self-assessment method on a questionnaire. The assessment is conducted once in a year.

26. The criteria used in the annual performance assessment of the Board of Commissioners

The assessment criteria consists of structure and purpose, development, the process of interaction and

communication with management and shareholders, strategy and planning, accountability and audit.

Although self-assessment is performed on each member of the Board of Commissioners, but given that legally the Board of Commissioners is collective, the results of the assessment is an assessment of the overall organ of the Commissioners.

27. The purpose of assessment on the Board of Directors

Assessment on the Board of Directors aims to ensure that the Company's strategy is focused and works well. Assessment on the Board of Directors is performed by applying the Balanced Score Card (BSC) approach, in which strategic objectives are translated into Key Performance Indicators (KPI) agreed by the Board of Directors and socialized up to the bottom line of the organization.

28. The criteria used in the assessment of Directors

Criteria for performance assessment on the Board of Directors based on the individual/ sectoral and collegial performance parameters. The performance assessment considers both quantitative and qualitative factors. The basis of the results of performance measurement is reflected on the level of health of the Company that includes the aspects of risk profile, Good Corporate Governance (GCG), earnings and capital.

29. Performance assessment by the Board of Directors' Committees

At the end of 2014, the Board of Directors with the approval of the Board of Commissioners restructured the Board of Directors' Committee into two committees, namely the Executive Committee, which is a committee established based on the regulations of the Financial Services Authority rules, which consists of the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO), Risk Management Committee (RMC), Information & Technology Steering Committee (ITSC), and Credit Policy Committee (CPC), as well as the Operation Risk Committee (ORC), another executive committee formed by the Board of Directors based on the business needs and corporate activities.

In addition to the Executive Committee, the Company formed the Business Committee namely a special committee established by the Director in charge (related to certain aspects of the task of the Director) or certain Designated Director. Assessment of each committee is disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report.

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders 2014 (AGM)

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated 27 March 2014, in Soehanna Hall - The Energy Building 2nd Floor Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav 52-53, SCBD Lot 11 A, Jakarta Selatan 12190. The meeting was attended by the shareholders and or the proxies representing a number of 24,627,215,392 shares or 97.99% from the total of 25,131,606,843 shares issued by the Company, and has decided upon the following matters:

1. Approved and accept the Company's Annual Report for the fiscal year 2013, including the report on the supervision conducted by the Board of Commissioners, and endorsed the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries for the fiscal year 2013.
 2. a. Approved the Company's use of Net Income of the fiscal year 2013 amounting approximately Rp 4,282,417,000,000 with the following details:
 - i. The company's net profit will not be used as reserves because the amount of the Company's required reserves has met the minimum number of required reserves in accordance with Article 70 of the Law on Limited Liability Company;
 - ii. The Company will not distribute dividend for the financial year 2013. The entire net income of the fiscal year 2013 will be recorded as retained earnings, and will be used to strengthen the Company's capital in order to fund the Company's operations.
 3. Approved the re-appointment of the Public Accounting Firm "Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Partners" (a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited) as the public accountant to audit the Company's consolidated financial statements for Fiscal Year 2014.
 4. Approved the salary/ honorarium and other allowances for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Sharia Supervisory Board for the fiscal year 2014, with the following details:
 - b. The amount of salary/ honorarium and allowances for the members of the Board of Commissioners shall be a maximum of Rp 16,110,789,072 gross per year.
 - c. Approve the delegation of authority to the Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of:

Menyetujui pelimpahan kewenangan kepada Dewan Komisaris untuk menentukan besarnya:

 - Salary and other benefits for the members of the Sharia Supervisory Board for the fiscal year 2014.
 - Salary and other allowances as well as the amount of bonus/ tantiem budgeted for the entire members of the Board of Directors for the fiscal year 2014.
- By considering the recommendations/ opinions of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
5. Approved the amendments of the provisions in the Company's Articles of Association, namely Article Pasal 3 Paragraph 3.2, Article 14 Paragraph 14.2, Article 14 Paragraph 14.4, Article 17 Paragraph 17.3 dan Article 17 Paragraph 17.5 and then restructure the entire provisions of the Company's Articles of Association;
 6. a. Approved the resignation of:
 - Mr HANDOYO SOEBALI from his position as Director
 - Mrs HAMIDAH NAZIADIN from her position as Commissioner, effective since the appointment of David Richard Thomas as Commissioner
 - Mr JOSEPH DOMINIC SILVA from his position as Commissioner, effective since the appointment of Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn as Commissioner
 b. Approved the dismissal with respect Mr MOHAMED FADZIL SULAIMAN as Director
 - c. Approved the appointment of:
 - I. Mr DAVID RICHARD THOMAS as Commissioner
 - ii. Mr AHMAD ZULQARNAIN ONN as Commissioner
 - iii. Mr JOHN SIMON as Director

Upon the recipient of the report of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights on the amendments of the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, namely Article 14 Paragraph 14.2 and Paragraph 14.4, as well as Article 17 Paragraph 17.3 and Paragraph 17.5, thus the term of office of Mr DAVID RICHARD THOMAS and Mr AHMAD ZULQARNAIN ONN as well as Mr JOHN SIMON is until the closing of the fourth AGM after the respective effective date of their appointment.
 7. Others:
 - a. Report on the appointment of the member of the Board of Directors as Independent Director.
 - b. Accountability Report on the use of the proceeds from the Public Offering of the Bank CIMB Niaga Sustainable Bond I Phase II Year 2013 with fixed interest rate ("PUB Phase II")

Compliance on the Implementation of GMS

Report to the regulators	: 18 February 2014 Report on the GMS to be held, including the venue, time and agenda.
Announcement in 2 newspaper	: 25 February 2014 Notification to shareholders on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GMS to be held and the invitation to the GMS - Registration of the shareholders who have the rights to attend the GMS - Disclosure to the shareholders either individually or jointly owns at least 1/10 of the Company's shares to propose an agenda
Registration of the shareholders with the right to attend	: 11 March 2014
Invitation published in 2 newspaper	: 12 March 2014 Notification to shareholders on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time, venue, and agenda of the GMS - General rules on the requirements to attend the GMS - Explanation on each of the agenda (the Company discloses)
Code of Conduct	: Briefly explained by the Corporate Secretary before the GMS starts, also uploaded in detail on the Company's website, as well as distributed to the shareholders before entering the meeting room.
Material of the GMS	: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Report 2013 - Curriculum Vitae of the new BOD and BOC - Draft on the amendments of the Articles of Association - Explanation on the Agenda of GMS
Venue of the GMS	: Accessible to the shareholders, located next to the Head Office of the Company, namely: Soehanna Hall, The Energy Building 2nd Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52 – 53 SCBD LOT 11A, Jakarta – 12190
Attendance Quorum	: The GMS was attended by shareholders or their proxies representing a number of 24.627.215.392 shares or 97.99% from the total of 25.131.606.843 shares, or more than 1/2 (half) or 50% from the total shares with voting rights issued by the Company.
Chairman of the GMS	: Dato' Sri Nazir Razak as President Commissioner
Attendance of the President Commissioner	: Dato' Sri Nazir Razak as President Commissioner attended the GMS
Attendance of the Independent Commissioner	: All of the Independent Commissioners attended the GMS, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs Sri Hartina Urip Simeon - Mr Roy Edu Tirtadji - Mr Zulkifli M. Ali - Mr Pri Notowidigdo - Mr Pri Notowidigdo
Attendance of the Head of the Audit Committee	: Mr Roy Edu Tirtadji, as Independent Commissioner and Head of the Audit Committee attended the GMS

Attendance of the Head of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee	: Mr Pri Notowidigdo, as Independent Commissioner and Head of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee attended the GMS
Attendance of the Head of the Risk Monitoring Committee	: Mr Zulkifli M. Ali, as Independent Commissioner and Head of the Risk Monitoring Committee attended the GMS
Attendance of the President Director	: Mr Arwin Rasyid as the President Director attended the GMS
Attendance of the Independent Director	: All of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company are Independent Directors. From 12 Directors, there was only 1 Director who did not attend the GMS, thus the level of attendance of the Independent Director in the meeting was 91.67%
Attendance of the Compliance Director	: Mrs Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka attended the GMS

Compliance to the discussion on each agenda of the GMS:

	AGENDA 1	AGENDA 2	AGENDA 3	AGENDA 4	AGENDA 5	AGENDA 6	AGENDA 7
-	Approval on the Company's Annual Report and Endorsement of the Company's Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013	Determination of the use of Company's profit for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013	Appointment of a Public Accounting Firm for the fiscal year 2014 and the honorarium as well as other requirements related to the appointment	Determination of the amount of salary/ honorarium and allowances for the members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and Sharia Supervisory Board of the Company	Approval on the amendments of the Articles of Association of the Company	Changes in the composition of the Company's Management	Others: l. Report on the appointment of the members of the Company's Board of Directors as Independent Director. m. Accountability report on the use of the proceeds from PUB I Phase II in 2013 with fixed interest rate
Explanation of Agenda	Uploaded in the website in March 12, 2014 together with the invitation to the GMS, and explained to the shareholders by the Chairman of the GMS in the discussion on agenda 1	Uploaded in the website in March 12, 2014 together with the invitation to the GMS, and explained to the shareholders by the Chairman of the GMS in the discussion on agenda 2	Uploaded in the website in March 12, 2014 together with the invitation to the GMS, and explained to the shareholders by the Chairman of the GMS in the discussion on agenda 3	Uploaded in the website in March 12, 2014 together with the invitation to the GMS, and explained to the shareholders by the Chairman of the GMS in the discussion on agenda 4	Uploaded in the website in March 12, 2014 together with the invitation to the GMS, and explained to the shareholders by the Chairman of the GMS in the discussion on agenda 5	Uploaded in the website in March 12, 2014 together with the invitation to the GMS, and explained to the shareholders by the Chairman of the GMS in the discussion on agenda 6	Uploaded in the website in March 12, 2014 together with the invitation to the GMS, and explained to the shareholders by the Chairman of the GMS in the discussion on agenda 7
The opportunity to ask to the shareholders							
- Question	None	None	None	None	None	None	None because it is a report
- Answer	None	None	None	None	None	None	None because it is a report
Voting	Performed by raising hand	Performed by raising hand	Performed by raising hand	Performed by raising hand	Performed by raising hand	Performed by raising hand	Performed by raising hand
Disagree	None	None	None	None	None	None	None because it is a report
Abstain	None	None	None	None	Exist	Exist	None because it is a report
Voting	Performed with electronic tabulation (barcode)	Performed with electronic tabulation (barcode)	Performed with electronic tabulation (barcode)	Performed with electronic tabulation (barcode)	Performed with electronic tabulation (barcode)	Performed with electronic tabulation (barcode)	None because it is a report
Independent Party Counting the Vote	Agreement through deliberation, thus no voting	Agreement through deliberation, thus no voting	Agreement through deliberation, thus no voting	Agreement through deliberation, thus no voting	0.05% of shares was abstain, thus vote was counted by the Notary and Registrar (Independent Party)	0.05% of shares was abstain, thus vote was counted by the Notary and Registrar (Independent Party)	None because it is a report
Other issues in the agenda of GMS	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Government Regulations with Significant Impact on CIMB Niaga in 2014

SUPERVISION & PRUDENTIAL BANKING

• THE FEES CHARGED BY THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

In early February 2014, the Government issued Government Regulation No.11 of 2014 on the fees charged by the Financial Services Authority, which is accompanied by the regulation POJK 3/POJK.02/2014 and SEOJK Bo.4/SEOJK.02/2014 on the Procedures to collect fees by the Financial Services Authority. In these provisions, the fees charged by the FSA covers the cost of licensing, approval, registration, validation, and review of the corporate actions; and an annual fee related to regulation, supervision, inspection, and research.

The amount of the annual fee payable calculated independently with reference to the previous year's audited annual financial statements:

- Phase I payment no later than April 15 of the current year by 25%.
- Phase II payment no later than July 15 of the current year by 25%.
- Phase III payment no later than October 15 of the current year by 25%.
- Phase IV payment no later than December 31 of the current year by 25%.

• INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE FOR FINANCIAL CONGLOMERATION

In connection with the functions of regulation and supervision by the Financial Services Authority carried out in an integrated manner to all the activities in the financial services sector, in mid-November 2014 the FSA published the two provisions for the Financial Services Institutions (LJK) included in the financial conglomeration regulating the implementation of risk management and governance for financial conglomeration. The definition of financial conglomeration in accordance with the definition of POJK is the LJK who is in a group or groups due to the relationship of ownership and/ or control. The structure of financial conglomeration consists of: Main entities, subsidiaries and/ or the related companies and its subsidiaries. The types of LJK included in the financial conglomeration are:

- Banks;
- Insurance and Reinsurance Company;
- Securities Company; and/ or
- Financing Company.

- Integrated Risk Management
Supervision of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Main Entity;

 1. The adequacy of policies, procedures and limits of the Integrated Risk Management;
 2. The adequacy of identification, measurement, monitoring, control of integrated risk and Integrated Risk Management Information System; and
 3. Thorough system of internal control on the implementation of Integrated Risk Management.

The risks that shall be managed in the Integrated Risk Management includes:

1. Credit risk;
2. Market risk;
3. Liquidity risk;
4. Operational Risk;
5. Risk of law;
6. The risk of reputation;
7. Strategic risk;
8. Risk of compliance;
9. The risk of intra-group transactions;
10. Insurance risk.

➤ Integrated Governance

Integrated Governance is governance which applies the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independency or professional, and fairness integrated in the financial conglomeration. To integrate governance in the financial conglomeration, the Main Entity shall at least have:

1. The Board of Directors in charge of:
 - a. Integrated Compliance Unit; and
 - b. Integrated Internal Audit Unit.
2. The Board of Commissioners in charge of the Integrated Governance Committee.
3. Guidelines for LJK on the Integrated Governance in the Financial conglomeration.

The framework of the Integrated Governance for the Main Entity covers the following:

- a) Requirements for the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Main Entity;
- b) Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Main Entity;
- c) Duties & Responsibilities of the Integrated Governance Committee;
- d) Duties & Responsibilities of the Integrated Compliance Unit;
- e) Duties & Responsibilities of the Integrated Internal Auditor;
- f) Integrated Risk Management.

The framework of the Integrated Governance for LJK in the Financial Conglomeration covers:

- a) Requirements for prospective candidates for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners;
- b) Requirements for prospective members of the Sharia Supervisory Board (if LJK perform activities based on Islamic principles);
- c) Structure of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners;
- d) The structure of the Sharia Supervisory Board (if LJK performs activities based on Islamic principles);
- e) The independence of the actions of the Board of Commissioners;
- f) Implementation of the function of management of LJK by the Board of Directors;
- g) Implementation of the supervisory function of the Board of Commissioners;
- h) Implementation of the supervisory function of the Sharia Supervisory Board (if LJK perform activities based on Islamic principles);
- j) Implementation of the compliance function, the internal audit function, and the implementation of external audit;
- k) The risk management function;
- l) The remuneration policy;
- m) Management of conflicts of interest.

- **ASSESSMENT ON THE LEVEL OF HEALTH OF THE SHARIA BANK AND SHARIA BUSINESS UNIT**

In mid-June 2014, the FSA published the provisions concerning the assessment of the level of health of the Sharia Business Unit (SBU) which revoked the previous BI requirements. The provisions include:

1. The Company shall make an assessment of the health level of the business activities of the Sharia Business Unit. Especially for the Sharia Business Unit, the assessment on the level of health includes the assessment of the risk profile of the SBU which includes the type of risk as follows:
 - a) Credit risk;
 - b) Market risk;
 - c) Liquidity risk;
 - d) Operational Risk;
 - e) Risk of law;
 - f) Strategic risk;
 - g) Compliance risk;
 - h) The risk of reputation;
 - i) The risk of yield; and
 - J) Investment Risk
2. The report on the assessment of the health level is submitted biannually, with a deadline no later than 1 month after the semester of the report ends.

PROVISIONS BASED ON FINANCIAL PRODUCTS/ SERVICES

- **MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE OF FUND**

Since October 2014, banks in BOOK 3 and BOOK 4 implemented the provision of the FSA regarding the maximum interest rate of funds. In the provision, banks in BOOK 3 shall:

1. Provide maximum deposit interest rate as much as the interest rate for LPS guarantee for a nominal of up to 2 billion by considering all the incentives for depositors;
2. Provide maximum deposit interest rate of 225 bps (above the BI rate) by considering all the incentives for depositors for nominal deposits over 2 billion;
3. Decrease credit interest rate soon after the imposition of the maximum interest rate of the third-party fund and report that commitment through RBB and realization to the FSA.
4. Conduct a targeted credit expansion according to the target of the business plan taking into account the availability of resources and the application of the principles of prudence.

- **ELECTRONIC MONEY**

1. Permit as the Publisher of electronic money (e-money) is given by Bank Indonesia and is valid for a period of five years and may be extended by Bank Indonesia.
2. The publisher can cooperate with other parties in the course of the activities of Electronic Money, where cooperation with other parties in the provision of public services, is prohibited to be conducted exclusively.
3. Other parties cooperating with the issuer in providing the facility of Electronic Money are:
 - a. Organizer of transfer of funds; or
 - b. Indonesian legal entity.
4. Organizer of transfer of funds shall meet at least the following requirements:
 - a. Has obtained a license from Bank Indonesia;
 - b. Place deposit on the Issuer with the appropriate amount specified by the Issuer; and
 - c. Pass the due diligence test performed by the Issuer
5. The issuer may charge service fee to the Electronic Money Holder, in the form of:
 - a. Electronic Money media replacement cost for the first time use or the replacement of damaged or lost Electronic Money media;
 - b. Top up cost through other parties in cooperation with the Issuer or the delivery channel of any other party;

- c. Cash Withdrawal Fee through other parties in cooperation with the Issuer or using the delivery channel of any other party; and/ or
 - d. The administrative fee for Electronic Money that is not used within a certain period.
6. Electronic Money Issuer is prohibited to:
- a. Set a minimum value of the Electronic Money as: the requirement to use Electronic Money; and/ or requirement of the termination of the use of Electronic Money (redeem);
 - b. Detain or block the Electronic Money Value unilaterally; and/ or
 - c. Apply charge for the termination of the use of Electronic Money (redeem).
7. Digital Financial Services (LKD) is a the service in the activities of payments and financial system performed through the cooperation with third parties as well as the use of tools and devices based on mobile technology and web-based in order to inclusive finance.
8. LKD Agent is a third party who cooperates with the Issuer and act for and on behalf of the Issuer in providing LKD. LKD agent can be:
- a. Organizer of transfer of funds or legal entity in Indonesia
 - b. Individual
9. The provision of LKD through the individual LKD Agent can only be performed by an Issuer in the form of Bank Commercial based on the Business Activities (BOOK) 4. The Issuer performing LKD through LKD Agent shall deliver to Bank Indonesia the plan to implement LKD activities through LKD Agent.

• FOREIGN CURRENCY AGAINST RUPIAH TRANSACTIONS

In November 2014, Bank Indonesia issued the provision related the foreign currency against Rupiah transactions between the Bank and the domestic and foreign parties. Key points of the provision include:

- ▶ Foreign Exchange against Rupiah Transactions between the Bank and the Domestic Parties
 - 1. The Company shall have a written internal guidelines in conducting Foreign Exchange against the Rupiah Transactions.
 - 2. The Company shall use quoted prices (exchange rate) established by the Company in conducting Foreign Exchange against Rupiah Transactions with the Customers.
 - 3. The Company shall have Underlying Transaction for the Foreign Exchange against Rupiah Transactions of above a certain amount (threshold).
 - 4. The Foreign Exchange against Rupiah Transactions is prohibited to exceed the nominal value of the Underlying Transaction.
 - 5. The Duration of Derivative Transactions is prohibited to exceed the period of Underlying Transaction.
- ▶ Foreign Exchange against Rupiah Transactions between the Bank with Foreign Parties
- 1. The Company shall have a written internal guidelines in conducting Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah
 - 2. The Company shall have Underlying Transaction for the Foreign Exchange against Rupiah Transactions of above a certain amount.
 - 3. The Foreign Exchange against Rupiah Transactions is prohibited to exceed the nominal value of the Underlying Transaction.
 - 4. The Duration of Derivative Transactions is prohibited to exceed the period of Underlying Transaction.
 - 5. The Company is prohibited to performed transactions with Foreign Banks, namely:
 - a. Lending or Financing (Rupiah/ FX);
 - b. Placement in Rupiah;
 - c. Purchase of Securities in Rupiah issued by Foreign Parties, except with regard to import or export or the purchase of bank drafts by migrant workers for delivery to countries accepted by non-Foreign Party;
 - d. Inter-office bill in Rupiah;
 - e. Inter-office bill in Foreign Currency in the context of granting credit or financing abroad;
 - f. Investment in Rupiah;
 - g. Foreign Currency against Rupiah Transactions if the transaction or potential transaction related to structured products (both the Bank as Issuer or selling agent of the structured products).

CORPORATE SECRETARY



Rudy Hutagalung

Corporate Secretary concurrent as the Head of Corporate Affairs & Legal

He is an Indonesian citizen, 47 years old, he was appointed as the Corporate Secretary of CIMB Niaga since October 1, 2013 concurrently as the Head of Corporate Affairs & Legal of CIMB Niaga. Previously he occupied the position of Head of Legal and Litigation of CIMB Niaga 2012 -2013. He once occupied the position as Relationship Director-Corporate Banking, Clydesdale Bank (Australian Banking Corp. Group) London, United Kingdom, 2010-2012 and General Manager Bank Mandiri Europe Limited (BMEL) London, UK, 2004-2010. He was also the Business Analyst Head in Investor Relations Group Bank Mandiri, Jakarta, 2001-2004. He began his banking career since 1992 occupying various positions in Treasury, International Banking and Corporate Banking.

He obtained his PhD in Law (M&A) from the American University, London, UK in 2009, Master of Law in Business and Commercial Law from the University of Minnesota, Law of School, USA in 1999 and Bachelor of Law from Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta in 1990.

Organizational Structure of the Corporate Affairs & Legal/Corporate Secretary



Legal Basis of the Appointment of Corporate Secretary

The Company has appointed a Company Secretary through the Circular Decision of the Company's Board of Directors dated September 26, 2013, where the appointment is performed based on the FSA Regulations (Bapepam-LK) No. IX.I.4 on the Formation of Corporate Secretary with regard to Kep-00001/BEI/01-2014 regarding the Amendments on the Regulation No. IA on the Registration of Shares and Equity Besides the Shares Issued by the Listed Company dated January 20, 2014.

This appointment has also been reported to the FSA on October 2, 2013 and was advertised in the newspaper *Bisnis Indonesia* on October 2, 2013.

Period Position Company Secretary

Term of Office of the Corporate Secretary

Based on the above appointment, the term of office of the Corporate Secretary became effective since October 1, 2013.

Report on the Implementation of the Function of Corporate Secretary

1. Following the Development of the Regulations in the Capital Market

Provide input to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, especially related to the issuance of new regulations by the Capital Market Authority, namely: Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX"), including:

- The Decision of the Board of Directors of BEI No. Kep-00001/BEI/01-2014 dated January 20, 2014, concerning Regulation No. IA on the Registration of Shares and Equity in addition to the Shares Issued by Listed Companies associated with the minimum of 7.5% of public shareholders (free float), minimum number of shareholders is 300 shareholders, minimum of Independent Commissioner is 30%, Independent Director minimum 1 person, tenure of the Independent Commissioner and Independent Director, and others.
- Circular Letter of IDX No. SE-00001/BEI/02-2014 dated February 4, 2014 related to the terms Independent Directors and Independent Commissioner.

Regulations of the Financial Services Authority, among others:

- No.32/POJK.04/2014 on the Plan and Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- No.33/POJK.04/2014 on the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners of the Issuing Company or Public Company.
- No.34/POJK.04/2014 on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Issuing or Public Company.

- No.35/POJK.04/2014 on the Corporate Secretary of the Issuing or Public Company.
- No.36/POJK.04/2014 on the Sustainable Public Offering on Debt Securities and/ or Sukuk.
- No.37/POJK.04/2014 on the Mutual Funds in the form of Collective Investment Limited Investment Agreement.
- No.38/POJK.04/2014 on the addition of the Company's capital without providing pre-emptive rights.

2. Management of Information Transparency

Sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku dan sejalan dengan penerapan prinsip-prinsip Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang baik, termasuk diantaranya membantu Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris dalam pelaksanaan Tata Kelola Perusahaan, meliputi:

- In accordance with the applicable regulations and in accordance with the application of the principles of good corporate governance, including assisting the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in corporate governance practices, including:
- Conduct and document the General Meeting of Shareholders on March 27, 2014, Public Expose on December 3, 2014, and ensure regular quarterly communication to investors on a quarterly basis through the Analyst Meeting held in the form of physical or onference call namely on February 18 2014, April 29, 2014, July 24, 2014, and October 29, 2014.
- Organized and attended Board of Commissioners' meetings once a month, and the Board of Commissioners' meetings attended by the Board of Directors once in every 3 months. Thus during the year the Company held 12 meetings of the Board of Commissioners in which there are four meetings attended by the Board of Directors. The Company also set up and attend meetings of the Board of Commissioners' Committees.
- Organized and attended Board of Directors' meetings in 2014. The Company held 49 meetings of the Board of Directors.
- Create the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors' and Board of Commissioners' meetings, and save/ document the minutes of meetings, deeds of the AGM, the Register of Shareholders and the Special Register.
- Perform changes/ adjustments on the work guidelines of the Board of Commissioners' and Board of Directors' Committees in accordance to the current regulations.
- Disclosure of information to the public by providing information on the webstie and reported to the Indonesian Stock Exchange and the FSA any material information which can influence the investors or the price of securities on the Stock Exchange, as follows:

Date	Subject of Report
18 February 2014	Notification on the Plan on the General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk ("Perseroan")
18 February 2014	Submission of the complete Consolidated Financial Statements (long form) and the Proof of the Publication of the Financial Statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and its subsidiaries (Audited) as of December 31, 2013
25 February 2014	Submission of the Proof of Advertisement on the Notification on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
27 February 2014	Transparancy on the information required to be disclosed immediately to the Public
12 March 2014	Submission of the Proof of Advertisement on the Invitation to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
12 March 2014	Submission of the Annual Report of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk fiscal year 2013
12 March 2014	Report on the Decisions of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
29 March 2014	Submission of the complete Consolidated Financial Statements (long form) and the Proof of the Publication of the Financial Statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and its subsidiaries (Audited) as of March 31, 2014
1 April 2014	Submission of the Proof of Advertisement on the Decisions of the Annual
1 April 2014	Delivery of the Book of Annual Report of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk 2013
11 April 2014	Report on the usage of the proceeds from the Sustainable Public Offering of Sustainable Bond I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase II year 2013 with fixed interest rate
24 July 2014	Submission of the complete Consolidated Financial Statements (long form) and the Proof of the Publication of the Financial Statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and its subsidiaries (Audited) as of June 30, 2014
5 September 2014	Explanation by Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk ("CIMB Niaga") on the provision Bursa Free Float 7,5%
2 October 2014	Report on the disclosure of the investment in PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF)
29 October 2014	Submission of the complete Consolidated Financial Statements (long form) and the Proof of the Publication of the Financial Statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and its subsidiaries (unaudited) as of September 30, 2014
10 November 2014	Explanation on the Letter of the Jakarta Stock Exchange No. S-05173/BEI.PGI/10/2014
18 November 2014	Announcement of the Plan on the Annual Public Expose of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
2 December 2014	Submission of the Report on the activities of the Annual Public Expose in 2014

3. Serve as a liaison between the Company and other parties

The Company Secretary is responsible to the Board of Directors, and any information submitted by the Company Secretary is the official information from the Company. The Company Secretary is a unit that acts as a liaison of the shareholders, investors, authorities and other stakeholders.

For easier and faster communication, the Company has published an address, telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail of the Corporate Secretary as stated in the section "Contact Addresses of the Corporate Secretary and Investor Relations" in this Annual Report, on the website, as well as other communication media of the company.

4. Training followed Company Secretary

In order to improve knowledge and understanding in order to assist in the implementation of tasks, during 2014 the Company Secretary has attended the following trainings:

Date	Training
16 April 2014	ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard
23 May 2014	Inheritance Law and its Relations with Banking
4 June 2014	Leadership Series with Mr Rachmat
10 July 2014	Establishment of Online Legal Entity – Regulations and its Implementation
13 August 2014	Based Approach (IBA) Project-Base Implementation GAP Analysis
28 August 2014	Active Role of Banking in Supporting the Development of the Import Substitute Industry to create independent Economy
29 August 2014	The Deposit Insurance Agency - "Implementation of Role, Duties and Functions"
13 November 2014	Leadership Series bersama Bapak Djokosantoso Moeljono
14 November 2014	Executive Shariah Training
27 November 2014	ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard
3 December 2014	Invitation for ASEAN Stock Exchange-Nasional Winner Ceremony
19 December 2014	Power Relations in Modern constitutional "The Independence of BI and Supervision of FSA"

a. Investor Relations and Media Relations

The company continues to build a good image through the development of relationships with investors/analysts interactively or delivery of information on a regular basis, especially related to the Company's performance. Submission of information is performed through analyst meetings, roadshows, participation in investor conferences, conference calls, and other communications media, including the Company's website at the address www.cimbniaga.com.

The main function of Investor Relations is to establish good relationships and interact with investors, capital market, and shareholders, which include:

- Development of a communication strategy, especially related to investors, potential investors, analysts, fund managers, and the equity market community in general.

- The preparation of materials for the presentation of quarterly financial performance and the implementation of analyst meetings, teleconferencing, and road show and investor conferences.
- Communication of the Company's performance to external parties such as investors, fund managers, and potential investors.
- Maintain good relations with investors, fund managers, analysts and rating agencies.
- Coordinate the preparation, publication, and distribution of the Annual Report with all stakeholders.
- Provision of data and company information for investors and the capital market.

During 2014, the Company have performed the following activities:

Activity	2013	2014
Press Conference	10	17
Analyst Meeting	4	4
Quarterly Financial Statements	4	4
Annual Report	1	1
Public Expose (Including the Public Expose on the Public Offering of Bonds)	1	1
Press Conference	136	83
Media Review (berita foto dan berita tulis yang menyebutkan CIMB Niaga)	5,940	7,953
Visit to Media	6	3
Media Engagement	20	26
Travel with the Media to the Office of CIMB Niaga in Indonesia and CIMB Group network	6	1
Special meetings with investors, analysts, securities office, correspondence banks.	25	14
Annual GMS	1	1
Extraordinary GMS	1	1
Publishing the Prospectus related the Corporate Actions	1	-

In line with the implementation of good corporate governance, the Company constantly strives to improve the quality and access to information to analysts and investors, and the media.

Public Relations Values

In 2014, the Company actively provided information to the public, through activities related to public relations to enhance the Company's reputation. This effort aimed to obtain Public Relations (PR) Values and good reporting.

PR Values produced by a company is considered to be one of the tools that can help to quantify the formation of the image in order to produce a good corporate reputation.

In 2014, the Company was able to record positive growth in PR Values. The company was ranked fifth in terms of PR Values among 10 major banks, and second among national private banks in the country. In measuring and counting PR Values, the Company took an independent monitoring agency within the regional scale.

b. Mass Media Promotion

The company started the year 2014 by becoming the main sponsor of the event The Color Run, held on January 26, 2014, in the Senayan East Parking. Participants of the event entitled The Happiest 5K On The Planet reached 11,000 participants and this was the first Color Run event conducted in Indonesia. Promotional activities were carried out since the end of 2013, generating PR Value of Rp16,379,586,931, as well as the hot topic discussed in social media. The event The Color Run is considered very successful in improving the branding and awareness of CIMB Niaga, especially the segment Gen Y.

On April 22 to 27, 2014, the Company also became the main sponsor of an international golf tournament, CIMB Niaga Indonesian Masters, held at Royale Jakarta Golf Club. This activity generated 496 coverage in various media and the equivalent media value of Rp27.455.912.610.

Throughout 2014, the Company launched its flagship products, namely the savings Pendidikan Xtra, Tabungan iB Pahala and iB Rencana Haji, the savings ON Account, the credit card CIMB Niaga AirAsia BIG as well as the credit card JCB Ultimate. CIMB Niaga also continued to promote our flagship products such as the Online Account Opening, Rekening Ponsel, CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers, Festival Fantasi Junior 2, and the Festival Fantasi Junior 3, mortgage promo, car loan, Xtra Funds, as well as various Credit and Debit Cards promotions.

Several advertising promotional activities were also conducted and aired in the TVC CIMB Clicks, Go Mobile, Rekening Ponsel and the savings Pendidikan Xtra in Indonesian TV channel aired in English in some countries, The Indonesian Channel.

In the month of Ramadan, the Company entered into an integrated communication through Ramadan programs in the private national television by lifting the products Rekening Ponsel, CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers and Credit Card.

Towards the end of 2014, the Company became a sponsor for the annual event Kompas Travel Fair, which was held at the JCC Senayan on 26-28 September 2014, with as many as 36,749 visitors and value of return on investment of Rp 7 billion. Again, the Company also became the main sponsor for the event The Color Run held on November 23, 2014, in the Senayan East Parking. This time, participants increased to 13,000 participants.

In the closing of the campaign, the Company carried out an integrated campaign to communicate the theme "Kado akhir tahun" to communicate the CIMB Niaga Credit Card AirAsia BIG Card, Points Xtra, Mortgage, KPM and Tabungan Junior. Communication was done through radio in several cities, cinema ad, online and internal media.

Various strategies and communication were always developed in order to increase acquisition and awareness of each of the corporate activity and the Company's product innovations. Intense communication was performed through printed media, radio, cinema, online and social media so that the campaign could be integrated into all levels of society.

c. Social Media

Currently, the Company has 3 social media accounts, among others, twitter @CIMBIndonesia and @CIMB_Assists, as well as the Facebook account CIMB Indonesia. These accounts have the function as a medium to deliver information on all existing product promos, corporate activities such as The Color Run Indonesia and CIMB Masters, brand awareness, tips, and other information. In addition, these three accounts also provide a response to the question of fans/ followers either customers and non-customers of CIMB Niaga. There is a difference between the two twitter accounts @CIMBIndonesia and @CIMB_Assists from the management. CIMBIndonesia is managed by CIMB Niaga, while CIMB_Assists is managed on a regional basis by four countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.

CIMB Indonesia Facebook account is still in its function as a channel of communication in promoting the Company's products and activities. Throughout 2014, the Company also held a variety of exciting programs such as The Color Run Indonesia, CIMB Niaga Ajak Teman and other programs, which can be followed by all the fans in the Fan Page of CIMB Indonesia. These programs were conducted with the aim to increase awareness of the Company, as well as increase the active participation of the fans in the programs designed.

Some of the programs carried out, among others, CIMB Niaga Ajak Teman, The ASEAN Traveller Quiz, CIMB Niaga Air Asia BIG Credit Card Campaign & CIMB Niaga Short Movie Competition.

CIMB Ajak Teman is a program created with the purpose of the acquisition of customers of Rekening Ponsel. Each user is prompted to register his/ her friends to use Rekening Ponsel. 10 users who register the most will be

winner. The post CIMB Niaga Ajak Teman on Facebook received 75,318 likes, 219 comments and 48 shares.

Another interesting activity is The Color Run CIMB Niaga. The difference with the previous activities, The Color Run this time reached more participants than before namely 12,000 from 11,000 participants. Of the 5,391 sample participants taken by the social media unit, as much as 60% sample data that follows this activity is male. While the age range is between 26-30 years or 30% or 1,621 of the total samples taken. In social media, this activity is supported by posts on social media and the presence of CIMB Niaga Gear. CIMB Niaga Gear is a bracelet with RFID technology capable to be synchronized with social media users. Reach in social media through this bracelet was quite high, as many as 1,984,403 people on Facebook and 1,399,407 on Twitter accounts exposed information about The CIMB Niaga Color Run. Besides posting The Color Run in CIMBIndonesia twitter account, at the time of the event the Company received high enough engagement with a total of 31 retweets and hashtag #TheColorRunCIMBNiaga as many as 3,333.

With this activity, the Bank has also received an award as the Best of the Best Indonesia Most Experiential Brand Activation 2014 for the category Running Activation.

With the programs in social media, the number of fans in the Fan Page CIMB Indonesia at the end of December 2014 reached 788 374 people. While the number of followers of CIMBIndonesia reached 26 345 people.

The role of social media as a channel of communication will be improved so that the Company can eventually become an effective communication channel to convey the company message or receive inputs from the general public. Corporate social media activities are carried out during working hours 08:30 to 17:30 and all questions or statements will be taken no more than 30 minutes since being conveyed.





Press Release

During 2014 the Company issued 83 press releases with details as follows:

No.	Description	Date
JANUARY		
1.	First working day in, CIMB Niaga is ready to serve the customers	1
2.	Support The Color Run presented by CIMB Niaga, CIMB Niaga offers various interesting products and promos	5
3.	Ending the program Ayo Menabung & Berbagi 2013, CIMB Niaga gives donations to the Indonesia Heritage Foundation and Sokola Foundation	16
4.	CIMB Niaga helps the victims of the Jakarta and Manado flood	19
5.	CIMB Niaga launches the savings CIMB Niaga Hypermart Savers	23
6.	First in Indonesia, The Color Run presented by CIMB Niaga is held in Jakarta	26
7.	CIMB Niaga Syariah again is ranked as the first Digital Brand of The Year 2013	31
FEBRUARY		
8.	CIMB Niaga awards scholarships to 45 excelling students	6
9.	Mikro Laju CIMB Niaga helps the victims of the flood in Pati	13
10.	In 2013, CIMB Niaga records a consolidated net profit of (Audited) Rp4.28 Trillion	18
11.	CIMB Niaga organizes the Festival Fantasi Junior 2	22
12.	CIMB Niaga Syariah donates one unit of Ambulance to PPPA Daarul Qur'an	23
13.	Sang Empat Hebat Hadir di CIMB Niaga Indonesian Master 2014	25
MARET		
14.	CIMB Niaga Hadirkan Digital Lounge di Surabaya	1
15.	Sambangi Aceh, CIMB Niaga Gelar Ayo Menabung & Berbagi 2014	6
16.	CIMB Niaga Syariah Raih Penghargaan di Ajang IFAC 2014 dan Indonesian Bank Loyalty Award 2014	11
17.	Hubungan Manis & Modis Eraman Malaysia dan CIMB Niaga	13
18.	CIMB Niaga Tawarkan Program Bebas Pilih Bunga KPR	18
19.	RUPST CIMB Niaga Setujui Laporan Keuangan Tahun Buku 2013	27
APRIL		
20.	CIMB Niaga Bidik Konsumen Porsche	2
21.	Libur Pemilu, Nasabah Dapat Manfaatkan <i>Branchless Banking</i> CIMB Niaga	7
22.	CIMB Niaga Hadirkan Terobosan Baru, Promosi Belanja Rekening Ponsel	9
23.	Bisnis Personal Loan CIMB Niaga Tumbuh Positif	13
24.	CIMB Niaga Syariah Terus Berdayakan Program <i>Unifying Spirit for Humanity</i>	17
25.	CIMB Niaga Bekerja Sama dengan AirAsia Indonesia dan Think Big Digital Terbitkan Kartu Kredit	21
26.	CIMB Niaga Luncurkan Tabungan Pendidikan Xtra	23
27.	CIMB Niaga Serahkan Mobil Unit Donor Darah ke PMI	25
28.	CIMB Niaga Catat Laba Bersih Rp1,10 Triliun di Kuartal Pertama Tahun 2014	29
MEI		
29.	Wisata Edukasi, CIMB Niaga Ajak Anak Kurang Mampu ke Museum-museum di Jakarta	4
30.	Transaksi Tertinggi, Pemilik Kartu Kredit CIMB Niaga Bawa Pulang Mobil	5
31.	CIMB Niaga Digital Lounge Hadir dan Melayani Medan Setiap Hari	22
32.	CIMB bersama Asiamoney Selenggarakan <i>Asiamoney-CIMB ASEAN Domestic Bond Markets Round Table Series Ke-2</i>	25
33.	CIMB Niaga Sediakan Tabungan Usaha untuk Kemudahan Bisnis	31
JUNE		
34.	CIMB Niaga Raih <i>Corporate Image Award</i> 2014	5
35.	CIMB Niaga, Best Managed Company di Indonesia	6
36.	CIMB Niaga Dukung Peluncuran The New Porsche Macan	9
37.	CIMB Niaga Alihkan Operasional Kantor Cabang Panglima Sudirman Surabaya	15
38.	Libur Sekolah, CIMB Niaga Perbanyak Program Tabungan Junior	18
39.	CIMB Niaga Syariah Hadir di iB Vaganza Depok	19
40.	Operasikan SiMOLEK, CIMB Niaga Dukung OJK Edukasi Masyarakat	22
41.	CIMB Niaga Terima Social Business Innovation Award 2014	27

No.	Description	Date
JULY		
42.	CIMB Niaga organizes Safari Ramadhan 1435 H	3
43.	Presidential Election in July 9, Digital Lounge CIMB Niaga in the Mall remains open	8
44.	CIMB Niaga organizes Smart Driving Experience	12
45.	CIMB Niaga organizes Bazaar Ramadhan 1435 H and Sembako Murah	16
46.	CIMB Niaga donates to the orphans in Madiun	21
47.	Rekening Ponsel ease the transfer of money for ied	22
48.	CIMB Niaga records a net profit of Rp1,95 Trillion in the first semester of 2014	24
49.	Ied holiday, CIMB Niaga operations will be limited	25
AUGUST		
50.	<i>Personal Loan CIMB grows 43,8%</i>	15
51.	Olympi CIMB Indonesia 2014	20
52.	CIMB Niaga transfers the operations of KCP Micro Finance Ciracas	20
53.	CIMB organizes the 8th Annual Conference in Indonesia	22
54.	Users of CIMB Clicks increases by 29,8%	25
55.	CIMB Niaga Syariah launches Tabungan iB Pahala Haji and iB Rencana Haji	28
SEPTEMBER		
56.	CIMB Niaga wins the Banking Performance Competition-IBEX 2014	1
57.	CIMB Niaga organizes Annual Gathering for the recipients of scholarships	4
58.	For the second time, CIMB Niaga presents 'The Color Run' in Jakarta	11
59.	Realize your holiday dream with CIMB Niaga AirAsia BIG Card	15
60.	Register in Digital Lounge CIMB Niaga, The Color Runner receives discount	22
61.	59th Anniversary, CIMB Niaga organizes various CSR activities	26
62.	CIMB Niaga invites the less fortunate children for educational visit in Trans Studio Bandung	27
OCTOBER		
63.	Alfamart, Alfamidi, Lawson and DAN+DAN serves payments	2
64.	BOpen daily, CIMB Niaga Digital Lounge is ready to serve the people of Denpasar	6
65.	CIMB Niaga shares financial literacy with the children of Papua	7
66.	Care for the health of the elderly, CIMB Niaga embraces Alzheimer Indonesia	15
67.	In Balikpapan, CIMB Niaga organizes the exhibition "Rumah Kampoeng Halaman"	17
68.	ON Account from CIMB Niaga for the current generation	21
69.	CIMB Niaga reports a consolidated net profit (unaudited) of Rp2,30 Trillion as of September 30, 2014	29
NOVEMBER		
70.	CIMB Niaga & JCB launches Ultimate Card	4
71.	CIMB Niaga Digital Lounge is present in Solo	7
72.	Integrating services, CIMB Niaga Syariah relocates the KCS in Medan	11
73.	Visited 6 elementary schools, CIMB Niaga shares financial literacy with students in Jakarta	13
74.	Realize banking and capital market synergy to open access for the society to invest	14
75.	CIMB Niaga, Good Company 2014	18
76.	Together with CIMB Niaga, PP Property increases mortgage in East Java	19
77.	Held for the second time in Jakarta, CIMB Niaga fosters The Color Run as part of healthy living	23
78.	CIMB Niaga gives donation to Alzheimer Indonesia	24
DECEMBER		
79.	CIMB Niaga organizes Public Expose	3
80.	CIMB Niaga gives scholarships for excelling students and BUTIK	4
81.	CIMB Niaga Indonesian Masters in 23 - 26 April 2015	18
82.	CIMB Niaga signs the PKB for the period 2014-2016	21
83.	CIMB Niaga serves the banking needs of the community at the year end	29

Sharia Corporate Governance Report

Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS)

The composition of CIMB Niaga's DPS:

1. Chairman: M. Quraish Shihab
2. Members:
 - Fathurrahman Djamil
 - Yulizar Djamaludin Sanrego

Duties and responsibilities

The duties and responsibility of the Sharia Supervisory Board is to give advice and suggestions to the Director in charge of supervising the activities of Sharia Business Unit (UUS) to conform with the Islamic principles.

The scope of the supervision of DPS to the UUS includes:
Assess and ensure compliance with Sharia Principles of the operational guidelines and products issued by the Company;
Oversee the Company's new product development process in order to conform with the National Sharia Board fatwa - Indonesian Ulema Council;

Ask for fatwa to the National Sharia Council - Indonesian Ulema Council for the Company's new products with no fatwa;

Conduct periodic review on the fulfillment of Sharia Principles of the mechanisms of fund raising and distribution of funds and services of the company; and

Request data and information related to sharia aspects from the Company's working units in order to implement its tasks.

Work Programs of DPS in 2014

1. Organize DPS Meeting at least 1 month for the discussion on the sharia compliance problems related to products filing, operational guidelines, financing models, financing proposals, and so forth.
2. Actively follow activities and establish communication with CIMB Islamic Sharia Committee and external parties (BI and DSN-MUI) for the development of insights

related to the creation of contracts, products and others.

3. Periodically review Sharia compliance in the Branch Offices (KCS) and formulate the DPS Monitoring Reports (LHP) once in every 6 months to the Board of Directors, Commissioners and the Financial Services Authority.
4. Fill the Sharia GCG Self-Assessment Questionnaire in 2014.

Realization of the Work Program of DPS in 2014

1. In 2014, DPS conducted 12 meetings to discuss several issues related to products filing, operational guidelines, financing models, financing proposals, and so forth.
2. To establish communication between CIMB Islamic and CIMB Niaga Syariah, representatives from the CIMB Islamic Shariah Committee attended the regular meetings of DPS and vice versa DPS representatives were invited to attend meetings of the CIMB Islamic Shariah Committee in Malaysia.
3. Attended the Ijtima' Sanawi (Annual Meeting) of the Sharia Supervisory Board in 2014.
4. Shariah compliance review has been carried out through the test sample on financing, funding and service transactions at 4 (four) KCS in 2014.
6. LHP DPS was created and reported for the period from January to June 2014 and in August 2014, and for the period from July to December 2014 was reported in February 2014.
7. Filled in the Sharia GCG Self Assessment questionnaire as many as 1 times in 2014.

Concurrent Position of the Members of DPS

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No.11/10/PBI/2009 on the Sharia Business Unit, Article 11, paragraph 3 states that members of the DPS can occupy concurrent position as a member of DPS in a maximum of four (4) other Islamic financial institutions.

The concurrent positions of the members of CIMB Niaga Syariah DPS have met the requirements of Bank Indonesia. The concurrent positions of the DPS members in outside CIMB Niaga Syariah can be seen in the table below:

Name	Posisi di Perusahaan Lain	Company
M. Quraish Shihab Chairman	None	None
Fathurrahman Djamil Member	Chairman of DPS	Bank BCA Syariah
	Member of DPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIA Cabang Syariah, CIMB Niaga Autofinance, Adira Finance Syariah
Yulizar Djamiludin Sanrego Member	Chairman of DPS	None
	Member of DPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPS Tifa Finance DPS Panin Securitas DPS Indonesia Exim Bank DPS Indosurya Finance

Frequency of DPS Meetings and Level of Attendance

Regular meetings are performed once in a month based on deliberation. Minutes of the regular meetings are well documented.

As of December 2014, The Sharia Supervisory Board held 12 (twelve) regular meetings and 8 (eight) non-regular meetings.

Report on the Attendance in Regular DPS Meetings

No	Name	Frekuensi Rapat Januari - Desember 2014	Jumlah Kehadiran
1	M. Quraish Shihab	12	12
2	Fathurrahman Djamil	12	11
4	Yulizar D. Sanrego	12	11

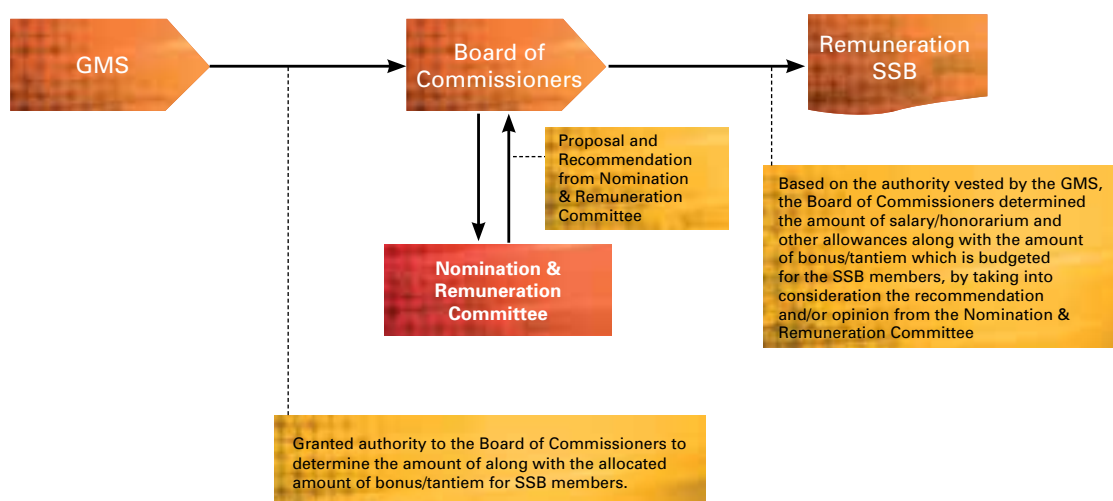
Results of the Meetings

The DPS regular meetings in 2014 resulted several agreements covering the provisions, , policies/procedures, activities and products as follows:

No.	Subject
001/DPS/KNP/I/2014	Consumer Financing on Deposit Guarantee
002/DPS/KNP/I/2014	Multipurpose Financing on Payroll/Cessie Guarantee
003/DPS/KNP/I/2014	Employees Assignment to Sharia Branch Office in the Conventional Head Office- DBLM Implementation of Operational and Service
004/DPS/KNP/I/2014	Expense Recognition of SFTP Financing DPD and NPF as Ta'widh Financing Products Musharaka and Mudaraba with Akad
005/DPS/KNP/I/2014	The relations between SEBI 14/34/DASP and the Net Payable Monthly Facility Charge Sharia Gold Card
006/DPS/KNP/I/2014	Financing products with Musyarakah and Mudharabah contract
007/DPS/KNP/II/2014	Savings products: iB Pahala Haji and Tabungan iB Rencana Haji
008/DPS/KNP/II/2014	Savings products: Tabungan iB X-Tra Mudharabah, Tabungan iB X-Tra Valas Mudharabah and Tabungan iB Payroll Mudharabah
009/DPS/KNP/II/2014	Policy and operational procedures of the Sharia Funding Products
010/DPS/KNP/II/2014	Usance Payable at Sight L/C (UPAS)
011/DPS/KNP/II/2014	Money Market Lines (MML)
012/DPS/KNP/II/2014	Sale and Lease Back pada Transaksi L/C (Refinancing)
013/DPS/KNP/III/2014	The program profit sharing bonus with the concept Ju'alah
014/DPS/KNP/III/2014	CIMB Niaga Syariah Hypermart Savers
015/DPS/KNP/III/2014	Usance Payable at Sight L/C - refinement
016/DPS/KNP/III/2014	Banker's Acceptance (BA)
017/DPS/KNP/III/2014	Use of Non-Syariah insurance up to maturity on the conversion and Take Over facilities

No.	Subject
018/DPS/KNP/IV/2014	Money Market Lines (MML) - refinement
019/DPS/KNP/IV/2014	Platinum Syariah Card
020/DPS/KNP/IV/2014	Closing of Non-sharia insurance for apartment collateral
021/DPS/KNP/IV/2014	Refinancing of used vehicles with Murabahah contract - Indirect Finance (Channeling through Multifinance)
022/DPS/KNP/VI/2014	Standardization of the calculation of profit sharing according to the principles of sharia
023/DPS/KNP/VI/2014	Determination of Gross Yield (GY) under Actual as compensation of the subsidy given by the Bank
024/DPS/KNP/VII/2014	Syariah Gold Card Programs
025/DPS/KNP/VII/2014	MoU (PKS) with Third Party
026/DPS/KNP/IX/2014	The mechanism Murabahah discount (addition of clause in the Murabahah contract as a form of information)

Remuneration of the Sharia Supervisory Board



The Director of the Company in charge of the Sharia Business Unit (UUS) must propose remuneration for members of the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) to the President Director to receive consideration and approval, and then proposed to the Board of Commissioners through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to be finally approved at the GMS.

No	Type of Remuneration/ other facilities	Number received in a year	
		Person	in million Rupiah
1	Remuneration (salary, routine allowances, tantiem, and other non-natura facilities)	3 DPS	1,311.77
2	Other facilities in the form of natura (housing, transportation, health insurance, etc) which*:		
	a. Can be owned	-	-
	b. Cannot be owned	-	-
	Total	3	1,311.77

Type of Remuneration per person in 1 year	Number of DPS
Above Rp2 billion	-
Above Rp1 billion – Rp2 billion	-
Above Rp500 million – Rp1 billion	1
Rp500 and bellow	2

* Equivalent in Rupiah

DIRECTOR OF SHARIA

Duties and Responsibilities of the Director of Sharia

- Perform management and supervision based on the precautionary and Sharia principles
- Follow up the recommendations from the Sharia Supervisory Board
- Apply Bank Indonesia regulations related to the Sharia Business Unit (UUS)

Transparency of the financial and non-financial condition

List of Consultant and Consular

No	Consultant	Field
1	Silverlake	Information Technology
2	Digital Mind System	Information Technology
3	Treemas	Information Technology
4	e Bowrk	Information Technology
5	Sahassa	Information Technology
6	Nucleus	Information Technology

Number of Internal Fraud and the Settlement Efforts

Based on the report of the Internal Audit and the Anti Fraud Management, there were no internal fraud during 2014.

Internal Fraud

Internal Fraud in 1 year	Number of Frauds committed by					
	Board of Commissioners/ Directors		Permanent Employees		Temporary Employees	
	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year
Total Fraud	-	-	4	-	-	-
Have been settled	-	-	-	-	-	-
In the process of settlement internally within the Company	-	-	3	-	-	-
Settlement has not been sought	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undergo legal process	-	-	1	-	-	-

Legal Issues (Civil and Criminal) and Settlement Efforts

There are no legal issues during 2014.

Non-halal income and its use

There are no non-halal income throughout 2014.

Distribution of funds for social activities

Throughout 2014, CIMB Niaga's Sharia Business Unit performed social fund distribution as many as 241 times with a total value of Rp7.357 billion. Recipients of the social funds among others were educational institutions, humanitarian organizations, and religious institutions, with the following details:

No	Distributed to	Activities	Amount (Rp)
1	Donation to several Mosques and other social infrastructure developments.	61	1,331,500,000
2	Education	43	1,231,745,800
3	Social and religious activities including donation to orphans, ramadhan activities, etc	108	2,311,470,035
4	The program: Bersatu dalam Semangat Kemanusiaan (Unifying Spirit for Humanity Program)	20	2,225,149,000
5	Development of productive economy	9	258,000,000
	Total	241	7,357,864,835

Results of GCG Self-Assessment

In accordance to PBI 11/33/PBI/2009, the Company has conducted self-assessment based on the assessment of respondents consisting of the Sharia Supervisory Board, the Board of Directors and executive officers and validated by other significant information.

The basic composite score (self-assessment) of Sharia GCG implementation is 1.52 or categorized as "Good".

Rating of each GCG factor can be seen in the table on the summary of the calculation of composite score as follows:

Aspect to be assessed	Weight (B) %	Rank (P)	Score (B x P)
Implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Director of Sharia Business Unit	35	1.25	0.44
Implementation of the duties and responsibilities of the Sharia Supervisory Board	20	1.22	0.24
Application of the Sharia Principles in the Acquisition of Funds and the Distribution of Funds and Provision of Services	10	1.75	0.17
Distribution of Funds to Customers of Core Financing and Funds Deposit by Core Depositors	10	2.03	0.20
Transparency of the financial and non-financial conditions, report on the implementation of GCG and internal reporting	25	1.84	0.46
Composite Score	100		1.52 (Baik)

Composit Score	Composite Predicate
Composite Score < 1.5	Very Good
1.5 ≤ Composite Score < 2.5	Good
2.5 ≤ Composite Score < 3.5	Good Enough
3.5 ≤ Composite Score < 4.5	Not Good Enough
4.5 ≤ Composite Score < 5	Bad

Corporate Social Responsibility

Symbol Pride of the Nation

.....

Since the time of our ancestors, batik has played a central role in creating symbols and characteristics of a community, and has continued to be innovated widely to become one of the icons of prides of Indonesia.

Daftar Isi

482	Education	488	Environment
485	Community Development and Empowerment	491	Employment, Health and Safety
487	Philanthropy	492	Product Responsibility



Corporate Social Responsibility





In the course of its business, the Company strives to maintain good relationships with the neighboring communities and stakeholders, and implement environmental protection efforts. The Company is highly committed to play an active role in encouraging sustainable development by implementing an extensive range of CSR programs.

Throughout 2014, CIMB Niaga carried out more CSR activities, both in terms of number and diversity, than in the previous year. These activities took the form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program implementation through four main pillars. The Company interprets CSR as their contribution to society that pursues sustainable development. In addition, the CSR program is also a way for the Company to support the global community's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to improve the quality of life and the environment that benefits both the company and the community at large.

CIMB Niaga is fully aware that the Company continues to grow and evolving due to the support of the community and a healthy environment. In the course of its business, the Company continually maintains synergy and harmony with neighboring communities and stakeholders, and this includes environmental protection efforts. To that end, as an ethical and responsible company, the Company is highly committed to consistently play an active role in sustainable development by implementing an extensive range of CSR programs.

This Annual Report discloses CSR performance during 2014 in summary form using a systematic presentation format pursuant to the Decree of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-431/BL/2012 dated August 1, 2012 in The Annual Report of Issuer or Public Company. In accordance with these guidelines, we present the Company's CSR performance during 2014 under the following four main pillars:

- Education
- Community Development and Empowerment
- Philanthropy
- Environment

Data and information on the Company's CSR performance in 2014 is provided in more complete and comprehensive detail in the Sustainability Report 2014, which is published in conjunction with the Annual Report. Our Sustainability Report is structured with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, and follows the generally accepted and recognized international standards.

EDUCATION

Education is the cornerstone of improving the population's knowledge and quality of life. The Company plays an active role in the government's efforts to educate the nation through various CSR programs, and this is the Company's core focus for CSR activities. CSR in education encompasses three main programs:

1. Scholarship Program
2. Public Education in Banking
3. School Based Management



1. Scholarship Program

The Scholarship Program is the largest CSR program implemented by the Company and it is directed at various educational levels, including:

- a. CIMB Niaga Outstanding Achievement Scholarship Program (Local Undergraduate): This scholarship is awarded to high school, or equivalent level, students so that they can continue their undergraduate education in Indonesia's leading universities. The program has been running since 2006 in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendikbud RI).



- b. CIMB Niaga Overseas Scholarship Program (Overseas Undergraduate): This scholarship program has been offered in collaboration with the CIMB Foundation since 2008, and it is awarded to high school, or equivalent level, students so that they can continue their bachelor's degree studies in Malaysia.
- c. Khazanah Asia Scholarship Program (Overseas Post Graduate): This scholarship program has been offered in collaboration with the Khazanah Foundation since 2010, and is available to Indonesian citizens wishing to continue their graduate level education in Malaysia.
- d. CIMB Niaga Outstanding Achievement of Creative Industries Technology (BUTIK) Scholarship Program (Local Undergraduate): This scholarship program is designed for student entrepreneurs with the objective of promoting the spirit of entrepreneurship. The program has been offered in collaboration with Kemendikbud RI since 2012.
- e. CIMB Niaga Sampoerna Academy Scholarship Program: This scholarship program is awarded to 25 students from State High School 1 Bali Mandara - Singaraja, Bali. It has been offered in collaboration with the Putera Sampoerna Foundation since 2011
- f. CIMB Niaga Koperasi Kasih Indonesia (KKI) Scholarship Program: This scholarship has been offered in collaboration with KKI since 2013, and it provides an opportunity for children of KKI members to continue their education in vocational schools (SMK).

- g. CIMB Niaga Institut Koperasi Indonesia (IKOPIN) Scholarship Program: This scholarship program has been offered in collaboration with the Institute of Indonesian Cooperatives since 2013, and it is awarded to Diploma students in the Management Studies Program who are majoring in Financial Management.
- h. CIMB Niaga Employee Scholarship Program –Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia: This scholarship is given to CIMB Niaga’s most outstanding employees who desire to continue their undergraduate, graduate or doctorate education in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Indonesia.

TOTAL SCHOLARS

No.	Type of Scholarship Programs	Number	Total
1	CIMB Niaga Outstanding Achievement Scholarship (Undergraduate)		315
	- Batch 2006 – 2010	26	
	- Batch 2007 – 2011	42	
	- Batch 2008 – 2012	48	
	- Batch 2009 – 2013	35	
	- Batch 2010 – 2014	40	
	- Batch 2011 – 2015	29	
	- Batch 2012 – 2016	31	
	- Batch 2013 – 2017	30	
	- Batch 2014 – 2018	30	
2	CIMB Niaga Overseas Scholarship (Undergraduate)		15
	- Batch 2008 – 2011	5	
	- Batch 2009 – 2012	2	
	- Batch 2010 – 2013	5	
	- Batch 2011 – 2014	3	
3	Khazanah Asia Scholarship (Post Graduate – Overseas)		12
	- Batch 2010 – 2012	1	
	- Batch 2011 – 2013	3	
	- Batch 2012 – 2014	3	
	- Batch 2013 – 2015	3	
	- Batch 2014 – 2016	2	
4	CIMB Niaga Outstanding Achievement of Creative Industries Technology (BUTIK) Scholarship (Local Undergraduate)		52
	- Batch 2012 – 2015	15	
	- Batch 2013 – 2016	15	
	- Batch 2014 – 2017	22	
5	CIMB Niaga Sampoerna Academy Scholarship	25	25
6	CIMB Niaga Koperasi Kasih Indonesia (KKI) Scholarship	9	9
7	CIMB Niaga Institut Koperasi Indonesia (IKOPIN) Scholarship	6	6
8	CIMB Niaga Employee Scholarship – Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia		26
	- Undergraduate Program – Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia	1	
	- Graduate Program - Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia	25	
	Number of CIMB Niaga Beneficiaries		460

The Company endorses the scholarship programs as its major CSR focus with the belief that education is a pillar that supports Indonesia's nation developments. The implementation of the Program is carried out in a systematic, planned and controlled manner by the Company's CSR unit.

2. Public Education in Banking

Banking education is provided for public to improve their knowledge level about banking products and financial literacy, especially for students from grade school to university levels. The program is also consistent with the framework of financial inclusion by allowing the public greater access to banking products and financial services.

Ayo Menabung dan Berbagi (Let's Save and Share)

Let's Save and Share (AMDB) Program is one of the Company's Public Education in Banking.

Under this program, the Company invites all stakeholders and the general public, especially elementary school children, to cultivate the habit of saving money from an early age. In addition to saving money, children are also taught to empathize and sympathize through helping disadvantaged communities gain better education opportunities. The AMDB program was initially implemented in 2011 and continues to this day.

In 2014, the program involved 3,702 students from 30 elementary schools in 12 cities across Indonesia, including Banda Aceh, Palembang, Balikpapan, Manado, Cirebon, Solo, Yogyakarta, Magelang, Jayapura, Malang, Surabaya as well as Jakarta and its surrounding areas. Since launching in 2011, the AMDB program activities have included the participation of 102 primary schools and approximately 14,866 students.



The Financial Literacy Car Program (SiMOLEK)

Beside, the Company also took part in one of the programs promoted by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) named SiMOLEK (abbreviated from Mobil Literasi Keuangan, or Financial Literacy Car). SiMOLEK provides certain vehicles that offer financial management information to the public and encourage interest in using financial products and services.

Throughout 2014, the Company assisted in the operation of 20 SiMOLEK units in conjunction with the CIMB Niaga Cash Mobile by visiting various facilities such as schools, universities, commercial areas, parks, companies and factories in 14 cities including the Greater Jakarta area (Jabodetabek), Bandung, Cirebon, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Malang, Surabaya, Denpasar, Medan, Pekanbaru, Makassar, Manado, Samarinda and Banjarmasin. More than 500 people were involved in the operation.

SiMOLEK along with CIMB Niaga Cash Mobile activities aim for direct access to communities in order to educate as well as improve awareness and understanding of using financial products and services. SiMOLEK mobile units are equipped with literacy video equipment, as well as flyers, banners and brochures to fulfil the needs of educating the community..



3. School Based Management

School Based Management programs are designed to support educational programs in external institutions that are consistent with the Company's CSR mission. These programs cover leadership, entrepreneurship, sports, and education, and they provide equipment and supplies to support education such as books and computers.

In 2014, the Bank carried out the following School Based Management programs:

- Leadershipship 2014. Education Program, Banking Curriculum and Laboratory Development under the Banking and Financial Administration Program of the Vocational Program at University of Indonesia.
- CSR Wish List for Education.

The Company commemorated National Education Day by organizing activities entitled "Learning and Recreation in the Historical Museum in Jakarta," for 43 children residing alongside railroad tracks in the area of Pondok Kopi, East Jakarta.



- Book donation. The Company demonstrated a commitment to educating children through participation in the Million Books Program and providing donations of science books, encyclopedia, children's stories and other types of books to selected social foundations and primary schools in Indonesia.
- Visitation of Faculty of Economics and Vocational University of Indonesia's Students This represents one of the "Ayo ke Bank" activities endorsed by Bank Indonesia, and required in the curriculum of Banking Management, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (FE UI).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

Article 1 of Law No. 40 Year 2007 on Limited Liability Company stipulates that CSR aims to support sustainable economic development to improve the quality of life and the environment that benefits the company, the local community, and society in general.

To this end, the Company consistently strives to run CSR programs those targetting appropriate recipients by preparing sufficient and adequate annual funding. In order for CSR programs to achieve a broad impact and have a significant effect on social development, we apply the following general guidelines for planning CSR programs:

1. Generating a positive impact that improves the quality of life of the community, stakeholders and the environment.
2. Sustainable practices that are useful in forming an independent community including other stakeholders.
3. Program funding extends over a period of more than one year.

In an effort to sustain our social license to operate, the Company maintains constant commitment to implementing CSR activities to the appropriate target recipients and proper use. This is because the Company and society share a mutual dependent relationship. The Company shall not only aim to increase shareholder value, but must also contribute to the economic growth of other stakeholders, including society as a whole.



In 2014, strategies for community development and empowerment consisted of the following Community Link and Employee Volunteer programs:

Community Development and Empowerment

EMPLOYEE HELPING EMPLOYEE HYGIENE PACKAGE FOR CIMB NIAGA EMPLOYEES



January 25, 2014

Jakarta and the surrounding suburbs were again hit by flood that affected our employees. As a form of concern to its employees, CIMB Niaga initiated an activity called Employee Helping Employee to distribute of hygiene packed to the affected employees.

The event was held on Saturday, January 25th, 2014 at several areas the greater Jakarta area. A total of 35 employees volunteered and managed to distribute hygiene package to their fellow 88 employees in Bekasi, South Jakarta, North Jakarta, West Jakarta, East Jakarta, Central Jakarta, Tangerang and Ciledug.

COMPUTER TRAINING



May 14, 2014

The Company cooperated with the Obor Berkah Indonesia Foundation to hold a program entitled as Training Community Link Computer Graphics and Design in Tanah Merah, North Jakarta. The training was begin in October 2013 and ended in April 2014. It was participated by a total of 15 participants, who graduated from this program with skills that will allow them to make a better life.

CIMB NIAGA EMPLOYEE DISASTER VOLUNTEER RESPONSE



June 13, 2014

On July 12 - June 13, heavy rain hit some areas in Jakarta and Depok that broke the damn of Kali Kupet. The incident flooded at least 15 houses located near the damn with mud.

The company swiftly provided aids to the affected residents with hygiene kits that can be used to clean their houses from the water and mud. Furthermore, through CIMB Niaga Employee Volunteer program, the Company also provided assistance to one of its employees, who was affected by flood by cleaning the mud that piled up in front of his/her house. The program is a form of concern to the Company's employees toward their fellow employee affected by the disaster to keep positive relationship among themselves.

PHILANTHROPY

The Company realizes that its existence and continued business cannot be apart from the support and participation of the communities around our offices. CIMB Niaga is an integral part of the communities where we operate. Therefore, the economic values that we obtain are paid back to the community through the Company's many CSR activities. The communities are essentially the stakeholders who continually offer opportunities to the Company to expand our usefulness to society.

The Company accepts with open arms input and invitations to collaborate in efforts to build the community. Through the pillar of philanthropy, we continue to share with the community based on the spirit of spreading happiness and prosperity to the people.

With heavy rainfall in January and February 2014, Indonesia experienced massive floods in various locations throughout the country. This prompted the Company to provide emergency relief to the victims of floods in cities including Manado, Subang, Pati, Kudus, Karawang, Jakarta and the surrounding areas. Besides assistance to the community, the Company also provided support to employees affected by the floods by distributing emergency relief packages (containing basic needs) and hygiene kits to help with post-flood clean-up efforts.

In 2014, the Company also organized two Colour Run events held on January 26th and November 23rd. These events raised money to support public health causes in Indonesia, and donations were made to two foundations: the Indonesian Heart Foundation and Indonesian Alzheimer Foundation. The Indonesian Heart Foundation received a donation of Rp100 million to support efforts to promote a healthy lifestyle to prevent serious heart conditions. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Alzheimer Foundation received a donation in the amount of Rp150 million to be used to support public education on Alzheimer's, an illness that causes dementia. It is expected that better understanding of the disease will encourage prevention as early as possible.

In honour of the 59th anniversary of the Company on September 26th, 2014, the Company organized more CSR activities, including the distribution of 5,900 school kits to outstanding students in Indonesia. The Company also invited 100 underprivileged children to play and learn at Trans Studio

Bandung. Moreover, the festive anniversary celebration continued in Papua, where the Company distributed 150 school kits and clean hand washing facilities to SD Inpres Tasangkapura, Jayapura; made donations to churches and mosques located near the CIMB Niaga Jayapura branch office; and held seminar regarding the importance of parents' role in the process of their childrens' development.



The Company also organized a blood donation program, the first of which took place in April 2014. On this occasion the Company donated one Blood Donation Vehicle (UDD) worth Rp 525 million to PMI, which was received by Mr. Jusuf Kalla as the Chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross. This activity is part of a partnership program named Unifying Spirit for Humanity of the Sharia Business Unit. Following this first event, the blood donation program took place again in the CIMB Niaga Bintaro and Karawaci offices in June and December of 2014 respectively with the participation of more than 600 CIMB Niaga employees.



ENVIRONMENT

The Company upholds a strong commitment to preserving the environment in each of our business locations.

Realization of this commitment is evident through corporate policies related to operational activities that create environmental impacts. The policy represents the Company's efforts to address recent global and social issues affecting the environment in Indonesia over the past few years, such as climate change.



Green Credit Policy

The Company's green credit policy is an application of the corporate environmental conservation effort. Within the assessment process related to the distribution of investment loans, working capital loans, and banking services to prospective commercial customers engaged in processing-based manufacturing, agriculture, mining and large-scale infrastructure businesses, the Company requires corporate clients to adopt a green corporate policy as evidenced by their performance achievement in regard to the PROPER assessment program of the Ministry of the Environment. Companies rated as "black" by the PROPER system are deemed ineligible for credit. Also, the Company will maintain Bank Indonesia regulations as the main reference for environmental conservation aspects of operations.

The Company also focuses on other efforts to support environmental impact management and mitigate the environmental impact from operations of prospective debtors, particularly large-scale debtors who contribute to significant environmental impacts. One example is to make it our policy to pay close attention to the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in assessing large-scale and or high-risk enterprises.

Furthermore, the Company's support of environmental conservation issues is also stipulated in the Smart Spending Policy. Included in this policy is the Green Office policy, an initial step in the Company's plans to take part in the Green Banking system of the future, which will be in line with Bank Indonesia's Go Green program.

Smart Spending Policy

The Company implements the Smart Spending Policy as a series of efficiency initiatives through a green operational policy, which simultaneously creates cost-saving benefits. The policy affirms that in carrying out business operations, the utilization of fuel, electricity and paper should be reduced significantly. Some examples of implemented policies include:

- a) Vehicle Rental
The Company applies a policy to use rental vehicles capable of transporting a great number of people (Multi Purpose Vehicles).
- b) Paper Size Standardization
The Company appealed to all employees to observe optimization of double-sided use of paper.
- c) Dissemination of e-Statement Facility
The Company enforces a policy that requires all reports to customers (current account statements, savings, credit cards, etc.) to be sent in electronic form via e-mail (paperless) whenever possible.
- d) Authorization of Electricity Use after Office Hours
The Company restricts the use of electricity for a maximum of two hours after office hours.
- e) Efficient Electricity Use.
The Company applies a policy for electricity efficiency by reducing overall consumption through the installation and use of energy-efficient electrical appliances.

Green Office

The Company implemented a Green Office policy, as part of the Company's plan to participate in the Green Banking Industry in the future. The Green Office Policy has the ultimate goal of improving overall productivity and ensuring that environmental awareness of all stakeholders remains high.

Green Banking Socialization

The Company disseminates information to employees via a CSR newsletter, posters and e-mail blasts to promote green banking operations policies.

The goal is to increase environmental awareness and create a more environmentally friendly banking operation. Some examples of Green Banking practices include targeting reduced electricity consumption in offices and branches, paper use efficiency, supporting paper recycling initiatives, facilitating bus or vehicle sharing, and using teleconferencing and/or video conferencing facilities for more effective and efficient management of meetings.

Environmental Conservation through CSR Programs

The Company also demonstrated a full commitment to environmental conservation efforts with the implementation of various CSR activities. There is a great diversity of activities ranging from tree planting, environmental awareness programs, and green education in the form of seminars and workshops, CIMB Niaga Gardening events and other CIMB Niaga Environmental Care programs. During 2014, some of the following activities were carried out:

FIRST HARVEST - CIMB NIAGA BERKEBUN



February 8, 2014

Following our first communal planting was held on December 7, 2013, it's now time for harvesting. The first harvesting was done at CIMB Niaga Learning Center Bumi CIMB Niaga Gunung Geulis attended by 75 participants consisting of employees, Learning Center operators and the Indonesia Berkebun Community. This community is the Company's commitment to preserve the environment in Indonesia through various activities. The harvest was not only intended as our CSR activities in the field of environment, but also served as an educative and recreational event for families of CIMB Niaga employees.

HYDROPONICS SEMINAR



February 28, 2014

Can we grow crops on media other than soil? This question has been answered through a seminar held on Hydroponics at s Griya CIMB Niaga Bintaro and at the Hotel Ibis Surabaya. The seminar, which discussed "Increase Awareness and Environmental Preservation Efforts with Hydroponics System", was attended by 85 male and female employees in Jakarta and more than 40 in Surabaya.

The company hopes that these activities can increase employees concern towards the environment by planting crops through hydroponic systems.

RECYCLE WORKSHOP



June 20, 2014

Plastic waste is hard to decompose within the soil. It takes steps to handle plastic waste, from the simplest one to ones that are more revolutionary. One simple waste handling step is recycle management. Through the implementation of environmental pillar, the Company held a Workshop on Waste Materials Recycling into Crafts. The workshop was held in Dynaplast Building 3rd Floor and was attended by 55 female and male employees. This workshop shared with its participants about making a pencil from various kinds of plastic waste. The workshop also had an exhibition of a variety of handicrafts made of plastic such as purse, tote bag, mat, and laptop case.

CSR AWARDS IN 2014

In 2014, the Company repeatedly received numerous awards. These include:

1. Social Business Innovation Award 2014 provided by Warta Ekonomi magazine on June 26, 2014.
2. The Outstanding Achievement of Industries Technology Scholarship (BUTIK) Program was awarded "Best Company 2014" by The La Tofi School of CSR on November 17, 2014.
3. "Best Sustainability Report 2013" for the third top position under the category of Financial Services, from the National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR) on December 10, 2014.



CSR INVESTMENT

The Company believes that CSR activities not only provide many benefits to society, but will also promote the Company's brand and image in the long-term. Therefore, the Company has consistently allocated sufficient funds from year to year to its CSR activities.

In 2014, the Company invested more than Rp18.9 billion for CSR funds. Relative to the previous year, CSR expenditure during 2014 increased by 1.2%. The breakdown of realized CSR funds during the past several years is provided in the table below:

No.	PILLAR	2012	2013	2014
1.	Education	5.949.626.922	7.038.553.407	5.117.216.172
2.	Community Development and Empowerment	1.499.797.421	2.430.170.153	463.027.500
3.	Philanthropy	2.333.163.105	1.561.154.656	4.249.221.035
4.	Donation	342.850.000	334.900.000	576.479.875
5.	Environment	640.649.200	764.530.405	88.650.316
6.	Qordhul Hasan CIMB Niaga Syariah	2.349.470.288	5.466.347.410	7.357.864.835
7.	CSR Activities	2.100.784.857	1.153.222.220	1.134.572.600
Total		15.216.341.793	18.748.878.251	18.987.032.333

MANPOWER, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

As the most significant factor in running the Company's business operations, employees are required to fulfill daily functions and responsibilities that are essential to the sustainability of our business. All operational aspects are highly dependent on the readiness and alertness of trained and professional staff, from the timeliness of providing banking services, to comprehensive information delivery to customers, and quick responses in handling customer complaints.

The Company constantly improves the level of professionalism of our people in order to achieve the highest quality performance and work behavior standards that are consistent with the corporate vision, mission, and organizational culture. To that end, the Company implements a well-directed and measurable human resource planning and management system, including matters related to system development, training, granting scholarships, and other activities.

The Company manages human resources well, taking into account critical aspects of welfare, human rights, and equality of rights. The Company takes reference to all legislation and regulations in force as well as prevailing wage and remuneration standards to provide a fair compensation and benefit package to employees.

Human Resource Management

At the end of 2014, the Company had a total of 15,003 employees, which grew by 4.6% from 14,342 people in 2013. The turnover rate for 2014 is 16.0%, slightly lower compared to 16.1% in 2013.

In particular, the Company recruited a total of 3,014 new employees in 2014 on the basis of the Company's operational needs related to additional staffing required for business growth and expansion. The total of new employees for the year increased by 24.7% compared to the total of 2,417 new recruits in 2013. The employees recruited included fresh graduates with no prior work experience as well as professionals.

Employee Training and Education

The Company organizes training and education courses extensively designed to elevate the competence level and leadership abilities of our employees. Some of these include the integrated development program for outstanding young talents and prospects for the Company's future leaders through The Complete Banker (TCB) program. The Company also utilizes external collaboration for certain skills training and certification requirements, such as certification for the credit committee members in the Senior Credit Exam and Minimizing Problem Loan programs; and for participants in

the TCB and Officer Development Program of the Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking businesses using the Basic Lending Fundamental module. Other programs include the Risk Management Certification, Certification for Mutual Fund Sales Agent (WAPERD), Indonesian Life Insurance Association (AAJI) Certification, and Bancassurance Certification programs.

In support of the strategic initiative for transformational leadership in all business lines, the Company held numerous forums throughout 2014, including the Leadership Cafe (introduced in 2014 for a total of 2 classes with 52 participants), the Leadership Series for business practitioners (5 classes since 2013 and more than 800 participants), and Learn from the Master from the Board of Directors to TCB participants (2 rounds since 2013, attended by 583 participants).

The total amount of education and training costs in 2014 was Rp152.055 billion (including allocated costs of Rp34.5 billion).

Remuneration and Employee Rights

The Company provides appropriate compensation for the work performed by employees on the basis of prevailing rules and standards. In particular, the Company prepares remuneration packages with due consideration to the principle of equality, thus not applying a differentiation in remuneration package on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup factors. A compensation difference within the same job level occurs when there is variation in work performance, competency or experience.

In general, employment status in the Company is divided into two categories: Permanent Employee (Indefinite Time Employment Agreement) and Contract Employee (Specific Time Employment Agreement). The fee structure applicable to permanent employees and contract employees is generally the same, although the Company provides pension and social security (under the Jamsostek program) benefits to permanent employees.

The Company also provides leave privileges for both male and female employees, including annual leave, maternity leave, marriage leave, menstruation leave (specific to female employees) and bereavement leave in accordance with prevailing laws and based on P2K Regulation No. A.06.08 regarding Leave.

As for pension plan benefits, the Company offers employees defined contribution pension and defined benefit pension programs. Under this pension scheme, the Company contributes 9% to the pension payment with the remaining 3% of pension payment charged to the basic salary of each employee.

Occupational Health and Safety

The Company ensures a consistent harmonious relationship with all employees through a solid Industrial Relations strategy, which involves the management, employees and workers union in defining the rights and obligations of the Company's employees, either individually or jointly, in order to build a secure, comfortable, dynamic and fair industrial relationship as required by applicable rules and regulations.

On December 18, 2014, the Company's Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) for the period of 2014-2016 was endorsed and signed by the Management and Workers Union and witnessed by the Department of Labor. Like the previous CLA, the new agreement regulates employees' rights, as well as the Company's obligations to employees, one of which is securing a guarantee for coverage entitlements to employees when experiencing an accident on the job. To satisfy this obligation, the Company provides health benefits to all employees.



PRODUCT LIABILITY

The Company develops a products portfolio in compliance with applicable norms, regulations, standards and best practice. As a finance company, public trust is essential to our business. Our customers remain our top priority, thus warranting the following policies to guide our product development activities:

- The Company continues to develop and improve the quality of the banking services network with an emphasis on customer satisfaction through efficient and effective expansion of our conventional network, mobile banking, biz-channel, and e-banking capabilities.

- The Company runs marketing communication strategies based on assessment of the banking industry conditions and business development objectives. Communication and marketing activities are not merely focused on products that are, in substance, based on individual/bulk or retail for both funding and lending sides; rather, their focus is also on building the corporate image as a bank that is accessible to all social levels.
- The Company provides a customer service team charged with the duty of explaining all matters related to products and their benefits, as well as explaining the functions, rights and obligations associated with said products, including the position of each party, expiration of agreement and conflict settlement procedures in the event of a dispute.
- The Company upholds rules and regulations stipulated by regulators regarding confidentiality and privacy of customers and maintaining tight control of potential violations by internal parties. Consequently, we apply strict sanctions ranging from verbal warnings, written warnings and up to employment termination in the event of violations leading to a loss of customer privacy.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

The Company is fully committed to provide complete and comprehensive information on financial products and services offered to customers. The Company conveys product and service information encompassing registration and termination procedures, product and service facilities, customer rights and obligations, expected yield, risk factors and so forth.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

The Company conducts routine Customer Satisfaction Surveys in order to generate feedback for improving the quality of service to customers. The survey is carried out by a reliable independent party, and covers all aspects of the Company's operations and services to customers, including a comparative assessment against competitors within the same industry. The survey uses a method for sampling target respondents and covering all segments that are selected at random. The respondents represent diverse backgrounds in terms of education, age, type of business and job. The survey results are subsequently used as input in our efforts to improve the quality of service to customers.

CUSTOMER COMPLAINT RESOLUTION

The Company formed a dedicated Customer Care Center unit to handle all matters related to customer complaints. This unit is equipped with a system for recording customer complaints bankwide. We made improvements to the quality of complaints handling, especially in the case of complaints in Management & Process Improvement. Now customer complaints handling is processed and followed up in accordance with timelines as specified by Bank Indonesia.

CIMB Niaga has also opened alternative channels, including Call Center 14041, email via the “contact us” link on the corporate website www.cimbniaga.com or via facebook CIMB Indonesia and twitter CIMB Indonesia. These facilities serve to provide ease and convenience for customers in providing feedback, suggestions or complaints.

The level of Customer Complaint Resolution in 2014 is described as follows:

Level of Customer Complaint Resolution in 2014

Type of Customer Complaints	Resolved in the Same Year	
	2013	2014
Financial	99,6%	98,9%
Non Financial	98,9%	99,3%
Total	99,3%	99,0%



Corporate Data



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Tradition with Aesthetics Values

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From time to time, craft arts have been generated from an innovative tradition, which supported by craftsmanship to produce aesthetic and valuable products with attention to functional aspects and high artistic value.

Senior Executives



Budiman Poedjirahdjo
Chief Branch and Branchless
Banking

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old. Joined CIMB Niaga in January 2010. He has served as CIMB Niaga's Chief Branch and Branchless Banking since August 1, 2012. Previously, he served as Head at Lending at Bank Permata (2008 - 2010), Director of Consumer Banking at ANZ Indonesia (2000-2008). He earned his MBA majoring in Finance & Investment Banking and his Master of Science degree in Manufacturing & Automation from the University of Wisconsin - Madison, Wisconsin, USA.



Gregory Hendra Lembong
Chief Transaction Banking

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old and has served as Chief Transaction Banking since August 2013. He had previously held several senior positions including at JP Morgan Singapore, Deutsche Bank, London and Citibank branches in various countries. He holds a Master's degree from Stanford University, USA in 1994.



Junita Wangsadinata
Chief Corporate Client
Solutions

Indonesian citizen, 52 years old with more than 25 years experience in the field of marketing and credit. Served as CIMB Niaga Chief of Corporate Client Solutions since April 2014. Previously, she served as Head of Corporate Clients Solutions I, Corporate Banking IV at CIMB Niaga and Corporate Banking Group Head at Lippobank. She earned her Bachelor of Science degree in Finance and Banking (Cum Laude) and her MBA degree in Finance from the University of San Francisco, USA.



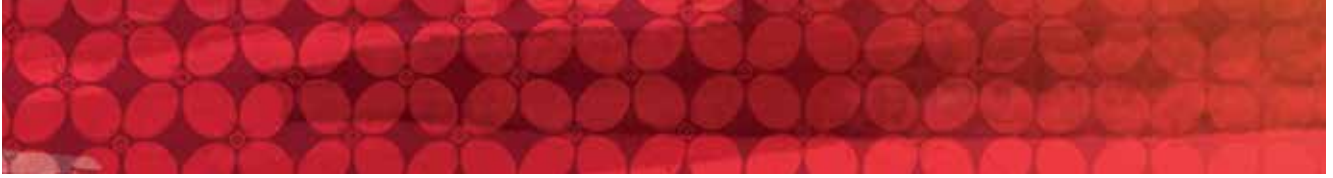
Pandji P. Djajanegara
Chief Commercial Banking

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old. Has served as Chief Commercial Banking of CIMB Niaga since 2014. Began his career at CIMB Niaga in 1992 as Executive Education Program officer and served as Head of Credit Restructuring & Settlement and Head of Corporate Banking. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Universitas Trisakti and an MBA degree from Erasmus Universiteit, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.



Sukarman Omar
Chief SME Banking

Indonesian citizen, 56 years old. Has served as Chief SME Banking of CIMB Niaga since November 2013. Previously he held various key positions at Bank Permata, which he began in 1986 and most recently served as Head of SME at Bank Permata. He graduated from Universitas Ryaman, Medan.



Agus Susanto
Head of Securities Services

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Securities Services since 2009. He began his career in 1995 at Bank Niaga focusing on the capital market. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Social and Political Sciences from Universitas Gadjah Mada in 1988 and his Magister Management degree from Universitas Gadjah Mada in 2005. In 2012, he enrolled in INSEAD Leadership Program in Singapore and France.



Agus Wicaksono
Head of Corporate Client
Solutions IV

Indonesian citizen, 40 years old. Has served as the Head of Corporate Client Solutions IV since April 2013. Previously he served as President Director of PT Deutsche Securities Indonesia (2010-2013) (an affiliate of Deutsche Bank), Director of PT Standard Chartered Securities Indonesia from 2004 to 2010 (an affiliate of Standard Chartered Bank). He obtained a Bachelor's degree in Accounting from Universitas Indonesia in 1997.



Akhiz Royhan Nasution
Head of Insurance Business

Indonesian citizen, 38 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Insurance Business and PT Bank Niaga CIMB Sun Life Indonesia (CSL) Commissioner since August 2010. Previously he has occupied the senior position in the Wealth Management field, Head of Bancassurance, Head of Academy and Project Head at PT Bank OCBC NISP, PT AIA Insurance, PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services and PT MetLife Indonesia. He earned Bachelor of Industrial Engineering has also several titles such as CFP, CWM, LUF and ChFC.



Ananto Prasetyo
Head of Performance and
Decision Management

Indonesian citizen, with a more than 20 years of career in the banking industry. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Performance and Decision Management since February 2011. Previously, he held several senior positions at ANZ Indonesia, Royal Bank of Scotland, ABN AMRO Bank, and Citibank N.A. He earned his MBA Degree from the Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University, Netherlands, in 1992 and a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia, in 1987.



Anwar Harsono
Head of Finance

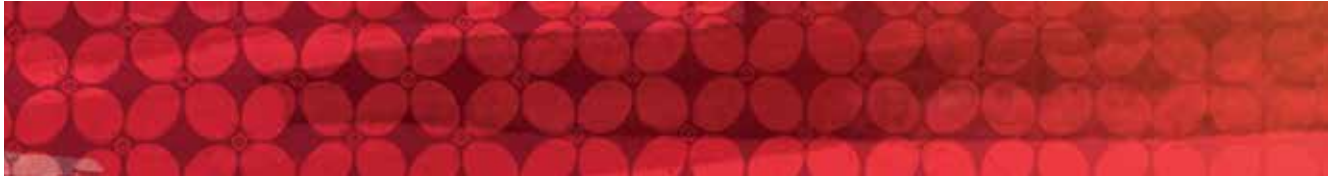
Indonesian citizen, 41 years old. Has served as Head of Finance since 2013 and concurrently as Chairman of the CIMB Niaga Board of Trustees of Pension Fund since 2014. He began his career at PT Astra Otoparts Tbk as Financial Analyst Officer. He joined CIMB Niaga in 2004 and since then has served in several senior positions in CIMB Niaga Directorate of Strategy & Finance. He earned an MBA degree in Finance from Cleveland State University, USA, and active as a lecturer at CIMB Niaga Learning Development Program.



Arief Danardono
Head of Micro Linkage
(Coordinator)

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old. Head of Micro Linkage since October 2014. Previously served as Deputy Head of Mikro Laju, SME Area Manager, and Branch Manager at High-End Commercial Banking. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Universitas Diponegoro and a Master of Management degree from Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Senior Executives



Azizi Mohd. Jaafar
Head of 1P Transformation Program

Malaysian citizens. Served as Head of 1P Transformation Program since July 2013. Previously, he served as the Regional Program Director in the Group Transformation Office since 2009. He served as CIMB Niaga Head of Financial Institution from 2006 to 2009 and CIMB Assistant General Manager London from 1996 to 2001. He graduated from Business Management at UITM.



Bambang Karsono Adi
Head of Cards & Merchants Business

Indonesian citizen, 48 years old. Served as CIMB Niaga Head of Cards & Merchants Business since September 2012. Previously, he served as CIMB Niaga Head of Business Development Card from October 2008 until August 2012. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics, majoring in Marketing Management, Universitas Trisakti.



Bayu Prasetyanto
Head of National Branch Operations

Indonesia citizen, 45 years old. Head of National Branch Operations. Previously, he worked with Standar Chartered Bank for 14 years in Operational Division with his last position as Head of Core Banking, Lending & Liabilities Operations. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.



Budi Soedarpo
Head of Consumer Credit Risk & Collection

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old. Served as Head of Consumer Credit Risk and Collection since June 2013. Previously, he served as ANZ Head of Retail Risk Greater Mekong Region, Vietnam, Senior Vice President of Credit and Risk Prudential Finance, Vietnam and Senior Vice President of HSBC Consumer Credit Risk, also several positions at Standard Chartered Bank and American Express Indonesia. He obtained a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering, from Universitas Tarumanagara, Jakarta and a Master's degree in Business Administration from Queensland University of Technology, Australia.



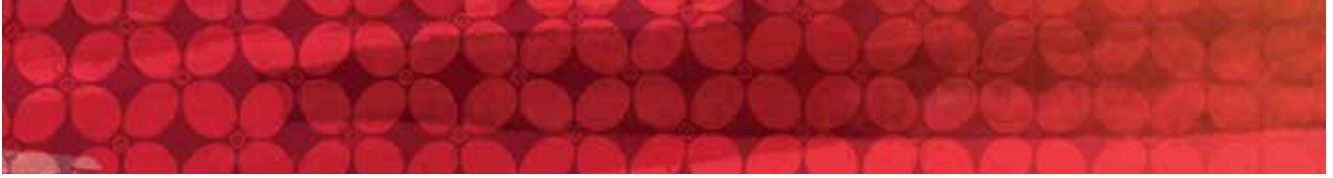
Budiman Tanjung
Head of Preferred, Private, Wealth Management & Consumer Liabilities Business

Indonesian citizen, with a more than 18 years of career in the banking sector. Served as CIMB Niaga Head of Preferred, Private and Wealth Management & Consumer Liabilities Business since February 2012. He previously had a career in PT Bank DBS Indonesia as Head of Consumer Banking (2005-2009). He earned a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of Bath, England in 1996.



Diah Indrawati
Head of Value Chain

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old. Served as Head of Value Chain since September 2013. She began her career at PT Hermes Mercury, Surabaya in 1987 as Area Representative for East Indonesia, and in 1989 served as Finance Manager at PT Anugerah Wira Patria. Later in 1990 she joined Bank Permata, until she became Senior VP - Corporate Group and Head of Value Chain at OCBC-NISP Bank as Head of Executive VP - Value Chain Division.



Edianto Lim
Head of SME III

Indonesian citizen, 52 years old. He has served as Head of SME III since June 2014. Previously, he was the Sumatera SME Area Manager. He earned a Bachelor's degree from Universitas Dharma Agung, Medan, Indonesia in 1986.



Edyson Makmur
Head of Procurement, Property,
and Administration Services

Indonesian citizen. Serves as CIMB Niaga Head of Procurement, Property, and Administration Services. Previously he held several senior positions at Bank Danamon, Bank BII and Bank Duta. He earned a Bachelor's degree from Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Swadaya, Jakarta, Indonesia.



Faisal Tambayong
Head of Commercial Business
Product and
Strategic Development

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old. Has served as Head of Business Products and Strategic Development since January 2013. Previously he posted at senior positions of ABN AMRO and ANZ Indonesia as the Head of Business Banking. He earned a Law degree from Universitas Sebelas Maret, Solo, Indonesia and was enrolled in the Executive Education Program of Bank Niaga in 1990.



Ferry O. Mantiri
Head of Commercial Banking I

Indonesian citizen, 52 years old. Has served as Head of Commercial Banking I since August 2009 and also as Chairman of the CIMB Niaga Board of Trustees of Pension Fund since 2 January 2011. Previously, he served as Sales & Distribution Head and Sumatera Business Banking Area Manager. He graduated from the Executive Education Program of PT Bank Niaga Tbk in 1990 and holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting from Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.



Firman A. Moeis
Head of Syariah Banking

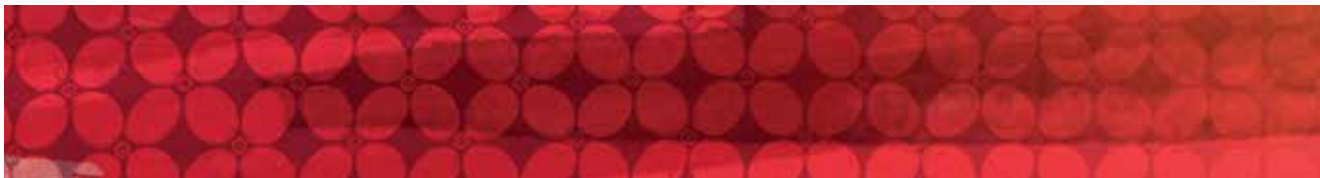
Indonesian citizen, 53 years. Has served as Head of Sharia Banking since 2014. Previously he served as Head of Commercial Linkage in 2013 and Head of the Special Lending & Micro Finance during November 2008 - February 2012. Previously he served as Area Manager and CIMB Niaga Head of Special Lending Group, and as President Commissioner of CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (formerly PT Saseka Gelora Finance). He graduated from the Executive Education Program of PT Bank Niaga Tbk.



Gatot Subagio
Head of Internal
Communications

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old. He has served as Head of Internal Communications since February 2014. He began his career with CIMB Niaga as an Internal Auditor. Previously, he served several senior positions at CIMB Niaga as Retail Product Service Development Group Head, Corporate Planning Group Head, Corporate Services and External Relations Head, and Corporate Communications Head. He earned an MBA degree from the Asian Institute of Management, Philippines, and a Sarjana degree in Law from the Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia.

Senior Executives



Grace S. Doloksaribu
Head of Non Banking
Financial Institution
(Coordinator)

Indonesia citizen, 41 years old. She has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Non Banking Financial Institution since April 2014. Previously, she was an Area Manager for South Jakarta from 2010 to 2013, and had a career as Banking Center Manager at Bank of America, Dallas, Texas, USA from 2007 to 2010. She earned a Master of Business Administration degree from Oklahoma City University, USA.



Habsari Budhi Utami
Chief Financial Institution
& Non Banking Financial
Institution

Indonesia citizen. Has served as CIMB Niaga Chief Financial Institutions and Non-Banking Financial Institution since February 2013. Previously she worked at OCBC Bank, Singapore as a Global Treasury - Institution Sales, Indonesia



Hanny Librata
Head of Sales & Distribution II

Indonesia citizen, 49 years old. Has served as the Head of Sales and Distribution II, since June 2013. Covering West Jakarta, Down Town and Tangerang area. Previously, she served as Area Manager Funding, Bancassurance and Service Area West from 2008 to 2013. She earned a Sarjana degree in Management from STIE Perbanas.



Ignatius Koeswidyantoro
Head of Commercial Banking II

Indonesia citizen, 54 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Commercial Banking II since November 2012. Previously, he served as Area Manager and the Head of Business Support & Product Development at CIMB Niaga. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Engineering from Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia, and was enrolled in INSEAD training program in Singapore and Paris in 2012.



Intan Natalia Wijaya
Head of Trade

Indonesia citizen, 49 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Trade since October 2, 2013. Previously she worked at Standard Chartered Bank Indonesia for more than 21 years in the field of Trade Finance with her last position as the Head of Local Corporate Sales. She earned a Bachelor's degree from Universitas Sanata Dharma in Yogyakarta.



Janti Simon
Head of Talent Acquisition &
Organization Development

Indonesia citizen, has served as Head of Talent Acquisition and Development Organization since 2013. She previously served as a professional HR at various national and multinational companies more than 20 years including Citibank Indonesia, Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia, Means Boyden, Unibank, Raja Garuda Mas Indonesia and Finance Buna Indonesian. She obtained a Bachelor of HR degree and Master of Science degree in HR Management from the Golden Gate University, San Francisco, USA.



Jeffrey Bob Karman
Head of Business Strategy &
Support

Indonesian citizen, 54 years old, and has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Strategy & Support since October 2013. He has 24 years of career at various companies in finance and occupied key positions such as at Standard Chartered Bank, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Sucorinvest Gani, and Bank OCBC NISP. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration - Finance from the University of San Francisco and his Master's degree in Management - International Management from Prasetya Mulya Business School.



Joni Raini
Head of HR Rewards,
Performance & Services

Indonesian citizen, 35 years old. Head of HR Rewards, Performance & Services since 2014 and Head of Rewards and Performance Management since 2013 and the Head of Talent & Leadership Development Group since 2011 in CIMB Niaga. Previously, he served as the Head of Human Resources at Barclays Bank Indonesia and as the Head of HR Management & Services and the Head of Learning & Development at Bank UOB Buana. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Economics from Universitas Tarumanegara, Jakarta.



Josephine Mercy Ari
Head of Centralized Banking
Operations

Indonesian citizen. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Centralized Banking Operations since September 2011. Previously, she served as the Head of Central Processing Center in Bank Internasional Indonesia from 2005 to 2011 and the Head of Corporate Payment Operations at Citigroup Indonesia since 1997 until 2005.



Juri Sripuspita
Head of HR Strategy & Policy

Indonesian citizen, 44 years old. She currently serves as CIMB Niaga Head of HR Strategy & Policy. She previously served as the Head of Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking, Transactional Banking, Treasury, Internal Audit, Corporate Client Solution, Finance & Strategy, Corporate Services Group HR Business Partner and Sales & Distribution and the Head of HR Business Partner Sharia. She obtained her Bachelor's degree in Psychology from Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung.



Liston Siahaan
Head of Compliance
Management

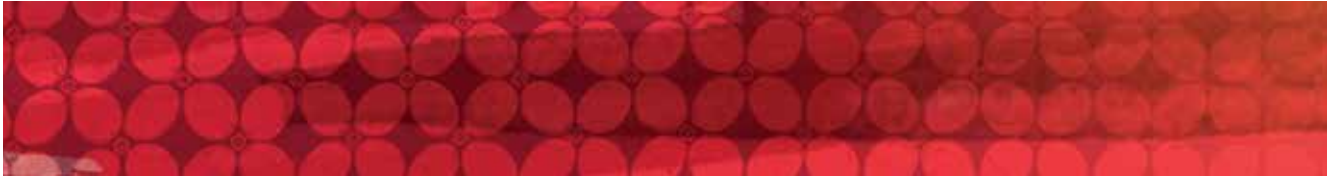
Indonesian citizen, 47 years old. He currently serves as CIMB Niaga Head of Compliance Management since October 2013. Previously he served as Chief of the Division of Risk Management Group of Bank Niaga and worked at the National Bank Restructuring Agency (BPPN) and PT Pefindo. He obtained his Bachelor's degree from Institut Teknologi Bandung in 1992 and his Master of Management degree from Prasetya Mulya Business School, Jakarta.



Lucas Gunawan
Head of Transformation Office
& Solution Delivery

Indonesian citizen and has built his banking career since 1990. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Transformation Office & Solution Delivery since February 2013. Previously, he served as the Head of Information Technology Division at Bank Permata and Systems Development & Infrastructure Group Head at BCA. He graduated from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA.

Senior Executives



Lukito Adisubrata
Head of Cross-Sell

Indonesian citizen, 39 years old. Served as CIMB Niaga Head of Cross - Sell since April 2011. Previously he occupied senior positions in Bank Permata, Lippo Bank, and Citibank N.A. He earned a bachelor's degree from Universitas Tarumanagara , Jakarta, in 1997.



Maya Sartika
Head of Sales & Distribution IV

Indonesian citizen, 52 years old and has served as Head of Sales & Distribution IV since June 2013. Previously, she served as Area Manager of S & D II Sumatra Area, CIMB Niaga from 2008 to mid-2013. She holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from Universitas Darma Agung in 1998.



Miranty Supardi
Head of Corporate Banking
Regional and Multinational
Corporates

Indonesia citizen, 33 years old. Served as CIMB Niaga Head of Corporate Banking Regional and Multinational since August 2014. Her last position was Senior Vice President – Corporate & Investment Banking at Citibank Indonesia. She earned her MBA degree from Cornell University, USA.



Moudy Yuanita Massie
Head of Branch Banking New
Models & Partnerships.

Indonesian citizen. Served as Head of Branch Banking New Models & Partnerships since February 2014. Previously she was a Group Head for Card National Sales at CIMB Niaga from December 2010 to January 2014. She graduated from Universitas Trisakti, holding a Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Mineral Technology.



Nancy Tan
Head of Private Banking

Indonesian citizen. She currently serves as Head of Private Bankig. Has years of experience in the banking industry. Previously she served as CIMB Niaga Head of Sales & Distribution I since 2010. Previously she posted several senior positions in CIMB Niaga, Danamon Bank, Barclays Bank, and Bank Umum Nasional.



Noviadly Wahyudi
Head of Network Development
& Customer Experience

Indonesian citizen, 41 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Network Development, Centre Of Excellence & Customer Experience since 2011. Previously she was Senior Partner and Director at iLead Indonesian (1995-2011), and the Head of Sales & Distribution Planning and Support at Citibank N.A. He obtained an MBA degree from the National University of Singapore in 2001 and a Sarjana degree in Economics from Universitas Indonesia in 1997.



Nyta Sofrianita Julia
Head of Corporate Funding

Indonesian citizen, 53 years old. Has served as Head of Corporate Funding since November 2014. Previously, she served as Head of Business Administration – Private Bank at Citibank, Head of Business Finance at Standard Chartered Bank, Treasury Head at Citibank, and Branch Head at ABN AMRO Bank. She graduated from the Faculty of Economics from Universitas Parahyangan in Bandung, and Finance degree from the Ohio state University, Columbus, USA.



Rakhmad Nur Indra
Head of Credit Pension
(Coordinator)

Indonesian citizen, 43 years old. Head of Credit Pension at CIMB Niaga since Januari 2015. Previously served as Deputy Micro Linkage since October 2014, Commercial Linkage Area Manager – Lending since Januari 2012, also other several manager positions. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Banking Management from STIE Perbanas, Jakarta in 1995.



Robby Mondong
Head of Sales & Distribution III

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old. Serves as the Head of Sales & Distribution III CIMB Niaga. Previously, he occupied several senior positions in Bank Permata, Lippo Bank, and Citibank N.A. He earned his MBA degree from Woodbury University, Burbank, California, USA in 1993, and a BA degree from National University, San Diego, California, USA in 1992.



Rusidi
Head of Sales & Distribution I

Indonesian citizen, 48 years old. Head of Sales and distribution I since September 2014. Previously, he held several senior positions at Danamon Bank, Universal Bank, OCBC NISP Bank and Mandiri Bank. He obtained a Master's degree in Management from Universitas Pelita Harapan in 2004.



Rusly Johannes
Chief of Corporate Banking
Officer

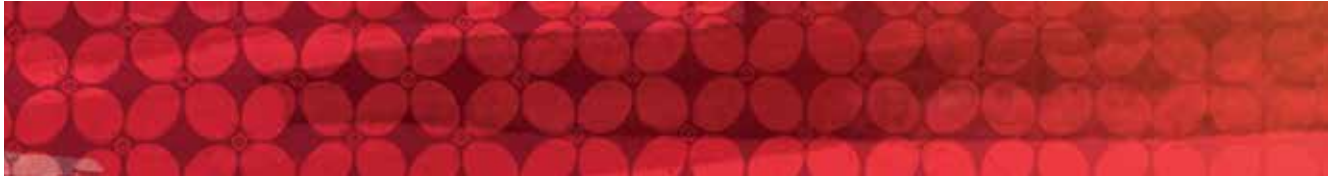
Indonesian citizen, 45 years old. Served as Chief of Corporate Banking Officer since February 2014. He had serve as Associate at Deutsche Securities Inc.'s Mergers and Acquisition, New York. Before joined CIMB Niaga, he joined Citibank, N.A, Jakarta in 2005 until held the position of Managing Director, Local Corporate Unit, Corporate and Investment Banking. He earned his MDNA from Anderson School, UCLA and a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Texas University, Austin.



Sandra Rina Sahelangi
Head of Consumer Banking
Credit

Indonesian citizen. Has served as Head of Consumer Banking Credit CIMB Niaga since July 2012. She began her career at Bank Tabungan Negara in 1990 and her last position before working at CIMB Niaga was the Head of Consumer Credit Risk Management at Bank OCBC NISP.

Senior Executives



Santi Gloria Panggabean
Head of Bankwide Credit
Administration

Indonesian citizen, 41 years old. Head of Bankwide Credit Administration (Credam) since November 2014. He joined CIMB Niaga since June 2011 as Corporate and High End Credam Head. He began his career at American Express Bank Ltd in 1997. He held several senior positions in Operational Risk, Credit Risk and Policy at DBS Bank. He obtained a Master of Business Administration degree from University of Notre Dame Australia and a Bachelor's degree in Economic Management from Universitas Satya Wacana.



Setiatno Budiman
Head of Commercial Banking
Credit

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old. Served as the Head of Commercial Banking Credit (Include Programmed Lending) since April 2012. Previously, he served as Senior Vice President, Risk Analysis Unit at HSBC Indonesia from 2008 to 2012. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from Universitas Tarumanagara and his Master of Business Administration degree majoring in Finance from Oklahoma University, USA.



Sih Dianto Sundjojo
Head of SME I

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old. Has served as Head of SMME since 2010. Previously he held several senior positions at Lippo Bank and served as Internal Audit at Exim Bank Indonesia from 1988 and 1989. He earned his Diploma degree from Akademi Akuntansi YKPN, Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 1987 and was enrolled in various trainings held by the Asian Bankers, and IBC Asia.



Sarif H. Gunawan
Head of Global Sales &
Marketing (Coordinator)

Indonesian citizen, 44 years old. He served as Coordinator Head of global Sales since October 2014. Previously, he served as Risk Advisory & Institutional Sales Group Head at CIMB Niaga since October 2011. He had experienced in Trasury and Capital Market since 2001 at Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank and last one at OCBC NISP as Head of Risk Advisory Workgroup since 2009. He obtained a double degree, Bachelor of Banking and Finance degree and Bachelor of Social Art degree from Monash University, Australia in 1995.



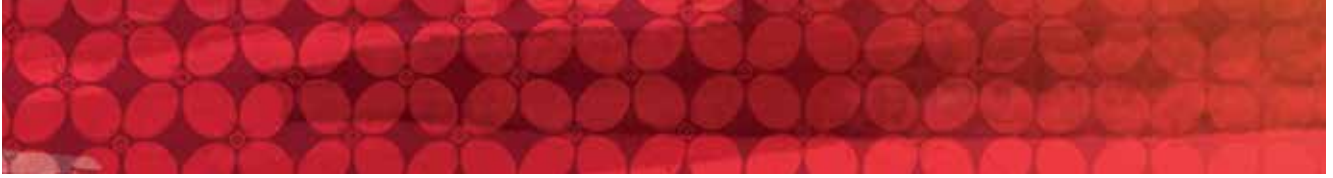
Slamet Sudijono
Head of Marketing, Brand &
Communications

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old. He served as CIMB Niaga Head of Marketing, Brand and Communications since June 2014. He began his career and held several positions in Unilever Indonesia, Head of Marketing at Permata Bank, and Country Marketing Head at ANZ Indonesia. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Engineering from Institut Teknologi Bandung and a Master of Industrial Management degree from KU Leuven, Belgia.



Tjahjadi Yapeter
Head of Wholesale Banking
Credit

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Wholesale Banking Credit since November 2012. Previously, he had a career at BCA as Head of Structured and Project Finance and at HSBC Bank as the Head of Credit Approval Unit. He is a holder of Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Industrial Engineering and Management from Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA.



Tony Tardjo
Head of Consumer Lending

Indonesian citizen, 45 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Consumer Lending since January 2011. Previously, he had served as the Head of Retail Bank, Bank Permata from 2010 to 2011 and Head of Consumer Lending Business, Barclays Bank from 2009 to 2010. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA.



Trisno Adi Nugroho
Head of Sales & Distribution V

Indonesian citizen, 54 years old. He served as Head of Sales & distribution V at CIMB Niaga since June 2013. Previously, he was a Area Manager for Central Java S&D CIMB Niaga from 2009 to 2013. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta in 1986 and a Master of Management degree from Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, in 2004.



U. Saefudin Noer
Head of Government Relations

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old. Has served as the Head of CIMB Niaga Government Relations since October April 2014. He is also the Deputy Head of CIMB Group's Islamic Banking Division (GIBD) in Indonesia. Previously he served as the Director of Business at Bank Muamalat Indonesia. He earned his Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration and his Master's degree in Communication Management from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (Social), Universitas Indonesia.



Vonny Irawan
Head of Cash Management

Indonesian citizen, Head of Cash Management CIMB Niaga since the end of 2013 and had previously served as Head of Financial Institutions since 2011. Prior to joining CIMB Niaga, she had gained 25 years of experience in the area of Transaction Banking, and Marketing for both Corporate and Financial Institutions, the position of Country Head at The Bank of New York Mellon, Jakarta Representative Office. She earned a Bachelor's degree majoring in Computer Science and her Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Southern California, United States.



Wahyu Wibowo
Head of HR Business Partner

Indonesian citizen. Served as CIMB Niaga Head of HR Business Partner. He previously served as Professional Human Resources at Sinarmas Land, Palyja (Suez Environment & Astra), Allianz Life Indonesia, AXA Insurance, General Motors and Excelcomindo Pratama Indonesia. He obtained his Bachelor Degree in Social Philosophy and his MBA from Konstanz University of Applied Science and MM from Swiss German University.



Welli Irawan
Head of Micro Finance

Indonesian citizen, 43 years old. CIMB Niaga Head of Micro Finance since August 2014. Previously, he served as Distribution Head at PT Bank BTPN and Regional Business Manager at PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Business Law, from the Faculty of Law and his Master's degree in Marketing Management from Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang.

Senior Executives



Wenny Ekawulan Handoyo
Head of Operational Accounting

Indonesia citizen, 42 years old. Held the position of CIMB Niaga Head of Operational Accounting since Januari 2014, concurrently as Director of the CIMB Niaga Pension Fund. Has experience in the banking industry for over 17 years started as Manager, Financial Control at ABN AMRO Bank, NV, continued as Head of Finance at ANZ Indonesia Bank, Head of Financial Reporting at PT Bank Barclays Indonesia and also as Head of Finance at PT Bank UOB Indonesia. She earned her Bachelor's degree in Accounting Economics from Universitas Tarumanegara, Jakarta.



Yenny Siswanto
Head of Technology
Infrastructure

Indonesian citizen, 40 years old. Has served as CIMB Niaga Head of Technology Infrastructure since 2010. Previously she occupied the position as the Head of Technology Infrastructure Management at PT Maybank Bank International Indonesia and the Head of Country Technology at Citibank N.A. She earned her Bachelor of Business degree from one of the Universities in Perth in 1995.

CIMB Niaga Products and Services

SAVINGS PRODUCTS

- Tabungan CIMB Niaga Xtra
- Tabungan Xtra Valas
- Tabungan Xtra Payroll
- Tabungan Junior
- Tabungan Pendidikan
- Tabungan Pendidikan Xtra
- Tabungan Usaha
- Tabungan Mapan
- Tabungan Mapan Hadiah
- TabunganKu
- CIMB Niaga AirAsia Savers
- CIMB Preferred Account
- CIMB Niaga Private Banking Account
- Power Deposito
- Deposito Xtra
- Time Deposits
- Current Accounts (Rupiah/Foreign Exchange)
- ON Account

ELECTRONIC ACCESS FACILITIES

- Debit Card
- ATM
- Phone Banking 14041
- Preferred Phone Banking 500 800
- CDM (Cash Deposit Machine)
- Go Mobile
- CIMB Clicks
- BizChannel
- Consolidated Balance Account
- eMFTS (Electronic Mass Fund Transfer System)
- e-Chain
- e-Notification
- e-Statement
- e-Tax Payment
- Self Service Terminal (SST)
- Fax Statement
- Cash & Cheque Pick-up
- Virtual Account
- Rekening Ponsel
- Video Banking
- OctoPay

INDIVIDUAL LOANS

- Mortgages
- Auto Loans
- Xtra Dana (Personal Loan)
- Auto Loans (Joint Financing)
- Credit Cards
- Corporate Credit Card

BUSINESS BANKING, TREASURY, AND CORPORATE BANKING

- Trustee & Agency
- Custodial Services
- Syndication
- Payment Bank
- Intraday
- Bank Guarantee
- Loans
- Working Capital Loans
- Investment Credit
- SMEE Credit Linkage Program
- Value Chain
- Supplier Financing
- Trade Finance
- Warehouse Financing
- Factoring
- Tender or Bid Bond
- Performance Bond
- Retention Bond
- Payment Bond
- Advance Payment Bond
- Counter Guarantee
- Shipping Guarantee
- Standby Letter of Credit
- Custom Bond
- Bapeksta Bond
- Issuance Letter of Credit – Sight and Usance
- Issuance of SKBDN (Local Letter of Credit)
- Inward Documentary Collection - D/P and D/A
- Usance Payable At Sight (UPAS)
- Post Import Financing / Trust Receipt
- Import Tax - PIB / PIBT
- Continuation of Export Letter of Credit
- Transfer Letter of Credit
- Negotiation of Export Letter of Credit with Facilities
- Negotiation of Export Letter of Credit without Facilities
- Outward Documentary Collections - D/P and D/A
- Pre and Post Export Financing
- Market Linked Deposit
- FX Today/Tom/Spot
- FX Forward
- FX Swap
- Bank Notes
- Interest Rate Swap
- Cross Currency Swap
- FX Call Option
- SWAP Depo
- FX Put Option
- Strike Currency

CIMB NIAGA SYARIAH

- Tabungan iB Xtra (Wadiah)
- Tabungan iB Xtra (Mudharabah)
- Tabungan iB Junior (Wadiah and Mudharabah)
- Tabungan iB Pendidikan (Mudharabah)
- Tabungan iB Mapan (Mudharabah)
- Tabungan iB Payroll (Wadiah)
- Tabunganku iB (Wadiah)
- Tabungan Surya iB (Wadiah)
- iB Clearing Sharia (Wadiah and Mudharabah)
- iB Deposits Sharia (Mudharabah)
- Home Financing (Murabaha)
- Auto Financing (Murabaha)
- iB Multipurpose Financing (Murabaha)
- iB Working Capital Financing (Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudharabah)
- iB Investment Financing (Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudharabah atau Ijara)
- iB Pawn Xtra Gold (Qard, Ijara & Rahn)
- Gold Card iB Sharia
- CIMB Preferred Sharia
- Tabungan iB Rencana Haji
- Tabungan iB Pahala Haji

OTHER SERVICES

- Foreign Exchange Remittance
- Preferred Collection Services
- Bank Draft
- Special Funds Transfer
- Safe Deposit Box
- Mass Fund Transfer Systems (MFTS)
- Payroll
- Autolink
- Integrated Reporting
- Tax Payment
- Routine Bill Payment
- Corporate Advisory
- Financial Structure
- Digital Lounge
- Mobile Branch CIMB Niaga

CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

HEAD OFFICE 1

Graha CIMB Niaga

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58
Jakarta 12190
Tel. : (021) 250 5151 - 5252
- 5353
Fax. : (021) 250 5205
Telex : 60876 nagaho ia,
60877 nagaho ia
Web : www.cimbniaga.com
E-mail : corsec@cimbniaga.co.id
Telex : 60875, 60876, 60877
Swift : BNIDJA

HEAD OFFICE 2

Menara CIMB Niaga

Jl. Boulevard Diponegoro 101
Karawaci, Tangerang 15810
Tel. : (021) 546 0666, 546 0555

HEAD OFFICE 3

Griya Niaga Bintaro
Jl. Wahid Hasyim Blok B-IV No. 3,
Bintaro Jaya Sektor VII,
Tangerang 15224
Tel. : (021) 7486 2001

HEAD OFFICE 4

Gajah Mada

Jl. Gajah Mada No. 18
Jakarta 10130
Tel. : (021) 6385 7667
Fax. : (021) 6385 7612

NON OPERATIONS FUNCTIONAL OFFICES

Ambasador (Personal Loan)

Rusun Hunian dan Non Hunian
Mal & Apartemen Ambasadora No. R 12 A
Lantai Dasar, Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio
RT 08 RW 03, Kel. Karet Kuningan
Kec. Setiabudi, Jakarta Selatan 12940
Tel. : (021) 5760 010
Fax. : (021) 5760 014

Asset Restructuring & Recovery (ARR) Tebet

Jl. Prof. Dr. Supomo No. 47
Kel. Tebet Barat, Kec. Tebet
Jakarta Selatan 12810
Tel. : (021) 8301 016
Fax. : (021) 8309 812

Tomang Tol (Call Center)

3rd and 4th floor, Jl. Jalur Lambat Tol No. 8
Kel. Kedoya Selatan, Kec. Kebon Jeruk
Jakarta Barat 11520
Tel. : 14041
Fax. : (021) 5835 8375 - 76

Citywalk (Call Center)

Gedung Citywalk. Lantai 3
Jl. KH Mas Mansyur No. 24 A Kav. 121
Jakarta 10220
Tel. : 14041

HR Area Jawa Timur

Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 74
Surabaya 60271
Tel. : (031) 5355 461
Fax. : (031) 5355 467

Asset Restructuring & Recovery (ARR) East Java

Jl. Diponegoro No. 26 A, Kel. Darmo
Kec. Wonocolo, Surabaya 60241
Tel. : (031) 5668200
Fax. : (031) 5668220

KFNO Credit Administration & Operation Micro Finance

Plaza 3 Pondok Indah
Jl. TB Simatupang Blok C 6-7
Kel. Pondok Pinang, Kec. Kebayoran Lama
Jakarta Selatan 12310
Tel. : (021) 75816241
Fax. : (021) 7505131

KFNO Operation & Adm. Micro Finance Medan Aksara

Jl. Aksara No. 56, Desa Bantan
Kec. Percut Sei Tuan, Kab. Deli Serdang
Medan 20224
Tel. : (061) 7330707
Fax. : (061) 7354807

KFNO Card Center Wilayah Sumatera

Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda No. 40 D
Kel. Petisah Hulu, Kec. Medan Baru
Medan 20154
Tel. : (061) 4157224

BRANCH OFFICES

CENTRAL JAKARTA

Gajah Mada

Gajah Mada, Jl. Gajah Mada No. 18
Jakarta 10130
Tel. : (021) 6385 667
Fax. : (021) 6385 7612 – 6345913

Thamrin

Wisma Kosgoro, Jl. M. H. Thamrin No. 53
Jakarta Pusat 10350
Tel. : (021) 315 6721
Fax. : (021) 315 6781

Cikini

Jl. Cikini Raya No. 71A, Jakarta 10330
Tel. : (021) 230 1005
Fax. : (021) 230 1236

Gambir

Jl. Kwitang No. 17-18, Gambir
Jakarta 10110
Tel. : (021) 230 0687 - 390 6304
Fax. : (021) 230 4961

Cempaka Putih 20

Jl. Cempaka Putih Raya No. 20F
Jakarta 10510
Tel. : (021) 424 2506
Fax. : (021) 4287 5165

Wisma Nugra Santana

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 7-8
Jakarta 10220
Tel. : (021) 5100 0091-0093
Fax. : (021) 5100 0096

Pejompongan

Jl. Penjernihan 1 No. 1A/A dan 1A/B
Kel. Bendungan Hilir, Kec. Tanah Abang
Jakarta Pusat 10210
Tel. : (021) 5795 1750
Fax. : (021) 5714 504

Gunung Sahari Konica

Gedung Konica Lt. 1
Jl. Gunung Sahari Raya No. 78
Jakarta 10610
Tel. : (021) 4262 630
Fax. : (021) 4263 294

Gajah Mada – Kejayaan

Jl. Gajah Mada No. 85 B
Kec. Taman Sari, Kel. Krukut
Jakarta Barat 11140
Tel. : (021) 6341168, 6341129
6341127, 6341151
Fax. : (021) 6341163

Pecenongan

Jl. Pecenongan Raya
Ruko Pecenongan Raya No. 17E
Jakarta Pusat 10110
Tel. : (021) 384 8150
Fax. : (021) 384 8152

Cempaka Mas

Rukan Graha Cempaka Mas No. BL A/20
Jl. Letjend. Suprpto
Jakarta 10620
Tel. : (021) 4215 960
Fax. : (021) 4288 5277

Senayan City

Mall Senayan City, Unit L-16
Lower Ground, Jl. Asia Afrika
Jakarta 10270
Tel. : (021) 7278 1363
Fax. : (021) 7278 1360

Roxy Mas

Komp. Roxy Mas
Jl. Hasyim Ashari Kav B-1 No. 4
Jakarta Pusat 10150
Tel. : (021) 633 8987
Fax. : (021) 633 0015

Samanhudi

Jl. Samanhudi No. 36 C
Kel. Pasar Baru, Kec. Sawah Besar
Jakarta Pusat 11160
Tel. : (021) 624 8554
Fax. : (021) 649 2665

Hayam Wuruk

Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 2 AA-DD dan 3 A-B
Jakarta 10120
Tel. : (021) 231 1638
Fax. : (021) 231 0489

Suryopranoto

Komp. Star Delta Building Blok A/18
Jl. Suryapranoto No. 1-9
Jakarta Pusat 10160
Tel. : (021) 380 2829
Fax. : (021) 384 0642

Pintu Air

Jl. Pintu Air Raya No. 7 Blok A2 - 3
Jakarta Pusat 10710
Tel. : (021) 351 8985
Fax. : (021) 351 8986

Pasar Baru

Jl. Pasar Baru No. 88
Jakarta Pusat 10710
Tel. : (021) 380 5609
Fax. : (021) 345 8544

Jayakarta

Jl. P. Jayakarta No. 117 Blok A6-7
Jakarta Pusat 10730
Tel. : (021) 600 8387
Fax. : (021) 659 9713

Kebon Sirih

Jl. Kebon Sirih No. 33
Jakarta Pusat 10340
Tel. : (021) 230 1179
Fax. : (021) 230 0918

Wahid Hasyim

Jl. Wahid Hasyim No. 177 A-B
Jakarta Pusat 10250
Tel. : (021) 392 1034
Fax. : (021) 392 1031

Ps. Tanah Abang Blok A

Gedung Blok A Basement I Los F No. 87
Jakarta Pusat 10240
Tel. : (021) 2357 1108
Fax. : (021) 2357 2298

Thamrin City

Gedung Thamrin City, Lt. Dasar I
Blok B No. 20-15
Jl. Kebon Kacang Raya, Kel. Kebon Melati
Kec. Tanah Abang, Jakarta 10230
Tel. : (021) 230 3163
Fax. : (021) 230 3161

Tanah Abang Bukit

Lantai Dasar Blok E Los A 12 A
No. 3-4 & 8-10, Jakarta Pusat 10250
Tel. : (021) 380 6181
Fax. : (021) 380 6148

PGMTA

Pusat Grosir Metro Tanah Abang Banking
Center, Lt. 7 No. 20
Jl. Wahid Hasyim, Tanah Abang
Jakarta Pusat 10240
Tel. : (021) 3003 9274 – 9276
Fax. : (021) 3003 9285

Cideng

Jl. Cideng Barat 61–61A
Jakarta Pusat 10150
Tel. : (021) 385 9633
Fax. : (021) 385 9638

Benhil

Jl. Bendungan Hilir No. 84
Kel. Bendungan Hilir, Kec. Tanah Abang
Jakarta Pusat 10210
Tel. : (021) 571 9268
Fax. : (021) 574 3013

Wisma Sudirman

Wisma Sudirman GF Suite 02
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav.34-35
Jakarta 10220
Tel. : (021) 5749 566
Fax. : (021) 5749 565

Menteng

Jl. Hos Tjokroaminoto No. 81
Jakarta Pusat 10310
Tel. : (021) 390 5376
Fax. : (021) 310 6544

Sentral Senayan II

Gedung Sentral Senayan II, GF Unit
No.201 D, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Senayan
Jakarta Pusat 10270
Tel. : (021) 2903 6707
Fax. : (021) 2903 6718

Plaza BII

Plaza BII TW. 3, Jl. M. H. Thamrin No. 51
Jakarta Pusat 10350
Tel. : (021) 392 9489
Fax. : (021) 392 9487

Wisma BNI 46

Wisma 46, Kota BNI Suite G 11 GF
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 1
Jakarta Pusat 10220
Tel. : (021) 572 2011
Fax. : (021) 572 2013

Menara Merdeka

Menara Merdeka GF Unit 01
Jl. Budi Kemuliaan I No. 2
Kel. Gambir, Kec. Gambir
Jakarta 10110
Tel. : (021) 2957 3895
Fax. : (021) 2957 3897

Plaza Indonesia (DL)

Plaza Indonesia Shop Unit # E16A,
E17 Lt. 5, Jl. MH Thamrin Kav. 28 - 30
Jakarta Pusat 10350
Tel. : (021) 3983 8270
Fax. : (021) 3983 8269

Grand Indonesia (DL)

Grand Indonesia Lt. 5
Jl. MH Thamrin No. 1,
Jakarta Pusat 10310
Tel. : -

Cempaka Putih 68

Komp. Cempaka Putih Permai
Jl. Letjen Suprpto No. 68
Jakarta Pusat 10520
Tel. : (021) 420 4111
Fax. : (021) 420 3366

Rawasari

Jl. Rawasari Selatan No.24C, RT 012 RW
009 (Komplek Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan
dan Pembangunan) Kel. Rawasari Kec.
Cempaka Putih, Jakarta Pusat 10570
Tel. : (021) 426 7339 - 7340
Fax. : (021) 426 7344

Kemayoran

Jl. Angkasa No. 20 M
Kel. Gunung Sahari Selatan
Jakarta Pusat 10610
Tel. : (021) 426 9537
Fax. : (021) 420 7847

Mangga Dua Mall

Ruko Mall Mangga Dua No. 11
Jakarta Pusat 10730
Tel. : (021) 6230 3837
Fax. : (021) 6230 3845

Kenari

Pertokoan Kenari Baru Lt. 2
Blok C 9–12, Jl. Salemba Raya No. 2
Jakarta Pusat 10430
Tel. : (021) 391 4450
Fax. : (021) 391 4289 - 4434

Kwini

Jl. Kwini No. 1 Blok A4 dan A3
Kel. Senen, Kec. Senen
Jakarta Pusat 10410
Tel. : (021) 381 0831
Fax. : (021) 381 0830

CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

Citywalk (DL)

Jl. KH Mas Mansyur No. 24A Kav. 121
Jakarta Pusat
Tel. : -

SOUTH JAKARTA

CIMB Niaga Tower

Graha CIMB Niaga
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58, Jakarta 12190
Tel. : (021) 250 5050
Fax. : (021) 250 5458

Energy Building

Lobby Banking Hall 1
The Energy Building SCBD, Lot 11 A
Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Jakarta 12190
Tel. : (021) 250 5040
Fax. : (021) 5140 1106

Menara Satrio

Menara Standard Chartered Unit GF 3-5
Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 164
Karet Semanggi, Setiabudi
Jakarta Selatan 12930
Tel. : (021) 2553 2055
Fax. : (021) 2553 2065

Wisma Pondok Indah

Wisma Pondok Indah, Ground Floor
Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda Blok V TA
Jakarta 12310
Tel. : (021) 769 7101
Fax. : (021) 769 7109

Pondok Indah

Pondok Indah Office Park, Gedung A
Unit GF 01 & 101
Jl. Metro Pondok Indah, Sektor 3
Pondok Indah, Jakarta 12310
Tel. : (021) 7590 4899
Fax. : (021) 7590 4898

Falatehan

Jl. Falatehan I No. 27
Jakarta 12160
Tel. : (021) 270 2888 - 0555
Fax. : (021) 720 0207

Mahakam

Jl. Mahakam I No. 14, Jakarta 12130
Tel. : (021) 725 1550
Fax. : (021) 725 1477

Ruko Palmerah

Jl. Palmerah Barat No. 32 G
Jakarta Selatan 12210
Tel. : (021) 536 2827
Fax. : (021) 536 2822

Tebet

Jl. Prof. Dr. Supomo SH No. 15A
Tebet, Jakarta 12810
Tel. : (021) 830 1774
Fax. : (021) 829 9032

Fatmawati

Jl. Fatmawati No. 20
Jakarta 12140
Tel. : (021) 765 6523
Fax. : (021) 750 4812

Mampang

Mampang Plaza, Jl. Buncit Raya No. 100
Jakarta 12790
Tel. : (021) 798 2170
Fax. : (021) 797 0551

Lapangan Roos

Jl. Lapangan Roos Raya No. 8
Jakarta 12820
Tel. : (021) 829 3751 – 3757
Fax. : (021) 829 3758

Tempo Scan

Tempo Scan Tower, Lt. 2
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. 3-4
Jakarta Selatan 12950
Tel. : (021) 527 2801
Fax. : (021) 527 2806

Unika Atmajaya

Kampus Atmajaya, Lt. Dasar
Gedung Van Lith Kampus Atmajaya
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 51
Jakarta 12930
Tel. : (021) 570 8802
Fax. : (021) 572 2224

Pacific Place (DL)

Mall Pacific Place Lt. 3 Unit 3-21
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta Selatan 12910
Tel. : (021) 5797 3266
Fax. : (021) 5797 3849

Cipulir

Jl. Cipulir Raya No. 17
Jakarta Selatan 12230
Tel. : (021) 734 3344
Fax. : (021) 734 3355

ITC Fatmawati

Ruko ITC Fatmawati No. 10
Jakarta 12140
Tel. : (021) 7279 3900
Fax. : (021) 7279 8300

RPX Centre (FEDEX)

Jl. Ciputat Raya Kav. 99
Jakarta 12310
Tel. : (021) 7590 9101
Fax. : (021) 7590 9102

Cilandak KKO

Ruko Cilandak KKO, Jl. Cilandak KKO
No.40, Kel. Jagakarsa, Kec. Pasar Minggu
Jakarta Selatan 12620
Tel. : (021) 7884 7885
Fax. : (021) 7884 7661

Setiabudi Building II

Ground Floor
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. 62
Kuningan, Jakarta 12950
Tel. : (021) 252 3236
Fax. : (021) 252 2376

Bona Indah

Komp. Perumahan Bona Indah
Blok A 2A No. 5 Cilandak
Jakarta 12440
Tel. : (021) 766 0811
Fax. : (021) 766 0812

Kemang II

Jl. Kemang Raya No. 47-D
Jakarta 12730
Tel. : (021) 719 9812 – 9837
Fax. : (021) 719 9732

Ambasador

Ruko Mall Ambasador No. 12 A
Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio RT 08/03
Jakarta Selatan 12950
Tel. : (021) 5793 1047 – 1049
Fax. : (021) 5793 1046

Sucofindo

Graha Sucofindo Lantai 1
Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Kav. 34
Jakarta 12780
Tel. : (021) 7918 8303 – 8305
Fax. : (021) 7918 8307

Arcadia

Perkantoran Hijau Arcadia, Tower E
Ground Floor
Jl. T. B. Simatupang Kav. 88
Jakarta 12520
Tel. : (021) 7883 7663
Fax. : (021) 7883 7721

Metropolitan I

Wisma Metropolitan I, Ground floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 29–31
Jakarta 12920
Tel. : (021) 526 1069
Fax. : (021) 252 2376

PI Mall 2 (DL)

Mall Pondok Indah 2
Ground Floor Unit No. G33D
Jl. Metro Pondok Indah
Jakarta 12310
Tel. : (021) 7592 0456
Fax. : (021) 7592 0460

Bidakara

Menara Bidakara, Lobby Bidakara
Jl. Gatot Subroto, Kav. 71–73
Jakarta 12870
Tel. : (021) 8370 0431
Fax. : (021) 8370 0433

The Bellagio Boutique Mall

Kawasan Mega Kuningan Barat
Kav. E4 No. 3 Setiabudi
Jakarta Selatan 12950
Tel. : (021) 3006 6176
Fax. : (021) 3006 6174

Kebayoran Lama

Jl. Arteri Iskandarmuda No. 35 F
Kebayoran Baru
Jakarta Selatan 12240
Tel. : (021) 7278 7656
Fax. : (021) 7278 7663

Simprug Terrace

Apartemen Simprug Teras
Jl. Teuku Nya Aries Kebayoran Lama
Jakarta Selatan 12220
Tel. : (021) 725 8343 – 8346
Fax. : (021) 725 8344

Ps Kebayoran Lama

Jl. Kebayoran Lama No. 5–6
Jakarta Selatan 12240
Tel. : (021) 270 0261
Fax. : (021) 270 0263

Komplek Permata Hijau

Jl. Komplek Permata Hijau Blok D No. C30
Jakarta Selatan 12210
Tel. : (021) 530 2315
Fax. : (021) 530 2314

Warung Buncit

Jl. Mampang Prapatan No. 101
Jakarta Selatan 12790
Tel. : (021) 794 0250
Fax. : (021) 798 9260

Pasar Minggu

Jl. Pasar Minggu KM. 19 No. 98 C
Jakarta Selatan 12510
Tel. : (021) 794 6220
Fax. : (021) 794 6218

Kemang

Jl. Kemang Raya No. 1
Jakarta 12730
Tel. : (021) 7199 9272
Fax. : (021) 7199 9259

Kuningan Plaza

Kuningan Plaza South Tower Suite 101
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. C. 11–14
Jakarta Selatan 12940
Tel. : (021) 252 1669
Fax. : (021) 252 1974

Melawai

Jl. Melawai Raya No. 50
Jakarta Selatan 12130
Tel. : (021) 270 0250
Fax. : (021) 270 0248

Panglima Polim

Jl. Panglima Polim Raya No. 81
Jakarta Selatan 12160
Tel. : (021) 270 0285
Fax. : (021) 270 0293

Bintaro

Jl. Bintaro Raya Blok E 15–16 Sek. I
Bintaro, Jakarta Selatan 12320
Tel. : (021) 7388 0088
Fax. : (021) 7388 1688

Hero Bintaro

Jl. RC. Veteran No. 20 Bintaro
Jakarta Selatan 12330
Tel. : (021) 7388 5479
Fax. : (021) 7388 7977

Stock Exchange Building

GF Suite G 03–04, Gd. BEJ Tower 2
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52–53
Jakarta Selatan 12190
Tel. : (021) 515 1231
Fax. : (021) 515 1235

BEJ Tower II (DL)

BEJ Tower II Office
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52–53
Jakarta Selatan 12190
Tel. : -

Fatmawati Raya

Jl. Fatmawati Raya No. 10 Cilandak
Jakarta Selatan 12430
Tel. : (021) 7581 8980
Fax. : (021) 750 4257

Metro Pondok Indah

Pertokoan Plaza I Kav. UA, No. 4
Pondok Indah
Jakarta Selatan 12310
Tel. : (021) 750 3541
Fax. : (021) 751 3915

Mugi Griya

Gd. Mugi Griya
Jl. MT Haryono Kav. 10
Jakarta Selatan 12810
Tel. : (021) 8379 2322 – 2326
Fax. : (021) 8379 2320

Kuningan Lippo Life

Plaza Centris
Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. B-5
Jakarta Selatan 12910
Tel. : (021) 252 4860 – 4861
Fax. : (021) 252 5070

Menara Imperium

Jl. HR. Rasuna Said Kav. 1
Jakarta Selatan 12980
Tel. : (021) 828 2772 – 2773
Fax. : (021) 828 2772

CIMB Niaga Plaza

Gedung CIMB Niaga Plaza
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 25
Jakarta Selatan 12920
Tel. : (021) 252 1333
Fax. : (021) 252 2564

Metropolitan II

Wisma Metropolitan II
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 29–30
Jakarta Selatan 12920
Tel. : (021) 251 0584 – 0589
Fax. : (021) 251 0583

Gatot Subroto

Gedung Citra Graha
Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav. 35–36
Jakarta Selatan 12950
Tel. : (021) 520 5670 – 5690
Fax. : (021) 252 2526

Mall Gandaria City (DL)

Pertokoan Gandaria City Lt. Lower
Ground, Unit No. L - 47
Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda
Kebayoran Lama Utara
Jakarta Selatan 12240
Tel. : (021) 2900 7843 - 7845
Fax. : (021) 2900 7846

Gardenia Pejaten

Apartemen Gandaria Boulevard
Unit F Area Komersial
Jl. Warung Jati Barat No. 14
Jakarta Selatan 12510
Tel. : (021) 2904 8781 - 8784
Fax. : (021) 2904 8785

Wolter Monginsidi

Jl. Woltermonginsidi No. 88 J
Jakarta Selatan 12000
Tel. : (021) 270 2823 – 2824
Fax. : (021) 723 6369

Kota Kasablanka

Kota Kasablanka Level Lower Ground/
Unit 100, Jakarta Selatan 12870
Tel. : (021) 2946 5146
Fax. : (021) 2946 5150
Graha CIMB Niaga (DL)
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58
Jakarta Selatan 12190
Tel. : -

Kuningan City Mall (DL)

Kuningan City Mall, Lt. LG
Jl. Prof. Dr Satrio Kuningan
Jakarta Selatan 12940
Tel. : -

CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

Ratu Plaza (DL)

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 9, LG Floor
Jakarta 10270
Tel. : -

Ciputra World (DL)

Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav. 11
Jakarta 12940
Tel. : -

WEST JAKARTA

Duta Mas Jelambar

Taman Duta Mas Blok D9A No. 9
Jl. Pangeran Tubagus Angke
Kel. Jelambar, Kec. Grogol, Petamburan
Jakarta 11460
Tel. : (021) 5697 4428
Fax. : (021) 5697 4454

Taman Aries

Taman Aries Blok H-1, No. 15-16
Meruya Utara, Kebon Jeruk
Jakarta 11620
Tel. : (021) 586 5122
Fax. : (021) 586 5127

Pasar Puri

Ruko Pasar Puri, Blok A No. 9
Jakarta 11610
Tel. : (021) 5830 4751
Fax. : (021) 580 3359

Puri Kencana

Jl. Puri Kencana Blok M8-3Q
Kembangan Selatan
Jakarta 11610
Tel. : (021) 5822 639 - 640
Fax. : (021) 5835 7044

Taman Sari

Jl. Kebun Jeruk III No. 39A
Kel. Maphar, Kec. Taman Sari
Jakarta Barat 11150
Tel. : (021) 626 6278
Fax. : (021) 600 8606

Karang Anyar

Komp. Pertokoan Karang Anyar Permai
Jl. Karang Anyar No. 55 Blok A1/12A
Jakarta Barat 11740
Tel. : (021) 626 1259
Fax. : (021) 659 1917

Hayam Wuruk Plaza

Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 103
Jakarta Barat 11130
Tel. : (021) 6000 147 - 157
Fax. : (021) 6000 107

Taman Semanan Indah

Taman Semanan Indah Plaza de Lumina
Blok B No.15A, Kel. Duri Kosambi
Kec. Cengkareng, Jakarta Barat 11470
Tel. : (021) 2903 0770
Fax. : (021) 2903 0773

Puri Indah

Komp. Ruko Sentra Niaga Puri Indah
Blok T1 No.26 - 27, Kel. Kembangan
Selatan, Kec. Kembangan
Jakarta Barat 11610
Tel. : (021) 5835 7735
Fax. : (021) 5835 7502

City Resort

Jl. Lingkar Luar Kamal Raya
Komp. City Resort Residences Blok D
No.2, Kel. Cengkareng Timur
Kec. Cengkareng, Jakarta Barat 11730
Tel. : (021) 56955 601- 604
Fax. : (021) 56955 653

Puri Botanical Garden

Puri Botanical Junction Blok H7 No. 29
Jl. Joglo Raya, Kel. Joglo
Kec. Kembangan, Jakarta Barat 11640
Tel. : (021) 5890 6390
Fax. : (021) 5890 6391

Season City Mall

Komplek Ruko Blok E No. 23 & 25
Jl. Latumenten, Jakarta Barat 11320
Tel. : (021) 2907 1145
Fax. : (021) 2907 1147

Citra Garden II

Komp. Citra II Niaga, Ruko Citra II
Blok B/8, Jl. Utan Jati Blok H3, Kalideres
Jakarta 11840
Tel. : (021) 544 1445
Fax. : (021) 544 1466

Glodok Plaza

Ruko Komplek Glodok Plaza Blok H No.44
Jakarta Barat 11150
Tel. : (021) 629 3302
Fax. : (021) 629 3818

Tomang Tol

Jl. Jalur Lambat Tol No. 8
Taman Kedoya Baru
Jakarta Barat 11520
Tel. : (021) 581 9757
Fax. : (021) 581 9743

Siloam Hospital

Jl. Raya Perjuangan Kav. 8
Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta Barat 11530
Tel. : (021) 5367 5009
Fax. : (021) 5367 4851

Graha Kencana

Komp. Graha Kencana Blok BF
Jl. Perjuangan Raya No. 88
Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta Barat 11530
Tel. : (021) 536 2001
Fax. : (021) 533 2446

Hero Green Garden

Komp. Ruko Green Garden Blok I.9
No. 11, Kec. Kebon Jeruk
Kel. Kedoya Utara, Jakarta Barat 11520
Tel. : (021) 581 7177
Fax. : (021) 581 2866

Taman Palem Lestari

Perum Taman Palem Lestari
Blok D1 No. 19, Cengkareng
Jakarta Barat 11730
Tel. : (021) 556 1332
Fax. : (021) 556 0764

Kebon Jeruk

Komp. Intercon Plaza Blok F 12-12 A
Jl. Meruya Ilir
Jakarta Barat 11630
Tel. : (021) 530 6725
Fax. : (021) 584 5570

Tomang Raya

Jl. Tomang Raya No. 48 A
Jakarta Barat 11430
Tel. : (021) 566 9801
Fax. : (021) 567 1588 - 1595

Mall Taman Anggrek

Ground Level Lot VII
Jl. S. Parman Kav. 21
Jakarta Barat 11470
Tel. : (021) 563 9055
Fax. : (021) 563 9077

Slipi

Gedung Wisma Slipi Lt.1
Jl. Letjend S. Parman Kav.12
Jakarta Barat 11480
Tel. : (021) 548 6103 - 6106
Fax. : (021) 548 6109

Central Park

Central Park Mall GF Unit L-218
Jl. S. Parman Kav. 28
Jakarta 11470
Tel. : (021) 5698 5338
Fax. : (021) 5698 5337

Daan Mogot

Jl. Daan Mogot Raya No. 95 C
Jakarta Barat 11510
Tel. : (021) 566 4537
Fax. : (021) 560 4070

Citra Garden 1

Perum. Citra Garden 1 Blok I 1 No. 15
Kalideres, Jakarta Barat 11840
Tel. : (021) 541 7871 - 7872
Fax. : (021) 619 9827

Green Ville

Jl. Green Ville Raya Blok AX No. 16
Jakarta Barat 11510
Tel. : (021) 564 4656
Fax. : (021) 564 4657

Bunda Hati Kudus

Jl. Jelambar Baru Raya No. 6 E
Jakarta Barat 11460
Tel. : (021) 5600532
Fax. : (021) 5600441

Tanjung Duren

Jl. Tanjung Duren Raya No. 129 B
Jakarta Barat 11470
Tel. : (021) 5696 8507
Fax. : (021) 5694 2893

Sawah Besar

Jl. Sukarjo Wiryopranoto No. 9
Jakarta Barat 11160
Tel. : (021) 600 9422
Fax. : (021) 260 1545

Jembatan Lima

Jl. K. H. Moh. Mansyur No. 79–79A
Jakarta Barat 11250
Tel. : (021) 6385 1871
Fax. : (021) 634 8435

Kota

Jl. Kopi No. 12
Jakarta Barat 11230
Tel. : (021) 6900 357 - 358
Fax. : (021) 6900 211 - 212

Pintu Kecil

Jl. Pintu Kecil No. 28–29
Jakarta Barat 11230
Tel. : (021) 690 9223
Fax. : (021) 691 1212- 2459

Mangga Besar

Jl. Mangga Besar Raya No. 84
Kec. Mangga Dua, Kel. Kebon Jeruk
Jakarta Barat 11180
Tel. : (021) 260 1876
Fax. : (021) 260 1874

Lokasari

Komplek THR Lokasari Blok B No. 53
Jakarta Barat 11180
Tel. : (021) 260 1694
Fax. : (021) 260 1726

Lindeteves Trade Center

Lindeteves Trade Center GF-2 RA 38-39
Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 127
Jakarta Barat 11180
Tel. : (021) 260 1919
Fax. : (021) 260 1925

Glodok HWI

HWI Building Lindeteves Lt. 1–2
Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 100
Jakarta Barat 11180
Tel. : (021) 260 1908
Fax. : (021) 260 1909

Central Park

Ruko Garden Shopping Arcade
Blok Clermont 9 AH, Kel. Tanjung Duren
Kec. Grogol Petamburan
Jakarta Barat 11470
Tel. : (021) 29208989, 29208993
Fax. : (021) 29208990, 29208991

NORTH JAKARTA**Kelapa Gading**

Jl. Boulevard Raya LB 3 No. 34–36
Kelapa Gading, Jakarta 14240
Tel. : (021) 450 0195
Fax. : (021) 450 2365

Pantai Indah Kapuk I

Pantai Indah Kapuk
Ruko Mediterania Tahap II Blok K BK Pluit
Jakarta Utara 14460
Tel. : (021) 588 4094
Fax. : (021) 588 4280

Pantai Indah Kapuk 2

Rukan Exclusive
Bukit Golf Mediterania Blok A No. 30
Penjaringan Kamal Muara
Pantai Indah Kapuk, Jakarta Utara 14460
Tel. : (021) 5596 6094
Fax. : (021) 5596 6134

Griya Inti Sunter

Perumahan Griya Inti Sentosa Blok A1
Kav. 21 Jl. Griya Utama Sunter No.14
Kel. Sunter Agung, Kec. Tanjung Priok
Jakarta Utara 14350
Tel. : (021) 6406 144
Fax. : (021) 6406 143

Pluit

Jl. Pluit Sakti Raya No. 113–115
Jakarta Utara 14450
Tel. : (021) 662 2081
Fax. : (021) 663 1105

CBD Pluit

Ruko CBD Pluit Blok A No. 21
Jl. Pluit Selatan Raya No. 1 Penjaringan
Jakarta Utara 14450
Tel. : (021) 6667 3035
Fax. : (021) 6667 3433

Muara Karang

Jl. Muara Karang Raya No. 35–37
Jakarta Utara 14450
Tel. : (021) 661 0961
Fax. : (021) 661 0662

Mega Mall Pluit

Ruko Megamall No. 24
Jl. Pluit Permai Raya, Jakarta Utara 14450
Tel. : (021) 6683 542
Fax. : (021) 6667 0151

Ancol

Jl. Lodan Raya No. 1 Blok AM
Ancol Barat, Jakarta Utara 14430
Tel. : (021) 6900 370–375
Fax. : (021) 6900 370

Teluk Gong

Komplek Duta Harapan Indah
Jl. Kapuk Muara Blok D No. 3
Jakarta Utara 14460
Tel. : (021) 660 2290
Fax. : (021) 660 3682

Permata Kota

Komplek Permata Kota
Jl. Pangeran Tubagus Angke No. 170
Blok A Kav. No. 3
Jakarta Utara 14450
Tel. : (021) 6667 4602
Fax. : (021) 6667 4607

Mangga Dua

Ruko Textile Blok C6 No. 3

Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua Raya
Jakarta Utara 14430
Tel. : (021) 601 1456
Fax. : (021) 601 1452

Jembatan Dua

Jl. Jembatan Dua Raya Blok BJ–BL No. 82
Jakarta Utara 14450
Tel. : (021) 660 3993
Fax. : (021) 661 0928

Kelapa Gading

Kelapa Gading Permai
Jl. Raya Boulevard Blok TN II No. 1–4
Jakarta Utara 14240
Tel. : (021) 452 0212
Fax. : (021) 453 2722 - 2723

Kelapa Gading Mall

Mal Kelapa Gading 1, Unit G-178
Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara 14240
Tel. : (021) 452 9695
Fax. : (021) 453 0691

Bulevard Barat

Jl. Raya Barat Boulevard, Blok LC-6
Kav. 41 Kelapa Gading
Jakarta Utara 14240
Tel. : (021) 451 6753
Fax. : (021) 452 5165

CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

Bukit Gading Indah

Jl. Bukit Gading Raya Blok G No. 28
Kelapa Gading Barat
Jakarta Utara 14240
Tel. : (021) 451 6239
Fax. : (021) 451 6227

Tanjung Priok

Jl. Enggano Blok C Kav.11-I
Kel. Tanjung Priok, Kec. Tanjung Priok
Jakarta Utara 14320
Tel. : (021) 43925 292 - 298
Fax. : (021) 43925 299

Marunda

Blok C 2 Unit Usaha Kawasan Marunda
Jl. Lampung No. 1, Cilincing Kawasan
Berikat Nusantara Marunda
Jakarta Utara 14120
Tel. : (021) 441 6528
Fax. : (021) 441 6530

Sunter

Jl. Sunter Paradise Blok F 20 No. 1–2
Sunter Jakarta Utara 14350
Tel. : (021) 645 9984
Fax. : (021) 6471 1499

Ps. Pagi Mangga Dua

Pusat Perdagangan Grosir Pasar Pagi Lt. 3
Blok D No. 3, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya
Jakarta Utara 14430
Tel. : (021) 659 9395
Fax. : (021) 659 9402

Kramat Jaya

Jl. Kramat Jaya Blok S No. 4, RT 010
RW 016, Kel. Semper Barat
Kec. Cilincing, Jakarta Utara 14130
Tel. : (021) 440 1863 - 1864
Fax. : (021) 440 1869

Artha Gading

Komplek Rukan Artha Gading Niaga Blok A
Kav. No. 17, Kel. Kelapa Gading Barat
Kec. Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara 14240
Tel. : (021) 458 4131- 4134
Fax. : (021) 458 4135

Jakarta – PIK Grand Family

RS Grand Family
Jl. Pantai Indah Selatan I, Komp. Elang
Laut Boulevard Kav. 1 No. 1, Kamal Muara
Penjaringan
Jakarta Utara 14470
Tel. : (021) 2923 7552
Fax. : (021) 2967 3733

Gunung Sahari

Jl. Gunung Sahari Raya No. 42E
Jakarta Utara 14410
Tel. : (021) 626 5460
Fax. : (021) 626 0908

Mal Emporium Pluit (DL)

Jl. Pluit Selatan Raya
Kawasan CBD Pluit, Blok S-6 Lantai UG
Kel. Pluit, Kec. Penjaringan
Jakarta Utara 14440
Tel. : -

Mal Artha Gading (DL)

Jl. Artha Gading Selatan No. 1, Lantai UG
Kel. Kelapa Gading Barat
Kec. Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara 14240
Tel. : -

EAST JAKARTA

Kalimalang

Jl. Tarum Barat Blok Q No. 2
Kalimalang, Jakarta 13450
Tel. : (021) 864 9361– 9364
Fax. : (021) 865 6029

Rawamangun Pratama

Jl. Pemuda No. 296, Rawamangun
Jakarta 13220
Tel. : (021) 470 7067
Fax. : (021) 470 6360

Matraman

Jl. Matraman Raya No. 140
Jakarta Timur 13140
Tel. : (021) 850 4838
Fax. : (021) 280 0132

Jakarta Garden City

Shopping Arcade Jakarta Garden City
Jl. Raya Cakung - Cilincing KM 05
Kel. Cakung Timur, Kec. Cakung
Jakarta Timur 13910
Tel. : (021) 2906 1782
Fax. : (021) 2906 1786

Ps. Induk Cipinang

Komp. Pasar Induk Beras Cipinang
Blok HA No. 15 & 16
Jakarta Timur 13230
Tel. : (021) 472 3458
Fax. : (021) 472 3330

Jatinegara

Komplek Bona Gabe Blok A3-A4
Jl. Raya Jatinegara Timur No. 101
Jakarta Timur 13430
Tel. : (021) 819 7555
Fax. : (021) 851 5442

Kampung Melayu

Jl. Gapura Pasar No. 14–16
Pasar Regional Jatinegara
Jakarta Timur 13310
Tel. : (021) 819 0562
Fax. : (021) 819 8980

Buaran Indah

Jl. Buaran Indah Kav. 59 Blok U Klender
Jakarta Timur 13310
Tel. : (021) 8660 0141 – 0143
Fax. : (021) 861 8494

Pasar Induk Kramat Jati

Ruko Pasar Induk Kramat Jati
Jl. Raya Bogor Uniko D2 No.17 & 18
Jakarta Timur 13510
Tel. : (021) 87788 358
Fax. : (021) 87788 345

Kramat Jati

PD Pasar Jaya Kramat Jati Blok A Los 1-4
Jl. Raya Bogor
Jakarta Timur 13510
Tel. : (021) 8095 661
Fax. : (021) 8009 395
Cibubur Indah
Jl. Raya Lapangan Tembak 21
Cibubur Indah Blok B No. 1
Jakarta Timur 13720
Tel. : (021) 871 2009 – 2011
Fax. : (021) 871 1123

Kranggan Permai

Jl. Alternatif Cibubur Ruko Kranggan
Permai Blok RT-16 No.10
Kel. Jatisampurna, Kec. Pondok Gede
Bekasi 13720
Tel. : (021) 8430 4757 - 4752
Fax. : (021) 8459 4516

Rawamangun

Arion Mall Ruang G 15 & S2
Jl. Pemuda Kav. 3–4
Jakarta Timur 13220
Tel. : (021) 471 3089
Fax. : (021) 471 2283

Pondok Bambu

Jl. Pahlawan Revolusi No. 11 A
Pondok Bambu, Jakarta Timur 13430
Tel. : (021) 8660 8083
Fax. : (021) 8660 7909

Pulo Gadung

Jl. Rawa Terate II Gd. Poliklinik PT GIEP
Kawasan Industri Pulogadung
Jakarta Timur 13930
Tel. : (021) 460 1534
Fax. : (021) 460 1432

WEST JAVA**Bandung****Lembong**

Jl. Lembong No. 7, Bandung 40111
Tel. : (022) 423 3360
Fax. : (022) 423 9158

Dago

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 165, Kel. Lebak
Siliwangi Kec. Coblong
Bandung 40115
Tel. : (022) 4241 511
Fax. : (022) 4209 743

Buah Batu

Jl. Buah Batu No. 143, Bandung 40265
Tel. : (022) 730 5703
Fax. : (022) 730 5701

Riau

Jl. R.E. Martadinata No. 134
Bandung 40113
Tel. : (022) 424 1852
Fax. : (022) 424 1855

Kopo Bihbul Bandung

Jl. Kopo Bihbul No. 94
Bandung 40228
Tel. : (022) 541 6441
Fax. : (022) 541 6797

Astana Anyar

Jl. Astana Anyar No. 115
Bandung 40241
Tel. : (022) 600 6043
Fax. : (022) 601 1630

Cibabat

Jl. Raya Cibabat No. 310, Cimahi
Bandung 40522
Tel. : (022) 663 4801
Fax. : (022) 663 4804

Sukajadi

Jl. Sukajadi No. 186
Bandung 40162
Tel. : (022) 203 4412
Fax. : (022) 203 8061

Moh Toha

Jl. Moch Toha No. 191
Bandung 40253
Tel. : (022) 522 6167
Fax. : (022) 522 6167

Surya Sumantri

Jl. Surya Sumantri Ruko Kav. 8 E
Bandung 40164
Tel. : (022) 200 1437
Fax. : (022) 200 1522

Asia Afrika

Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto No. 2
Bandung 40262
Tel. : (022) 730 6622
Fax. : (022) 730 7500

Ahmad Yani

Jl. Terusan Jakarta B1 No. H 77
Komp. Lucky Plaza
Bandung 40292
Tel. : (022) 710 2677
Fax. : (022) 710 1278

Merdeka

Jl. Merdeka No. 52
Bandung 40117
Tel. : (022) 420 0261
Fax. : (022) 420 0260

Otista

Jl. Otto Iskandardinata No.102
Bandung 40181
Tel. : (022) 420 4173
Fax. : (022) 420 0924

Lingkar Selatan

Jl. Peta No. 65
Bandung 40243
Tel. : (022) 523 1940
Fax. : (022) 523 1944

Rajawali

Jl. Rajawali Barat No. 65
Kel. Maleber, Kec. Andir
Bandung 40184
Tel. : (022) 603 1533
Fax. : (022) 603 1528

Sumber Sari

Kompleks Ruko Sumber Sari
Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 132A
Bandung 40222
Tel. : (022) 607 0432
Fax. : (022) 607 1866

Cimahi

Jl. Raya Tagog No. 256 Cimahi
Bandung 40525
Tel. : (022) 664 7700
Fax. : (022) 664 7100

Borma Dakota

Jl. Dakota Raya No. 109
Kel. Sukaraja, Kec. Cicendo
Bandung 40175
Tel. : (022) 8606 5485 - 5486
Fax. : (022) 8606 5456

Setiabudhi

Jl. Setiabudhi No.57, Kec. Sukasari
Kel. Gegerkalong
Bandung 40153
Tel. : (022) 203 8302
Fax. : (022) 203 8376

Pajajaran

Jl. Pajajaran No. 85
Kel. Arjuna, Kec. Cicendo
Bandung 40173
Tel. : (022) 603 7717 - 7718
Fax. : (022) 6037697

Rancaekek

Jl. Raya Rancaekek KM 21,5
Ruko 9 No. 4, Desa Megargalih
Kec. Jatinangor, Kab. Sumedang
Bandung, Jawa Barat 40394
Tel. : (022) 7782 683
Fax. : (022) 7782 687

Lembang

Jl. Raya Lembang No. 274
Lembang 40391
Tel. : (022) 278 6516
Fax. : (022) 278 6201

Kota Baru Parahyangan

Ruko Bandoeng Tempo Doeloe
Kota Baru Parahyangan
Jl. Pitaniaga No. 6, Tatar Pitaloka
Jawa Barat 40553
Tel. : (022) 680 3725
Fax. : (022) 680 3675

Yayasan Maria Bintang Laut

Sekolah Maria Bintang Laut (TPPI)
Jl. Raya Kebon Jati No.20, Bandung 40181
Tel. : (022) 600 2841 - 3539

Purwakarta

Jl. Veteran No. 83, Kel. Nagrikaler
Kec. Purwakarta, Kab. Purwakarta
Jawa Barat 41115
Tel. : (0264) 822 2257
Fax. : (0264) 822 2171

Padalarang

Jl. Raya Padalarang No. 519
Ds Kertamuya, Kec. Padalarang
Kab. Bandung Barat
Jawa Barat 40553
Tel. : (022) 8778 5988 - 5986
Fax. : (022) 8778 5984

Sumedang

Jl. Mayor Abdurachman No. 63
Sumedang 45322
Tel. : (0261) 201 024
Fax. : (0261) 201 026

Garut

Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 29
Garut 44117
Tel. : (0262) 231 091
Fax. : (0262) 231 092

CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

Jatibarang

Jl. Mayor Dasuki No. 24
Jatibarang 45273
Tel. : (0234) 351 460
Fax. : (0234) 351 283

Cirebon

Siliwangi

Jl. Siliwangi No. 110, Cirebon 45123
Tel. : (0231) 206 981
Fax. : (0231) 208 036

RS Putra Bahagia

Jl. Ciremai Raya No. 114
Cirebon 45142
Tel. : (0231) 486 779 - 686
Fax. : (0231) 486 689

Yos Sudarso

Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 26, Cirebon 45111
Tel. : (0231) 206 991
Fax. : (0231) 201 292

Balung Indah Plaza

Jl. Pekringan No. 166, Cirebon 45111
Tel. : (0231) 234 020
Fax. : (0231) 234 022

Losari

Jl. Raya Losari Barat No. 136 Losari
Cirebon 45192
Tel. : (0231) 831 188
Fax. : (0231) 831 021

Plered

Jl. Raya Plered No. 24, Cirebon 45154
Tel. : (0231) 833 0081
Fax. : (0231) 833 0080

Kuningan

Jl. Siliwangi No. 92, Kel. Kuningan
Kec. Kuningan, Jawa Barat 45512
Tel. : (0232) 871 878
Fax. : (0232) 871 235

Tasikmalaya

Tasikmalaya

Jl. Haji Zaenal Mustofa, Kel. Tuguraja
Kec. Cihideung, Tasikmalaya 46110
Tel. : (0265) 2354 055
Fax. : (0265) 2354 051

Tasikmalaya Yudanegara

Jl. Yudanegara No. 61
Tasikmalaya 46121
Tel. : (0265) 332 056
Fax. : (0265) 334 199

Tasikmalaya Ps. Cikurubuk

Jl. Residen Ardiwinangun Blok II/15 Komp.
Ps. Cikurubuk, Tasikmalaya 46181
Tel. : (0265) 311 850
Fax. : (0265) 324 990

Bogor

Pajajaran

Jl. Pajajaran No. 33
Bogor 16151
Tel. : (0251) 831 3456
Fax. : (0251) 832 0845

Pajajaran V Point

Ruko V Point
Jl. Pajajaran No. 1, Bogor 16142
Tel. : (0251) 836 4040
Fax. : (0251) 836 4025

Cisalak

Jl. Raya Jakarta Bogor Km. 32, Cisalak
Bogor 16953
Tel. : (021) 8775 5936 - 5938
Fax. : (021) 8773 5935

Citeureup

Jl. Mayor Oking No. 19–20
Bogor 16810
Tel. : (021) 875 6055
Fax. : (021) 875 3562

Cileungsi

Ruko Griya Kenari Mas Blok B1
No. 20-21 Cileungsi
Bogor 16820
Tel. : (021) 8249 7029
Fax. : (021) 823 1694

Juanda

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 12
Bogor 16121
Tel. : (0251) 832 5167
Fax. : (0251) 832 4730

Bellanova Country Mall

Bellanova Country Mall Blok RK 1 No.2
Kel. Cijayanti, Kec. Citeureup, Bogor Jawa
Barat 16810
Tel. : (0251) 8792 3967
Fax. : (0251) 8792 2497

Bogor - Parung

Ruko Bintang Parung Blok A No.2
Jl. Raya Pasar Parung, Depok
Kel. Parung, Kec. Parung
Bogor 16320
Tel. : (0251) 861 0791
Fax. : (0251) 860 1542

Suryakencana

Jl. Suryakencana No. 196 A
Bogor 16131
Tel. : (0251) 831 2121
Fax. : (0251) 831 2312

Bogor Indah Plaza

Pertokoan Bogor Indah Plaza Blok C
No. 3, Jl. Baru, Bogor 16162
Tel. : (0251) 835 7921
Fax. : (0251) 835 7923

Cibubur Kota Wisata

Boulevard Kota Wisata,
Komplek Ruko Sentra Eropa
Type Ruko Travalgar Square
Blok SE G No. 1 & 2, Kel. Ciangsana
Kec. Gunung Putri, Bogor 16968
Tel. : (0251) 840 3615
Fax. : (0251) 840 3620

Cibinong

Jl. Mayor Oking No. 27
Komp Pertokoan CBN Indah Blok A 4–6
Cibinong 16900
Tel. : (021) 875 4006 – 4007
Fax. : (021) 875 3485

Depok

Cinere

Jl. Raya Cinere No. 31H–31 I
Depok 16514
Tel. : (021) 754 3858
Fax. : (021) 754 2467

Margonda

Jl. Margonda Raya No. 243
Kec. Beji, Kel. Kemiri Muka
Depok 16423
Tel. : (021) 7720 7530
Fax. : (021) 7720 7533

FE UI

Gedung Baru Pasca Sarjana Fakultas
Ekonomi, Kampus Universitas Indonesia
Depok 16424
Tel. : (021) 7889 0239
Fax. : (021) 7889 0243

Depok Dua

Ruko Depok 2, Jl. Tole Iskandar Depok
Dua, Kec. Sukmajaya, kel. Sukmajaya
Depok 16412
Tel. : (021) 7782 5593
Fax. : (021) 7782 5584

Bekasi

Ahmad Yani

Jl. A. Yani Blok A8 No. 15
Bekasi 17141
Tel. : (021) 8885 2401–2403
Fax. : (021) 8848 8681

Samsung Elektronik Indonesia

Jl. Jababeka Raya Blok F No. 29–33
Cikarang, Bekasi 17520
Tel. : (021) 8983 7163
Fax. : (021) 8934 273

Sentra Grosir Cikarang

Mall Sentra Grosir Cikarang, LG
Jl. RE Martadinata No.153, Kel. Cikarang
Kec. Cikarang Utara, Bekasi 17530
Tel. : (021) 8911 5287
Fax. : (021) 8911 5281

Cikarang Hankook

Jl. Kenari Raya Blok G3 No.1
Delta Silicon 5, Lippo Cikarang
Tel. :-

Jati Asih

Jl. Raya Jati Asih No. 27, Ruko 27F
Bekasi 17424
Tel. : (021) 8242 4248
Fax. : (021) 8242 5062

Taman Harapan Indah Bekasi

Komplek Sentra Niaga Bulevar Hijau
Blok SN No. 6, Harapan Indah
Kel. Pejuang, Kec. Bekasi Barat
Bekasi 17131
Tel. : (021) 8838 7036
Fax. : (021) 8838 5062

Jababeka

Jl. Niaga Raya Unit 2O & 2P
Capitol Business Park, Desa Pasir Sari
Kec. Cikarang Selatan, Kab. Bekasi
Bekasi 17550
Tel. : (021) 8983 5892- 5893
Fax. : (021) 8983 5890

LG Cibitung

LG Cibitung, Kawasan Industri M 2000
Cibitung, Bekasi 17520
Tel. : (021) 898 9190
Fax. : (021) 898 9140

Bekasi Timur

Ruko Kalimas Kav. C-33
Jl. Chairil Anwar, Bekasi 17113
Tel. : (021) 8835 5775
Fax. : (021) 8835 5785

Bekasi Barat

Jl. K. H. Noer Ali No. 12-12A
Kel. Kayuringin Jaya, Bekasi Barat 17144
Tel. : (021) 8895 6668
Fax. : (021) 8895 6684

Juanda

Komplek Ruko Mustika Puri
Jl. Ir. Juanda No. 137, Bekasi 17112
Tel. : (021) 8834 2515
Fax. : (021) 8834 2519

Metropolitan Mall

Metropolitan Mall Bekasi, Lt.1 No. 24
Jl. Raya Kalimalang Ujung
Bekasi 17144
Tel. : (021) 884 8548
Fax. : (021) 884 7955

Bekasi Lippo Cikarang

Gedung Menara Pasifik Lantai Dasar
Jl. M. H. Thamrin Lippo Cikarang
Bekasi 17550
Tel. : (021) 897 2022
Fax. : (021) 897 2495

Mega Mall Cikarang

Ruko Mega Mall Blok B 1 Cibitung Center
Kawasan Industri MM 2100
Bekasi 17520
Tel. : (021) 898 0403
Fax. : (021) 898 0403

Pondok Gede

Plaza Pondok Gede Ruko Blok H 11-12
Jl. Raya Pondok Gede No. 1
Bekasi 17411
Tel. : (021) 846 9515
Fax. : (021) 846 9514

Jatibening

Ruko Jatibening
Jl. Caman Raya No. 168 D
Kel. Jatibening, Kec. Pondok Gede
Bekasi 17412
Tel. : (021) 8490 0800
Fax. : (021) 8490 0780

Citra Grand Cibubur

Citra Grand Cibubur Blok R1/06
Bekasi 17435
Tel. : (021) 8459 8592 – 8594
Fax. : (021) 8459 8616

Kemang Pratama Bekasi

Ruko Kemang Pratama Blok MM-21F
Jl. Kemang Pratama, Rawalumbu
Bekasi 17116
Tel. : (021) 8242 5861
Fax. : (021) 8243 2278

Karawang

Jl. Tuparev No. 150
Karawang 41312
Tel. : (0267) 412 036
Fax. : (0267) 412 037

Cianjur

Cianjur Dr. Muardi
Jl. Dr. Muardi No. 117
Cianjur 43216
Tel. : (0263) 269 618
Fax. : (0263) 263 613

Cianjur

Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto No. 102
RT 01 RW 01, Kel. Muka, Kec. Cianjur
Cianjur 43215
Tel. : (0263) 261 722
Fax. : (0263) 263 618

Cipanas

Jl. Raya Cipanas No. 32 Ruko 4 - 5
Cipanas 43253
Tel. : (0263) 511 650
Fax. : (0263) 515 480
Sukabumi

Sukabumi

Jl. R.E. Martadinata No. 56
Sukabumi 43112
Tel. : (0266) 242 932
Fax. : (0266) 222 050

Tipar

Jl. Tipar Gede Ruko II No. 2, 4, 6
Sukabumi 43131
Tel. : (0266) 224 270
Fax. : (0266) 221 952

Cibadak

Jl. Suryakencana No. 63A
Sukabumi 43114
Tel. : (0266) 531 525
Fax. : (0266) 531 225

BANTEN**Cilegon**

Wisma Permata (Krakatau Steel)
Jl. KH Yasin Beji No. 2, Simpang Tiga
Cilegon 42435
Tel. : (0254) 383 550
Fax. : (0254) 383 551

Ruko Cilegon City Square

Blok A Kav. No. 9 & 10, Kel. Kedaleman
Kec. Cibeber, Cilegon 42400
Tel. : (0254) 380 955
Fax. : (0254) 380 952

Serang

Jl. M. Hasanuddin No. 28
Kel. Kota Baru, Kec. Serang
Kab. Serang, Banten 42112
Tel. : (0254) 218 167
Fax. : (0254) 216 526

Tangerang**Tangerang Daan Mogot**

Jl. Daan Mogot No. 58
Tangerang 15111
Tel. : (021) 552 2830
Fax. : (021) 552 1064

Bintaro

Griya Niaga II
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Fax. : (021) 7486 2940

Alam Sutera Icon

Synergi Building (d/h Alam Sutera Office
Tower), LG dan UG
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Fax. : (021) 539 9699

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Jl. Pahlawan Seribu No. 25
Tangerang 15322
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Fax. : (021) 5316 1948

Pasar Modern BSD

Ruko Golden Madrid
Bumi Serpong Damai (BSD), Blok C No. 7
Tangerang 15318
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BSD Commercial Area

Giant Bumi Serpong Damai CBD
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Pamulang

Pamulang Permai I, Blok SH 18 No. 10
Pamulang, Tangerang 15417
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LG Cirarab

Jl. Tabri No. 1, Desa Cirarab, Bitung
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Bandara Cargo (Cengkareng)

Gedung PT Cargo Area
Bandara Internasional Soekarno Hatta
Cengkareng, Tangerang 19120
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Fax. : (021) 5591 5075

Bandara Soekarno Hatta, Terminal E

Keberangkatan EOD 68
Cengkareng, Tangerang 19120
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Fax. : (021) 559 4385

Soewarna Business Park

Blok E Lot 1 & 2
Soekarno Hatta International Airport
Tangerang 19110
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Fax. : (021) 5591 1249

WTC Serpong

Ruko WTC Matahari Serpong No.5879
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Alam Sutera

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Komp. Perdagangan Ruko Pinangisia
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Cyber Park Ruko Gajah Mada

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Ciledug

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Ciputat

Jl. Dewi Sartika No. 25A–25C Ciputat
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Ungaran

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RS Ken Saras Ungaran Semarang

RS Ken Saras Lt. Dasar
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Pusat Grosir Solo lantai 1 Blok B3
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Solo Paragon (DL)

Solo Paragon, LT. FF
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Solo Baru

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Salatiga

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Kudus

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Kudus

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Fax. : (0295) 382 200
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Ajibarang

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Muntilan

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Tegal

Tegal

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Pasar Atum Mall, Lantai 2
Stand No. P-65, Jl. Stasiun Kota No. 2
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Tidar

Jl. Tidar No. 23-25, Surabaya 60251
Tel. : (031) 532 1025
Fax. : (031) 531 1286

Pucang Anom

Jl. Pucang Anom Timur No. 27
Surabaya 60282
Tel. : (031) 502 6123
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Klampis

Jl. Klampis Jaya No. 27 E (D.1)
Surabaya 60117
Tel. : (031) 595 0407
Fax. : (031) 599 6533

Semarang

Ruko Megah Raya Blok B - 5
Jl. Raya Kali Rungkut
Surabaya 60293
Tel. : (031) 870 4854
Fax. : (031) 870 0216

Manyar Kertoardjo

Jl. Manyar Kertoarjo V No. 75-77
Surabaya 60285
Tel. : (031) 594 1470
Fax. : (031) 594 7750

Pakuwon City

Pakuwon Town Square (PATOS)
Blok AA 02-002 Pakuwon City
Kel. Kejawan Putih Tambak
Kec. Mulyorejo, Surabaya 60112
Tel. : (031) 596 3587
Fax. : (031) 599 7539

Pasar Atom

Pasar Atom Shopping Centre Tahap IV G
No. 7-8, Surabaya 60161
Tel. : (031) 353 1715
Fax. : (031) 353 4403

Pecindilan

Jl. Pecindilan No.44C, Kel. Kapasari
Kec. Genteng, Surabaya 60273
Tel. : (031) 376 3202
Fax. : (031) 371 2905

Pasar Turi

Pertokoan Sinar Galaxy Pasar Turi B-62
Surabaya 60174
Tel. : (031) 353 0228
Fax. : (031) 352 3687

Surabaya - Diponegoro 133

Jl. Raya Diponegoro 133, Kel. Darmo
Kec Wonokromo, Surabaya 60241
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Fax. : (031) 567 5804

City of Tomorrow

City of Tomorrow Blok GE 20
Jl. A. Yani, Surabaya 60234
Tel. : (031) 829 3284
Fax. : (031) 829 3283

Kenjeran

Jl. Raya Kenjeran No. 610 B
Kel. Dukuh Sutorejo, Kec. Mulyorejo
Surabaya 60121
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Terminal Peti Kemas Surabaya

Jl.Tanjung Mutiara No.1
Surabaya 60177
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Sungkono

Jl. Mayjend Sungkono No. 93
Surabaya 60187
Tel. : (031) 567 1055
Fax. : (031) 567 1732

Gubeng

Jl. Raya Gubeng No. 50, Surabaya 60281
Tel. : (031) 531 8875
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H.R. Muhammad

Ruko Beverly Park A-1
Jl. HR Muhammad 49-55, Surabaya 60189
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Sidoarjo**Sidoarjo**

Jl. A. Yani No. 40C, Sidoarjo 61212
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Waru

Gateway Waru, Ruko Gateway B-9
Sawotratap, Jl. Suparman Waru
Sidoarjo 61256
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Fax. : (031) 855 4102

Wadung Asri

Ruko Sentra Tropoda No. A-18
Jl. Raya Tropoda 115, Sidoarjo 61256
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Krian

Jl. Kauman No. 44 Krian
Sidoarjo 61262
Tel. : (031) 897 1987
Fax. : (031) 897 2758

Sepanjang

Jl. Kalijaten No. 71-73 Kav A-2 Sepanjang,
Sidoarjo 61257
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Malang**Malang**

Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 26-28
Malang 65111
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Fax. : (0341) 327 616

Galunggung

Jl. Galunggung No. 58
Malang 65115
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A. Yani

Jl. A. Yani No. 18-E, Malang 65125
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Malang Town Square (Matos)

Unit GE-2 No. 11, Jl. Veteran No. 2
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RSSA

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Soekarno Hatta

Ruko Soekarno Hatta
Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 2-2A
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Fax. : (0341) 404 410

Merdeka

Jl. Merdeka Timur No. 4
Malang 65119
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Batu

Jl. Diponegoro No. 48, Malang 65314
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Kyai Tamin

Jl. Kyai Tamin No. 115-117, Malang 65118
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Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang

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Kepanjen

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Dampit

Ruko Jl. Jenggolo No.4, Dampit 65181
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Gresik**Gresik - Usman Sadar**

Jl. Usman Sadar No.25, Kel. Karangturi
Kec. Gresik, Kab. Gresik
Jawa Timur 61114
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Gresik Kartini

Jl. RA Kartini No. 236 Kav. 2&3
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Lamongan

Jl. Lamongrejo No.68, Lamongan 62213
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Jember**Jember Gajah Mada**

Jl. Gajah Mada No. 288
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CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

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Bondowoso

Jl. Panglima Besar Sudirman 24
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Kediri

Kediri

Jl. Diponegoro No. 16, Kediri
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Kediri

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Nganjuk

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Pare

Jl. WR Supratman No. 11
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Madiun

Madiun

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Magetan

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Ngawi

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Bojonegoro

Bojonegoro

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Bojonegoro 62111
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Jawa Timur 62312
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Blitar

Jl. Merdeka No. 111
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Banyuwangi

Banyuwangi

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Genteng

Komplek Psr. Genteng Blok B-1
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Situbondo

Jl. Sepudi No. 15 A
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Jombang

Jombang

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Mojokerto

Jl. Mojopahit No. 256
Mojokerto 61323
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Probolinggo

Probolinggo

Jl. Dr. Sutomo Plaza Blok B No. 9-10
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Fax. : (0335) 428 698

Pasuruan

Jl. Raya Pasar Besar Blok A-1
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Lumajang

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Pasar Plaza Ruko Blok A-11
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Fax. : (0334) 893 399

Tulungagung

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Kel. Kepatihan, Kec. Tulungagung
Tulungagung 66219
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Fax. : (0355) 337 499

BALI

Denpasar Melati

Jl. Melati No. 29, Denpasar 80233
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Fax. : (0361) 263 510

Kuta Legian

Legian Melasti Arto Center Unit 8
Jl. Raya Legian, Kuta – Bali 80361
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Fax. : (0361) 756 900

Teuku Umar

Rukan Telkom, Jl. Teuku Umar No. 4–5
Denpasar 80114
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Fax. : (0361) 236 950 - 884

Denpasar - Thamrin

Jl. MH. Thamrin No. 77
Denpasar 80119
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Fax. : (0361) 436 048

Mal Bali Galeria (DL)

Jl. By Pass Ngurah Rai Simp. Dewi Ruci
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Tel. : -

Gatot Subroto

Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 89 C
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Ubud

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Nusa Dua

Komplek Pertokoan Tragia Blok E III No 29
Nusa Dua, Denpasar 80363
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Kediri Tabanan

Kompleks Pertokoan Pesiapan Tabanan
Kediri, Denpasar 82121
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Kuta GRAHA

Jl. By Pass Ngurah Rai No. 88 Kuta
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Sanur

Komplek Pertokoan Sanur Raya 29-30
Jl. By Pass Ngurah Rai
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Singaraja

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Taman Rama School

Komplek Perumahan Puri Gading
Banjar Cenggiling, Jimbaran
Bali 80360
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Taman Rama Ubung

Jl. HOS Tjokroaminoto No. 82
Ubung
Tel. : -

BANDA ACEH**Banda Aceh**

Jl. Sri Ratu Safiatuddin No. 33
Kec Kuta Alam, Kel. Peunayong
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NORTH SUMATERA**Medan****Medan Icon**

Gedung Wisma Global
Jl. Listrik/Jl. Imam Bonjol/Jl. Mayjend
Sutoyo, Siswomihardjo
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Bukit Barisan

Jl. Pos (d/h Bukit Barisan) No. 07
Medan 20111
Tel. : (061) 415 5445
Fax. : (061) 453 0142

Centre Point Medan (DL)

Centre Point, Lantai UG
Jl. Jawa No. 8, Medan 20231
Tel. : -

Gajah Mada

Jl. Gajah Mada No. 11
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Tel. : (061) 415 1100
Fax. : (061) 452 4664

Juanda

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 201
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Medan Marelan

Jl. Marelan Raya No. 8, Pasar IV
Kec. Medan Marelan, Kel. Rengas Pulau
Marelan 20255
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Fax. : (061) 6857 076

Pemuda

Jl. Pemuda No.14 A-B
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Fax. : (061) 452 4827

Simpang Limun

Jl. Sisingamangaraja 17
Medan 20219
Tel. : (061) 786 7313
Fax. : (061) 786 7939

Polonia

Jl. Sudirman 14 Polonia
Medan 20152
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Fax. : (061) 415 6201

Tanjung Morawa

Jl. Pahlawan 60 Tanjung Morawa
Medan 20362
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Fax. : (061) 794 4538

Asia

Jl. Asia No. 95 E
Medan 20214
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Gatot Subroto

Jl. Gatot Subroto No.187 A-B
Medan 20112
Tel. : (061) 415 1188
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Iskandar Muda

Jl. Iskandar Muda 127
Medan 20154
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Binjai

Jl. Sudirman 348-350
Binjai 20711
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Thamrin

Jl. AIP II KS.Tubun No. 1-3
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Sujono

Jl. Letda Sujono 162
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Bandung

Jl. Bandung 29-31
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Mohammad Yamin

Jl. Prof. HM.Yamin SH 80
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Jl. Sutomo Ujung 247-249
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Medan Pelindo

PT Pelindo I UPTK
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Pematang Siantar

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Perdagangan

Jl. Sisingamangaraja No. 608
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Megalang

Jl. Sang Nawuluh Blok A No. 28
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Tebing Tinggi

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WEST SUMATERA

Padang

Padang

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Kec. Padang Timur, Padang
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Padang Pondok

Jl. Pondok No. 82 G, Kel. Imam Bonjol
Kec. Padang Selatan, Padang 25119
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Bukit Tinggi

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Jambi

Jambi

Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 31, Jambi 36113
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Sipin

Jl. Kol. Abun Jani No.4,
Sipin Ujung Jambi 36124
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Jambi Hayam Wuruk

Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 41
Kel. Cempaka Putih, Kec. Jelutung
Kota Jambi 36134
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ABC, Sei Panas, Batam 29432
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Top 100

Kompleks Pertokoan Plaza TOP 100,
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Lumbung Rezeki

Kompleks Lumbung Rezeki Blok G 6,7,8
Jl.Sultan A.Rahman, Batam 29422
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Batam Botania

Komp. Pertokoan Botania Blok A2 No.1
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Batamindo

Plaza Batamindo, Lt. 1 No. A1-3
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Adhya Building Batam

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Bangka

Pangkal Pinang

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Kec. Rangkui, Pangkal Pinang
Bangka 33132
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Pulau Bintan

Kijang

Jl. Pasar Berdikari 30, Kijang
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Tanjung Pinang

Tanjung Pinang

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Bintan Center

Ruko Grand Bintan Center Blok A No. 10
Jl. DI Panjaitan Km. 9, Bintan Center
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RIAU

Duri

Jl. Hangtuh No. 410, Duri
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Nangka

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Komplek Nangka Sari Blok A 17-18
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Banking Center Chevron Rumbai 28271
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Tambusai

Jl. Tuanku Tambusai 320-H
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Dumai

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SOUTH SUMATERA**Palembang****Palembang**

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Kol. Atmo

Jl. Kolonel Atmo No. 591
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Palembang Sukamto

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Jl. Palembang Betung KM 12
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Lampung**Lampung**

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Raden Intan

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Balikpapan Baru

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Balikpapan A. Yani

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Balikpapan Permai

Komp.Balikpapan Permai Blok G1 No.1
Jl. Jend. Sudirman
Balikpapan 76114
Tel. : (0542) 426 756
Fax. : (0542) 426 834

Balikpapan Kebon Sayur

Jl. Let. Jend Suprpto RT 17 No. 23
Balikpapan 76131
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Fax. : (0542) 742 243

Bontang

Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 2
Kel. Api-api, Kec. Bontang Utara
Bontang, Kalimantan Timur 75311
Tel. : (0548) 26 888
Fax. : (0548) 22 333

Samarinda

Jl. Diponegoro 53D, Samarinda Ilir
Samarinda 75112
Tel. : (0541) 739 100
Fax. : (0541) 739 101

Simpang Merak

Jl. S. Parman Blok C 24
Samarinda 75117
Tel. : (0541) 202 844
Fax. : (0541) 202 845

Samarinda

Jl. K. H. M. Khalid No. 32
Samarinda 75111
Tel. : (0541) 732 723
Fax. : (0541) 735 239

Sutomo

Ruko Pasar Segiri No.24
Jl. Dr. Soetomo, Samarinda 75121
Tel. : (0541) 202 400
Fax. : (0541) 732 040

Tenggarong

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 66 RT IV
Tenggarong 75512
Tel. : (0541) 664 111
Fax. : (0541) 664 109

Tarakan

Jl. Mulawarman RT 40, Kel. Karang Anyar,
Kec. Tarakan Barat, Kota Tarakan
Kalimantan Timur 77111
Tel. : (0551) 335 55 - 334 44
Fax. : (0551) 333 98

SOUTH KALIMANTAN**Banjarmasin****A. Yani Km 2,5**

Jl. A. Yani Km. 2,5 No. 56
Banjarmasin
Kalimantan Selatan 70233
Tel. : (0511) 325 7501
Fax. : (0511) 325 7990

Jl. Pangeran Samudera No. 26
Banjarmasin 70111
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CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

A. Yani Km 2

Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 6
Ruko Mitramas Km. 01
Banjarmasin 70233
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Banjarmasin Pelindo III

Jl. Barito Hilir No. 6
Banjarmasin 76121

WEST KALIMANTAN

Pontianak

Pontianak

Lippo Graha, Jl. Tanjung Pura
Pontianak 78117
Tel. : (0561) 730 101
Fax. : (0561) 730 222

Mega Mall A. Yani

Jl. A. Yani, Komplek Ahmad Yani Mega
Mall Blok A-3, Pontianak Selatan
Pontianak 78117
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Fax. : (0561) 761 209

Ketapang

Jl. Letnan Jendral M.T. Haryono No.138
A, Kel. Tengah, Kab. Ketapang Kalimantan
Barat 78812
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Fax. : (0534) 339 03

SOUTHEAST SULAWESI

Kendari

Jl. Drs. Hj. Abdullah Silondae
Kel. Mandonga, Kec. Mandonga, Kendari
Sulawesi Tenggara 93111
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Fax. : (0401) 312 9162

NORTH SULAWESI

Manado

Manado

Jl. Sam Ratulangi No. 205
Manado 95113
Tel. : (0431) 863 100 - 844 008
Fax. : (0431) 860 400

Manado Calaca

Jl. Sisingamangaraja
Veteran No.39, Kel. Calaca
Kec. Wenang
Manado 95121
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Fax. : (0431) 878 527

Kompleks Ruko Mega Mas Blok 1C

No. 5-6, Jl. Piere Tendean (Boulevard)
Manado 95122
Tel. : (0431) 888 0760
Fax. : (0431) 888 0772

Walanda Maramis

Jl. Walanda Maramis No. 137
Manado 95122
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Fax. : (0431) 853 906

SOUTH SULAWESI

Makassar

Makassar

Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 33
Makassar 90174
Tel. : (0411) 318 718
Fax. : (0411) 317 049

Panakkukang

Jl. Raya Boulevard Ruko Rubby No. 2
Panakkukang
Makassar 90233
Tel. : (0411) 456 284 – 285
Fax. : (0411) 456 286

Cendrawasih

Jl. Cendrawasih No.164
Kel. Pannambungan, Kec. Mariso
Makassar 90121
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Fax. : (0411) 871 486

Makassar Sam Ratulangi

Jl. Dr. Sam Ratulangi No. 110
Makassar 90125
Tel. : (0411) 835 255
Fax. : (0411) 835 256

Gedung Kenari

Gedung Kenari Petak IV
Jl. Veteran Selatan No. 1
Makassar 90131
Tel. : (0411) 436 960 - 961
Fax. : (0411) 452 908

Perintis

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan Km. 3
Tamanrea
Makassar 90245
Tel. : (0411) 580 225
Fax. : (0411) 580 275

Bandang

Jl. Bandang No. 10-12
Makassar 90155
Tel. : (0411) 326 013
Fax. : (0411) 325 969

Ruko Global Trade Center GA 9
Jl. Metro Tanjung Bunga, Makassar
Makassar 90134
Tel. : (0411) 838 986
Fax. : (0411) 838 935

Gowa Makassar

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MALUKU

Ambon

Ambon

Jl. Sam Ratulangi No.89
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Fax. : (0911) 353 239

Ambon Ps. Mardika

Jl. Mutiara No.53
Kel. Rijali, Kec. Sirimau
Ambon 97123
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Fax. : (0911) 342 088

PAPUA

Jayapura

Komp. Jayapura Pasifik Permai D9 - 10
Kel. Bhayangkara, Kec. Jayapura Utara
Jayapura 99112
Tel. : (0967) 535 234
Fax. : (0967) 535 045

Mimika

Kuala Kencana

Suite 103, Kuala Kencana Centre Mimika
Papua 99920
Tel. : (0901) 301 234
Fax. : (0901) 301 233

Tembagapura I

Single Shopping, Mimika, Tembagapura
Papua 99930
Tel. : (0901) 351 234 – 235
Fax. : (0901) 351 233

Tembagapura II

Family Shopping Centre, Mimika
Tembagapura
Papua 99930
Tel. : (0901) 352 333
Fax. : (0901) 352 352

Ridge Camp, Mimika

Tembagapura
Papua 99930
Tel. : (0901) 412 867
Fax. : (0901) 412 867

Budi Utomo

Jl. Budi Utomo, Inagua, Mimika Baru
Papua 99910
Tel. : (0901) 323 684
Fax. : (0901) 323 685

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Kel. Cakra Barat, Mataram
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Fax. : (0370) 647 543

Selong – Lombok Timur

Jl. TGKH Zainudin Abdul Majid
Ruko Bin Ali No. 15, Kel. Pancor
Kec. Selong, Kab. Lombok Timur
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KUPANG**Kupang**

Jl. Ruko Sudirman I/88 B
Jl. Jend Sudirman, Kel. Kuanino
Kec. Oebobo, Kupang 85119
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Fax. : (0380) 832 480

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Jakarta**Gedung Victoria - 1st Floor**

Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin Kav. 47-51
Jakarta 12160
Tel. : (021) 7280 1879
Fax. : (021) 7280 1886

Metro Pondok Indah

Metro Pondok Indah Blok II UA Kav. 67/69
Jakarta Selatan 12310
Tel. : (021) 750 3541
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Menara Sudirman

Ground Floor Menara Sudirman
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 60
Jakarta Selatan 12190
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Kelapa Gading

Ruko Kelapa Gading Square D/32
Jl. Boulevard Barat, Kelapa Gading J
akarta 14240
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Fax. : (021) 4586 9226

Pondok Gede

Ruko Blok H No. 9
Plaza Pondok Gede
Bekasi 17411
Tel. : (021) 8499 5135
Fax. : (021) 8499 5250

Kebon Jeruk

Rukan Busines Park Kebon Jeruk
Blok AB No. 1, Jl. Raya Meruya Ilir No. 88
Jakarta Barat 11620
Tel. : (021) 5890 1454
Fax. : (021) 5890 8309

Mangga Dua

Harco Mangga Dua
Jl. Mangga Dua Raya Blok C No. 9
Jakarta Pusat 10730
Tel. : (021) 600 0654
Fax. : (021) 600 8133

Tangerang**Serpong**

Jl. Ruko Tol Boulevard Blok D 27-D28
Serpong, Tangerang 15322
Tel. : (021) 5315 8130
Fax. : (021) 5315 8134

Bogor

Ruko Pajajaran
Jl. Pajajaran No. 70 F, Bogor
Jawa Barat 16128
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Surabaya

Jl. Adityawarman No. 53, Surabaya
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Fax. : (031) 568 2131

Malang

Jl. Kauman No. 22
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Bandung**Bandung**

Jl. Gatot Soebroto No. 10
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Fax. : (022) 730 6261

Bandung

Jl. Sukajadi No.113
Bandung 40162
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Cirebon

Jl. Yos Sudarso No.15 D-F
Cirebon 45100
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Fax. : (0231) 223 287

Semarang

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Semarang 50241
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Yogyakarta**Kaliurang**

Jl. Kaliurang, Sekip Blok-L4, Sleman
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Solo

Center Point
Jl. Jend Slamet Riyadi A 8
Solo 57142
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Fax. : (0271) 730 131

Medan

Jl. Iskandar Muda No. 121, Medan 20152
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Fax. : (061) 453 3522

Lampung

Jl. Hasanudin No. 90 E
Lampung Teluk Betung 35224
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Fax. : (0721) 488 088

Palembang

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Palembang 30134
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Fax. : (0711) 371 649

Makassar

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Makassar 90174
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Nanggore Aceh Darusalam
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Padang

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 16
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Jambi

Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 29 - 30
Jambi 36136
Tel. : (0741) 261 89

Banjarmasin

Jl. Lambung Mangkurat No. 40
Banjarmasin 70111
Tel. : (0511) 3350 199
Fax. : (0511) 3350 206

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Mataram

Ruko Jl. Pejanggih, Kec. Cakranegara Kel.
Cakra Barat, Mataram
Lombok – NTB 83239
Tel. : (0370) 632444
Fax. : (0370) 647543 - 646876

Bali

Denpasar

Jl. MH Thamrin No. 77
Denpasar 80119
Tel. : (0361) 436047
Fax. : (0361) 436048

Batam

Batam

Ruko Mahkota Raya Blok C No. 12B & 15
Batam Center – Batam
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Fax. : (0778) 8072057

CABANG-CABANG MIKRO LAJU

JABOTABEK

Pasar Ciledug

Komp. Ruko Sarawati Blok C No. 22
Jl. Raya HOS Cokroaminoto No. 8
Kel. Sudimara Barat, Kec. Ciledug
Tangerang 15151
Tel. : (021) 731 4233
Fax. : (021) 731 6613

Pasar Pondok Gede

Komp. Pusat Perbelanjaan Pondok
Gede, Ruko Blok I No. 10
Kel. Jatiwaringin, Kec. Pondok Gede
Bekasi 17411
Tel. : (021) 8641 336
Fax. : (021) 8499 5375

Pasar Minggu

Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu No. 31
Jakarta Selatan 12520
Tel. : (021) 7883 2849
Fax. : (021) 7803 979

Pancoran Mas Depok

Jl. Raya Nusantara 189 B
Kel. Depok Jaya, Kec. Pancoran Mas
Depok 16432
Tel. : (021) 7720 5817
Fax. : (021) 7720 5887

Merdeka Tangerang

Jl. Merdeka Raya No. 167 A
Kel. Gerendeng, Kec. Tangerang
Tangerang 15115
Tel. : (021) 5520 665
Fax. : (021) 5530 239

ITC Fatmawati

Jl. RS. Fatmawati Komplek Pertokoan
Duta Mas Fatmawati Blok B1 No. 3
Kel. Cipete Utara, Kec. Kebayoran Baru
Jakarta Selatan 12150
Tel. : (021) 7279 2920
Fax. : (021) 7279 2850

Cikarang Barat

Jl. Teuku Umar No. 38 RT 002 RW 001
Kel. Gandasari, Kec. Cikarang Barat
Bekasi, Jawa Barat 17520
Tel. : (021) 8833 2409
Fax. : (021) 8833 2441

Parung

Jl. Raya Parung No. 99 D
Bojongsari Baru, Sawangan
Depok 16516
Tel. : (0251) 860 1941
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Ciracas

Jl. Raya Ciracas No.10 RT 004/RW 02
Ciracas, Jakarta Timur 13740
Tel. : (021) 8716 396
Fax. : (021) 8770 9086

Cileungsi

Jl. Alternatif Cibubur - Cileungsi No.71C
Cileungsi, Bogor 16820
Tel. : (021) 8249 0105
Fax. : (021) 8249 0015

Ciawi

Ruko Merah Plaza Tajur
Jl. Raya Ciawi Wangun No.375
Kel. Sindang Sari, Kec. Bogor Timur
Bogor 16146
Tel. : (0251) 824 1642
Fax. : (0251) 824 1640

Cisalak

Jl. Raya Bogor No. 38 RT 06 RW 06
Kel. Cisalak Pasar, Kec. Cimanggis
Bogor 16953
Tel. : (021) 8775 3813
Fax. : (021) 8775 3820

Bogor Trade Mall

Bogor Trade Mall Blok A06 No. 2, GF
Jl. Ir. Haji Djuanda Bogor, Kel. Pledang
Kec. Bogor Tengah, Bogor 16123
Tel. : (0251) 8400 043
Fax. : (0251) 8400 034

Karawaci

Jl. Borobudur Raya Blok M
Kel. Bencongan, Kec. Curug
Tangerang 15810
Tel. : (021) 5565 3485
Fax. : (021) 5565 3506

Klender

Jl. Wijaya Kusumo No. 40 B
Kel. Malaka Jaya, Kec. Duren Sawit
Jakarta Timur 13460
Tel. : (021) 8860 9621
Fax. : (021) 8660 5794

Cikarang

Jl. Industri Cikarang, Kel. Cikarang
Kec. Cikarang Utara
Bekasi 17530
Tel. : (021) 8911 0223
Fax. : (021) 8910 7375

Cipulir

Jl. Cipulir Raya No.26
Kel. Cipulir, Kec. Kebayoran Lama
Jakarta Selatan 12230
Tel. : (021) 723 1858
Fax. : (021) 723 1863

Kotabumi

Ruko Wisma Harapan, Villa Tangerang
Indah Blok H 1 No.36, Regency 1
Kotabumi, Kel. Gebang Raya
Kec. Jatiuwung, Tangerang 15132
Tel. : (021) 558 8193
Fax. : (021) 558 8194

Serpong (BSD)

Ruko Golden Vienna Blok BA No.31 Sektor
XII.3, BSD, Kel. Rawabuntu
Kec. Serpong, Tangerang 15318
Tel. : (021) 7587 6387
Fax. : (021) 7587 6389

Pondok Labu

Jl. Gandul Raya No.5B, Kel. Gandul
Kec. Limo, Depok 16512
Tel. : (021) 753 1327
Fax. : (021) 751 289

Cikupa

Cikupa Niaga Mas, Blok D No.1
Kel. Telagasari, Kec. Cikupa
Kab. Tangerang, Banten 15710
Tel. : (021) 596 3449
Fax. : (021) 596 3432

Kragilan

Jl. Raya Jakarta Serang, Kel. Kragilan Kec.
Kragilan, Kab. Serang
Banten 42184
Tel. : (0254) 284 990
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Cengkareng

Jl. Cendrawasih Raya No.12A Blok S Kav.
No.420, Kel. Cendrawasih Barat
Kec. Cengkareng, Jakarta Barat 11730
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Fax. : (021) 5439 9299

Curug

Jl. PLP Curug No. 15 RT 002 RW 01
Sukabakti, Kec. Curug, Banten 15810
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Fax. : (021) 5987 057

Labuan

Jl. Ahmad Yani , Ruko Buana Labuan
Ciateul, Kalanganyar Blok A-11
Kel. Kalanganyar, Kec. Labuan
Kab. Pandeglang, Banten 42264
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Pandeglang

Jl. Lapangan Sukarela No. 28
Kel. Pandeglang, Kec. Pandeglang
Banten 42213
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Fax. : (0253) 5207 362

Rangkasbitung

Jl. Sunan Kalijaga No. 165
Kel. Muaraciujung, Kec. Rangkasbitung
Lebak, Banten 42314
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Fax. : (0252) 209 951

Rau Serang

Jl. Kyai Haji Abdulatif No. 68 RT 001
RW 18, Cimuncang
Serang 42111
Tel. : (0254) 224 958
Fax. : (0254) 224 959

Cibinong

Ruko Graha Cibinong F1 No. 8A
Kel. Cirimekar, Kec. Cibinong
Bogor 16917
Tel. : (021) 8791 1603
Fax. : (021) 8791 1603

Karawang

Jl. Tuparev No.408, Kel. Karang Wetan
Kec. Karawang, Karawang 41313
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Fax. : (0267) 845 0167

Anyer

Jl. Raya Anyer No.29, Kel. Anyar
Kec. Anyar, Kab. Serang
Banten 42466
Tel. : (0254) 600 569
Fax. : (0254) 600 568

Jatiasih - Bekasi

Jl. Raya Jatiasih Ruko No. 1A
Kel. Jatirasa, Kec. Jatiasih
Bekasi 17424
Tel. : (021) 8242 8450
Fax. : (021) 8240 5158

Kranji - Bekasi

Pertokoan Pasar Kranji Ruko No. 6
Kel. Kranji, Kec. Bekasi Barat
Bekasi 17135
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Juanda – Bekasi Timur

Jl. Juanda Raya No. 81, Bekasi Jaya Plaza
Blok B.12, Kel. Bekasi Jaya
Kec. Bekasi Timur
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Tel. : (021) 8826 734
Fax. : (021) 8826 748

Malingping

Ruko Kampung Pasar Haur, Blok Pasar
Malingping, Kel. Malingping
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Dramaga - Bogor

Jl. Raya Dramaga No. 2, RT 01 RW 02
Kel. Margajaya, Kec. Ciomas
Bogor 16680
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Fax. : (0251) 8629 817

Bumi Serpong Damai – Tangerang

CBD Gading Serpong Selatan Blok R/3
Ruko Paramount Marketplace
Kel. Curug Sarengseng, Kec. Kelapa Dua
Tangerang 15810
Tel. : (021) 2932 4620
Fax. : (021) 2932 4621

Tanah Tinggi – Tangerang

Ruko Edelweiss No. 33, Taman Royal Kota
Tangerang, Kel. Poris Plawad Indah
Kec. Cipondoh, Kota Tangerang
Banten 15141
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Fax. : (021) 2923 8136

WEST JAVA**Karang Getas - Cirebon**

Jl. Karang Getas Blok D/8
Kel. Pekalangan, Kec. Pekalipan
Cirebon 45118
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Kebonjati - Bandung

Jl. Kebonjati No. 22 Kav. 8
Kel. Kebon Jeruk, Kec. Andir
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Garut

Komp. Ruko Intan Business Center (IBC)
Blok A - 17, Kel. Pakuwon, Kec. Garut
Jawa Barat 44117
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Sumedang Rancaekek

Jl. Solokan Jarak No.75, Desa Cipacing
Kec. Cikeruh, Sumedang
Jawa Barat 45363
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Cilegon

Simpang Tiga Cilegon
Kampung Jombang Kali, Kel. Masigit
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Jl. Terusan Buah Batu, Kel. Batununggal
Kec. Bandung Kidul, Bandung 40266
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Banjaran

Jl. Raya Banjaran, Desa Lebakwangi
Kec. Arjasari, Bandung
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Jl. Gunung Sebeulah No. 47 B Tasikmalaya
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Cicurug

Jl. Siliwangi No. 4, Desa Cicurug
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Ciamis

Jl. Pemuda No.37, Kel. Ciamis
Kec. Ciamis, Kab. Ciamis
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Kuningan

Komp. Ruko Griya Bojong Indah
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Kadipaten - Majalengka

Komp. Ruko Surya No. 6
Jl. Siliwangi Kadipaten, Kab. Majalengka
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Subang

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Gg. Haji Sulaiman I, Kec. Subang
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Sukabumi

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Majalaya

Ruko Permata Blok B-12, Jl. Tengah
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Ciawi - Tasikmalaya

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Banjar

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Soreang - Bandung

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Pamanukan

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Cilamaya

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Kalijati - Subang

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Jl. Pemuda Selatan No. 246
Klaten 57412
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Jl. Lawu No. 56, Kel. Karanganyar
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Purwodadi

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Kudus

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Gayamsari

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Tayu

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Pekalongan Kota

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Padangan - Bojonegoro

Jl. Diponegoro RT 17 RW 03
Desa Dengok, Kec. Padangan, Bojonegoro
Jawa Timur 62162
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Fax. : (0353) 551 579

BALI

Sukowati

Jl. Raya Sukowati No. 88 X, Sukowati
Gianyar, Bali 80582
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Fax. : (0361) 291 254

Klungkung

Jl. Diponegoro No. 6, Samarapura
Klungkung, Bali 80714
Tel. : (0366) 21 701
Fax. : (0366) 21 212

Gianyar

Jl. Majapahit No. 25, Gianyar, Bali 80515
Tel. : (0361) 942 277
Fax. : (0361) 942 271

Ne gara - Jembrana

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 99, Desa
Dauhwaru Kec. Negara, Kab. Jembrana
Bali 82217
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Fax. : (0365) 4545 074

Singaraja Buleleng

Jl. Udayana No. 10, Kel. Banyuasri
Kec. Buleleng, Kab. Buleleng, Bali 81116
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Karangasem Kota

Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 12 Blok D, Lingkungan
Banjar Gede, Kel. Subagan
Kec. Karangasem, Kab. Karangasem
Bali 80813
Tel. : (0363) 23561

RIAU

Duri

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 115, Desa Air
Jamban, Kec. Mandau, Kab. Bengkalis
Duri 28884
Tel. : (0765) 594 341
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Teluk Kuantan

Jl. Imam Bonjol, Desa Beringin
Kec. Kuantan, Kab. Kuantan Singingi
Riau 29562
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Fax. : (0760) 7002 040

Pangkalan Kerinci

Jl. Lintas Timur Rt. 14 Rw. 05
Kec. Pangkalan Kerinci, Kab. Pelalawan
Riau 28300
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Fax. : ((0761) 955 95

Air Molek

Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Desa Air Molek II
Kec. Pasir Penyau, Kab. Indragiri Hulu
Riau 29352
Tel. : (0761) 442 120
Fax. : (0761) 442 189

Bagan Batu

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 814, Desa Bagan
Batu, Kec. Bagan Sinembah
Kab. Rokan Hilir, Riau 28992
Tel. : (0765) 519 24
Fax. : (0765) 519 26

Kandis

Jl. Raya Duri - Pekanbaru
Kel. Simpang Belutu, Kec. Kandis
Kab. Siak, Riau 28886
Tel. : (0761) 598 441
Fax. : (0761) 597 443

Harapan Raya

Jl. Harapan Raya - Kota Pekanbaru
Kel. Tangkerang Labuai, Kec. Bukit Raya
Pekanbaru, Riau 28288
Tel. : (0761) 7891 493
Fax. : (0761) 849 697

Ujung Batu

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 33, Desa Ujung
Batu, Kec. Tandun, Kab. Kampar
Riau 28454
Tel. : (0762) 617 54
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Dumai

Jl. P. Diponegoro Komplek Pertokoan
Pulau Payung Blok A No. 9, Kel. Rimba
Sekampung, Kec. Dumai Barat
Kota Dumai, Riau 28822
Tel. : (0765) 438 321
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Sorek – Kerinci Palelawan

Jl. Lintas Timur Sorek I, Kel. Sorek Satu
Kec. Pangkalan Kuras,
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Tel. : (0761) 492 032
Fax. : (0761) 492 031

Belilias Rengat

Jl. Lintas Timur Belilias, Kel. Pangkalan
Kasai, Kec. Seberida, Kab. Indragiri Hulu
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Plamboyan – Kampar

Jl. Raya Pasar Flamboyan RT 013 RW 005
Kel. Tanjung Sawit, Kec. Tapung
Kab. Kampar, Riau 29371
Tel. : 0828 8303 8501
Fax. : 0828 8392 4444

Air Tiris – Kampar

Kel. Renah, Kec. Kampar, Kab. Kampar
Riau 28461
Tel. : (0762) 21531
Fax. : (0762) 21523

Perawang - Siak

Jl. Raya Perawang KM 6, Kel. Perawang
Kec. Tualang, Riau 28672
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SOUTH SUMATERA**Palembang**

Jl. Bambang utoyo No. 1, Kel. 3 Ilir
Kec. Ilir Timur II, Palembang
Sumatera Selatan 30118
Tel. : (0711) 716 305
Fax. : (0711) 716 259

Baturaja

Jl. M. Hatta 813 A, Kel. Kemalaraja
Kec. Baturaja Timur, Kab. Ogan Komering
Ulu, Sumatera Selatan 32111
Tel. : (0735) 322 800
Fax. : (0735) 321 597

Prabumulih

Jl. Jenderal Sudirman, Kel. Karang Raja
Kec. Prabumulih Timur, Kab. Prabumulih
Sumatera Selatan 31111
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Fax.: (0713) 322 409

Palembang KM 12

Jl. Palembang – Betung Kilometer 12
Kel. Alang-alang Lebar, Kec. Sukarami
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Fax. : (0711) 327 1603

Betung

Jl. Betung Jambi RT 028 RW 008
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Sumatera Selatan 30758
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Fax. : (0711) 893 198

Belitang

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Blok B No. 8, RT 08
RW 02, Kel. Gumawang, Kec. Belitang
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Sumatera Selatan 32382
Tel. : (0735) 452 159
Fax. : (0735) 452 158

Martapura

Jl. Merdeka, RT 001 RW. 003
Kel. Terukis Rahayu, Kec. Martapura
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Tugu Mulyo

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Sungai Lilin

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Fax. : (0714) 7343 267

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Pendopo – Muara Enim

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LAMPUNG**Lampung**

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Kec. Tanjung Karang Pusat
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Fax. : (0721) 240 384

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Panjang

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Fax. : (0721) 341 617

Tulang Bawang

Jl. Lintas Timur Simpang Lima, Unit 2
Kampung Purwa Jaya, Kec. Banjar Margo
Kab. Tulang Bawang
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Tel. : (0726) 7006168

Pringsewu

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Sribawono

Jl. Raya Simpang Sribawono
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Fax. : (0725) 660 324

Way Halim

Jl. Kimaja Way Halim, Kel. Sepang Jaya
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Metro

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Komp. Bank Arta
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CIMB Niaga Branch Addresses

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Rumbia – Lampung Tengah

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Lampung 34157
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Padang

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Kec. Padang Utara, Padang 25134
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Pandan Air Mati, Kec. Tanjung Harapan
Solok 27300
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Payakumbuh

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Kel. Koto Baru, Kec. Payakumbuh Baru
Payakumbuh 26211
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Batusangkar

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Lubuk Alung

Jl. Raya Bukittinggi, Desa Pasar Lubuk
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Fax. : (0751) 697 261

Bukittinggi

Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 48, Kel. Aur
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Panjang, Bukittinggi 26111
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Koto Baru - Dharmasraya

Jl. Lintas Sumatera Pasar Koto Baru Kec.
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Fax. : (0754) 715 58

Pulau Punjung - Dharmasraya

Jl. Lintas Sumatera KM 2, Nagari IV Koto
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Fax. : (0754) 715 58

Bandar Buat - Padang Kota

Jl. Bandar Buek RT 003 RW 002
Kel. Bandar Buek, Kec. Lubuk Kilangan
Padang, Sumatera Barat 25231
Tel. : (0751) 779 446
Fax. : (0751) 779 445

Simpang Empat Pasaman

Jl. Simpang Empat – Manggopoh Simpang
Empat Nagari, Lingkuang Aua
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Sumatera Barat 26366
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Fax. : (0753) 466 854

Tapan Pesisir

Jl. Talang Bungo Tapan, Nagari Tapan/
Pasar Bukit Basa Ampek Balai Tapan
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Sumatera Barat 25673
Tel. : (0757) 350 128
Fax. : (0757) 350 129

NORTH SUMATERA

Lubuk Pakam - Deli Serdang

Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 38, Desa Lubuk Pakam
I – II, Kec. Lubuk Pakam, Kab. Deli
Serdang Sumatera Utara 20511
Tel. : (061) 7955 458
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Serdang Bedagai

Jl. Medan – T. Tinggi KM 6,3 No. 88-B
Desa Sei Rampah, Kec. Sei Rampah
Kab. Deli Serdang
Sumatera Utara 20695
Tel. : (0621) 441 475
Fax. : (0621) 441 483

Medan Petisah

Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto No. 188 B
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Sumatera Utara 20118
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Fax. : (061) 4144 377

Medan Kota

Jl. Sutomo No. 558, Kel. Gang Buntu
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Tebing Tinggi

Jl. Jend. Suprpto No. 100, Kota Tebing
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Fax. : (0621) 327 522

Langkat

Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin, Kel. Stabat Baru
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Binjai

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Indrapura - Batubara

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Kaban Jahe

Jl. Veteran, Kel. Kampung Dalam
Kec. Kaban Jahe, Kab. Karo
Sumatera Utara 22153
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Balige

Jl. Sisingamangaraja No. 70, Kel. Balige I
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Sumatera Utara 22316
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Aek Kanopan

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 1 C, Komplek Ruko
Pelita Jaya, Kel. Aek Kanopan Timur
Kec. Kualuh Hulu, Kab. Labuhan Batu
Sumatera Utara 21457
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Aek Nabara – Labuhan Batu

Jl. A. Yani, Dusun Setiawarga
Desa Emplasmen Aek Nabara
Kec. Bilah Hulu, Kab. Labuhan Batu
Sumatera Utara 21462
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Pangkalan Brandan

Jl. Thamrin No. 76A
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Kab. Langkat, Medan 20857
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Penyambungan – Mandailing Natal

Jl. Willem Iskandar No. 187 B
Kel. Sipolu-polu, Kec. Penyambungan
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Padang Sidempuan

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PEMATANG SIANTAR**Pematang Siantar**

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Kel. Pahlawan, Kec. Siantar Utara
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Rantauprapat

Jl. Siringgo-ringgo, Kel. Sirandorung
Kec. Rantau Utara, Kab. Labuan Batu
Sumatera Utara 21414
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Perdagangan Simalungun

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Sumatera Utara 21100
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Sidikalang - Dairi

Jl. Sisingamangaraja, Kel. Sidikalang
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Kota Pinang - Labuhan Batu

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Kisaran

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JAMBI**Pasar Angso Duo**

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Pasar Impres Talang Banjar

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Sipin

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Sungai Bahar – Muaro Jambi

Jl. Poros No. 242 RT 006 RW 003,
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Pelepat Ilir

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Bangko

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Muara Bungo

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752 KM 01, Kel. Sungai Kerjan, Kec.
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Sungai Penuh – Kerinci

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Kec. Sungai Penuh, Kota Sungai Penuh
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Sarolangun Kota

Jl. Lintas Sumatera KM 01 RT 09
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Singkut

Jl. Lintas Sumatera RT 10 RW 03 No. 03
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Sungai Rengas

Jl. Raya Jambi – Ma.Bungo Psr. Sungai
Rengas, Kel. Simpang Sungai Rengas
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Rimbo Bujang – Tebo

Jl. Pahlawan Poros Unit 2 Komplek Ruko
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Pamenang

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Baru Simpang Pasar Pamenang No. 5 RT
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Hitam Ulu

Jl. Gulama Bulat, Pasar SPC RT 001 RW
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LHOKSEUMAWE**Lhoksukon**

Jl. Medan - Banda Aceh/Iskandar Muda
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Takengon

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Rantau

Jl. Brigjend H. Hasan Basri No. 1 B4 Rt. 1 Kec. Tapin Utara, Kab. Tapin, Rantau Kalimantan Selatan 71112
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Barabai

Jl. Pangeran Antasari, Desa Barabai Kota Kec. Barabai, Kab. Hulu Sungai Tengah Kalimantan Selatan 71313
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Pontianak Kota

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Ketapang Kota

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Sekadau

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Pontianak Kota 2

Jl. Gusti Situt Mahmud, Kel. Siatan Hulu Kec. Pontianak, Kotamadya Pontianak Kalimantan Barat 78242
Tel. : (0561) 885 898
Fax. : (0561) 885 900

Kubu Raya

Kel. Bangka Belitung Kec. Pontianak Selatan, Kota Pontianak Kalimantan Barat 78124
Tel. : (0561) 6715 498
Fax. : (0561) 582 459

EAST KALIMANTAN

Balikpapan 1

Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Blok H 2 No. 4 Kota Balikpapan, Kalimantan Timur 76114
Tel. : (0542) 415 721
Fax. : (0542) 744 969

Balikpapan 2

Jl. Jenderal Ahmad Yani No. 70 A Kel. Karang Jati, Kec. Balikpapan Utara Balikpapan, Kalimantan Timur 76123
Tel. : (0542) 423 632
Fax. : (0542) 733 503

Samarinda Kota 1

Jl. Mayor Jenderal Suprpto Ruko Century No. 07, Kel. Sidodadi, Kec. Samarinda Ulu Kota Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur
Tel. : (0541) 7755 411

Samarinda Kota 2

Jl. Niaga Timur Blok I - 3 Kel. Pelabuhan, Kec. Samarinda Ilir Kota Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur
Tel. : (0541) 732 517
Fax. : (0541) 736 132

Bontang

Jl. Ir. H. Juanda, Kel. Tanjung Laut Indah Kec. Bontang Selatan, Kota Bontang Kalimantan Timur
Tel. : (0548) 274 68
Fax. : (0548) 220 50

Tenggarong

Jl. Pesut RT 20, Kel. Timbau Kec. Tenggarong, Kab. Kutai Kartanegara Kalimantan Timur
Tel. : (0541) 664 620
Fax. : (0541) 666 7015

Tanjung Selor Bulongan

Kel. Tanjung Selor Ilir, Kec. Tanjung Palas Kab. Bulungan, Kalimantan Timur
Tel. : (0552) 202 6039
Fax. : (0552) 202 6032

Sangatta - Kutai Timur

Jl. Yos Sudarso I, Kel. Sangatta Utara Kec. Sangatta Utara, Kalimantan Timur
Tel. : (0549) 226 11
Fax. : (0549) 220 59

Tarakan Kota

Kel. Lingkas Ujung, Kec. Tarakan Timur Kota Tarakan, Kalimantan Timur
Tel. : (0551) 21717
Fax. : (0551) 30367

SOUTH SULAWESI

Makassar 1

Kel. Gaddong, Kec. Bontoala Kotamadya Ujung Pandang Sulawesi Selatan 90157
Tel. : (0411) 3632 723
Fax. : (0411) 3632 722

Makassar 2

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan KM 9 No. 3 Kel. Tamalanrea Indah, Kec. Tamalanrea Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90245
Tel. : (0411) 583 545
Fax. : (0411) 584 472

Maros

Jl. Poros Makassar, Kel. Pettuadde Kec. Turikale, Kab. Maros Sulawesi Selatan 90516
Tel. : (0411) 371 268
Fax. : (0411) 371 258

Pangkajene

Kel. Mappasaile, Kec. Pangkajene
Kab. Dati II Pangkajene dan Kepulauan
Sulawesi Selatan 90617
Tel. : (0410) 2311 853

Gowa

Jl. Mesjid Raya No. 3a S I
Kel. Sungguminasa, Kec. Somba Opu
Kab. Gowa, Sulawesi Selatan 92111
Tel. : (0411) 860 772
Fax. : (0411) 862 146

Bulukumba

Desa Polewali, Kec. Ujung Bulu
Kab. Bulukumba
Sulawesi Selatan 92551
Tel. : (0413) 82424
Fax. : (0413) 82425

Sinjai

Jl. Muhammad Yahya Mathan Kav. 4
Kel. Balangnipa, Kec. Sinjai Utara
Kab. Sinjai, Sulawesi Selatan 92612
Tel. : (0482) 21183
Fax. : (0482) 21076

Bone

Kel. Macanang, Kec. Tanete Riattang Barat
Kab. Bone, Sulawesi Selatan 92733
Tel. : (0481) 25047
Fax. : (0481) 25046

Soppeng

Jl. Kemakmuran, Kel. Lalabatarilau
Kec. Lalabata, Kab. Soppeng
Sulawesi Selatan 90812
Tel. : (0484) 23879
Fax. : (0484) 23983

Sengkang

Kel. Teddaopu, Kec. Tempe, Kab. Wajo
Sulawesi Selatan 90912
Tel. : (0485) 323 935
Fax. : (0485) 323 934

Pare – pare

Kel. Labukkang, Kec. Ujung
Kota Pare-pare
Sulawesi Selatan 91111
Tel. : (0421) 24311
Fax. : (0421) 22098

Pinrang

Kel. Penrang, Kec. Watang Sawitto
Kab. Pinrang, Sulawesi Selatan 91219
Tel. : (0421) 921 388
Fax. : (0421) 921 385

Sindrap

Kel. Pangkajene, Kec. Maritenggae
Kab. Sidenreng Rappang
Sulawesi Selatan 91611
Tel. : (0421) 90604

Palopo

Kel. Tompotikka, Kec. Wara, Kab. Luwu
Sulawesi Selatan 91921
Tel. : (0471) 23309

EAST NUSA TENGGARA**Kupang Kota**

Jl. Cak Coko, Kel. Oebobo,
Kec. Oebobo Kota Kupang,
Nusa Tenggara Timur 85111
Tel. : (0380) 824 787
Fax. : (0380) 822 787

Atambua – Belu NTT

Jl. Mohamad Yamin No. 8, Kel. Lidak
Kec. Kota Atambua, Kab. Belu
Nusa Tenggara Timur 85716
Tel. : (0389) 22473
Fax. : (0389) 22485

Ende Kota – NTT

Jl. Eltari No. 4 RT 004 RW 002
Kel. Mautapaga, Kec. Ende Timur
Kab. Ende, Nusa Tenggara Timur 86317
Tel. : (0381) 262 7422
Fax. : (0381) 262 7421

Ruteng – Manggarai NTT

Jl. Pasar Ruko No. 1, Kel. Pitak
Kec. Langke Rembong, Kab. Manggarai
Nusa Tenggara Timur 86513
Tel. : (0385) 21544
Fax. : (0385) 21366

WEST NUSA TENGGARA**Mataram Kota**

Jl. Panca Usaha No. 4, Kel. Cilinaya
Kec. Mataram, Kota Mataram 83231
Tel. : (0370) 629 250
Fax. : (0370) 627 946

Selong – Lombok Timur

Kompleks Pertokoan, Jl. Prof. M. Yamin
Pancor, Kel. Majidi, Kec. Selong
Kab. Lombok Timur, NTB 83619
Tel. : (0376) 29568
Fax. : (0376) 22767

Sumbawa Besar

Jl. Udang No. 8 C-D, Kel. Seketeng
Kec. Sumbawa, Kab. Sumbawa,
NTB 84311
Tel. : (0371) 625382
Fax. : (0371) 23775

Raba Bima NTB

Jl. Gajah Mada, Kel. Monggonao
Kec. Rasanae, Kota Bima - NTB 84111
Tel. : (0374) 45176

SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES**PT CIMB Niaga Autofinance**

Mega Plaza, 6th Floor
Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. C3
Jakarta 12920
Tel. : (021) 521 2626
Fax. : (021) 521 2577 / 2588

PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance

Gedung KITA FINANCE
Jl. RS Fatmawati No. 16
Jakarta 12420
Tel. : (021) 7590 8899
Fax. : (021) 7590 6875

Additional Information

Stock Exchange

Shares of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (code BNGA) is listed and traded on the **Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI)**.

Public Accountant

Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Partners

Plaza 89, Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No. 6
Jakarta 12940, Indonesia
Tel. (62 21) 521 2901
Fax. (62 21) 5290 5555, 5290 5050

Registrar

PT Sirca Datapro Perdana

Wisma Sirca, Jl. Johar No. 18, Menteng
Jakarta Pusat
Tel. (62 21) 390 0652, 314 0032, 390 0645
Fax. (62 21) 390 0652, 314 0185

Rating Agencies

PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia

DBS Bank Tower, 24th Floor, Suite 2403
Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio Kav 3-5
Jakarta 12940
Tel. (62-21) 29886800
Fax. (62-21) 29886822
Website : www.fitchratings.com

PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo)

Panin Tower - Senayan City Lt. 17
Jl. Asia Afrika Lot 19
Jakarta Selatan 10270 – Indonesia
Tel. (62-21) 72782380
Fax. (62-21) 72782370
Website : www.pefindo.com

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk
Friday, April 10, 2015
14:30 pm – end
The Financial Hall
Graha CIMB Niaga 2nd Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58
Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

The Agenda of AGM for Fiscal Year 2014:

1. The approval for the Annual Report and the ratification of the Company's Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2014;
2. The determination of allocation of profit earned for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014;
3. The appointment of Public Accountant Firm for the financial year 2015 and the determination of audit fee and other requirements pertaining to the appointment;
4. Changes in the composition of the Company's management;
5. The determination of the amount of salary/honorarium and other allowances for the Company's Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and Sharia Supervisory Board;
6. The approval of amendments in Company's Articles of Association;

**PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk
DAN ANAK PERUSAHAAN/*AND SUBSIDIARIES***

**LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN/
*CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

**31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012
SERTA UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012/
*31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012,
AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014,
2013, AND 2012***

**SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG
TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN PADA TANGGAL
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012
SERTA UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012**

PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk DAN ANAK PERUSAHAAN

**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012
AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012**

PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk AND SUBSIDIARIES

Kami yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

1. Nama : Arwin Rasyid
Alamat Kantor : Gedung Graha Niaga
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58
Alamat Rumah : Jl. Daksa II No.11, Kebayoran Baru
Jakarta Selatan
Nomor Telepon : 2505151, 2505252, 2505353
Jabatan : Presiden Direktur
2. Nama : Wan Razly Abdullah
Alamat Kantor : Gedung Graha Niaga
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58
Alamat Rumah : Jl. Gaharu VI No.6 Cipete,
Cilandak Barat, Jakarta Selatan
Nomor Telepon : 2505151, 2505252, 2505353
Jabatan : Direktur

We, the undersigned:

1. Name : Arwin Rasyid
Office address : Graha Niaga Building
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58
Residential address : Jl. Daksa II No.11, Kebayoran Baru
Jakarta Selatan
Telephone : 2505151, 2505252, 2505353
Title : President Director
2. Name : Wan Razly Abdullah
Office address : Graha Niaga Building
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58
Residential address : Jl. Gaharu VI No.6 Cipete,
Cilandak Barat, Jakarta Selatan
Telephone : 2505151, 2505252, 2505353
Title : Director

Menyatakan bahwa:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk dan Anak Perusahaan;
2. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk dan Anak Perusahaan telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk dan Anak Perusahaan telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar;
b. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk dan Anak Perusahaan tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;
4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal dalam PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk dan Anak Perusahaan.

Declare that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements;
2. PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
3. a. All information in the PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;
b. PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts;
4. We are responsible for PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and Subsidiaries' internal control system.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

We certify the accuracy of this statement.

JK JAKARTA, 11 Februari/February 2015

Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi/For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Arwin Rasyid
 Presiden Direktur/President Director
 
Wan Razly Abdullah
 Direktur/Director



**LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN
KEPADA PARA PEMEGANG SAHAM**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF**

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk ("Bank CIMB Niaga" atau "Bank") dan Anak Perusahaan terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2014, serta laporan laba-rugi komprehensif, laporan perubahan ekuitas dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk ("Bank CIMB Niaga" or the "Bank") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Tanggung jawab Auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan konsolidasian bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Kantor Akuntan Publik Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan

*Plaza 89, Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. X-7 No.6 Jakarta 12940 - INDONESIA, P.O. Box 2473 JKP 10001
T: +62 21 5212901, F: +62 21 52905555 / 52905050, www.pwc.com/id*

Nomor Izin Usaha: KEP-151/KM.1/2010.

A150211001/DC2/HSH/III/2015

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan konsolidasian entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk dan Anak Perusahaan tanggal 31 Desember 2014, kinerja keuangan, serta arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2014, the consolidated financial performance, and their cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

JAKARTA

11 Februari/February 2015



Drs. Haryanto Sahari, CPA

Surat Ijin Praktek Akuntan Publik/ License of Public Accountant No. AP.0223

PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk
DAN ANAK PERUSAHAAN/AND SUBSIDIARIES

LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

ASET	Catatan/ Notes	2014	2013	2012	ASSETS
K a s	2e, 2f, 2i, 4	4,499,584	4,899,659	3,560,580	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	2e, 2f, 2j, 5	14,644,709	13,906,003	12,793,295	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain		3,446,400	3,241,061	2,709,843	Current accounts with other banks
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2e, 2f, 2h, 2j, 6	<u>3,446,400</u>	<u>3,241,061</u>	<u>2,709,843</u>	
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia		3,036,007	9,507,531	12,399,517	Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(8,685)	(12,483)	(17,236)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2e, 2f, 2h, 2k, 7	<u>3,027,322</u>	<u>9,495,048</u>	<u>12,382,281</u>	
Efek-efek		10,865,179	9,795,632	6,019,924	Marketable securities
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(39,037)	(41,053)	(42,928)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2e, 2f, 2h, 2l, 8	<u>10,826,142</u>	<u>9,754,579</u>	<u>5,976,996</u>	
Obligasi Pemerintah	2e, 2f, 2l, 9	11,484,266	10,212,927	8,083,940	Government Bonds
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali		-	69,070	200,585	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2f, 2h, 2m, 10	<u>-</u>	<u>69,070</u>	<u>200,585</u>	
Tagihan derivatif	2e, 2f, 2h, 2n, 11	917,588	1,138,971	287,854	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan					Loans
Pihak berelasi	2ag, 12, 48	192,311	63,928	43,769	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2o, 12	169,188,308	149,627,573	140,732,390	Third parties
		<u>169,380,619</u>	<u>149,691,501</u>	<u>140,776,159</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(5,757,285)	(3,882,512)	(3,671,720)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2e, 2f, 2h, 2o, 12, 48	<u>163,623,334</u>	<u>145,808,989</u>	<u>137,104,439</u>	
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen		7,002,830	7,230,519	4,570,416	Consumer financing receivables
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(351,720)	(192,128)	(82,586)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2f, 2h, 2p, 13	<u>6,651,110</u>	<u>7,038,391</u>	<u>4,487,830</u>	
Piutang sewa pembiayaan		273,381	332,691	415,095	Financing lease receivables
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(22,318)	(21,634)	(6,348)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2f, 2h, 2q, 14	<u>251,063</u>	<u>311,057</u>	<u>408,747</u>	

PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk
DAN ANAK PERUSAHAAN/AND SUBSIDIARIES

LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	2014	2013	2012	
ASET (lanjutan)					ASSETS (continued)
Tagihan akseptasi		5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220	Acceptance receivables
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2e,2f,2h,2r,15	<u>5,119,606</u>	<u>5,411,742</u>	<u>3,101,220</u>	
Penyertaan		13,938	12,998	11,120	Investments
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(890)	(890)	(899)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2f,2h,2s,16	<u>13,048</u>	<u>12,108</u>	<u>10,221</u>	
Aset tetap		5,163,840	4,517,792	3,821,260	Fixed assets
Dikurangi: Akumulasi penyusutan		(2,678,812)	(2,449,874)	(2,160,755)	Less: Accumulated depreciation
	2t,17	<u>2,485,028</u>	<u>2,067,918</u>	<u>1,660,505</u>	
Aset yang diambil alih		720,804	182,389	164,636	Foreclosed assets
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(16,480)	(8,004)	(3,292)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2h,2u,18	<u>704,324</u>	<u>174,385</u>	<u>161,344</u>	
Uang muka pajak	2ad	991,276	725,074	791,638	Prepaid taxes
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	2e,2f,2h,19	1,376,061	1,175,155	1,078,759	Accrued income
Beban dibayar dimuka	2v,2ag,20,48	1,875,263	2,127,887	1,824,241	Prepaid expenses
Aset pajak tangguhan - bersih	2ad,30c	408,647	616,042	311,580	Deferred tax assets - net
Aset lain-lain		1,257,139	1,118,718	913,281	Other assets
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(439,487)	(438,375)	(436,698)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	2f,2h,2v,21	<u>817,652</u>	<u>680,343</u>	<u>476,583</u>	
JUMLAH ASET		<u>233,162,423</u>	<u>218,866,409</u>	<u>197,412,481</u>	TOTAL ASSETS

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(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012**
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	2014	2013	2012	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS					LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS					LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	2f,2w,22	997,969	1,049,842	893,763	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah					Deposits from customers
Giro					Demand deposits
Pihak berelasi	2e,2ag,23,48	99,840	121,519	97,985	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2e,2f,2x,23	39,124,518	36,671,481	35,659,770	Third parties
		39,224,358	36,793,000	35,757,755	
Tabungan					Saving deposits
Pihak berelasi	2e,2ag,24,48	36,375	45,541	44,679	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2e,2f,2x,24	39,130,017	35,187,421	29,848,312	Third parties
		39,166,392	35,232,962	29,892,991	
Deposito berjangka					Time deposits
Pihak berelasi	2e,2ag,25,48	154,427	94,062	178,444	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	2e,2f,2x,25	96,178,057	91,617,338	85,185,929	Third parties
		96,332,484	91,711,400	85,364,373	
Jumlah simpanan dari nasabah		174,723,234	163,737,362	151,015,119	Total deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain					Deposits from other banks
Giro dan tabungan	2e,2f,2x,2ag,26,48	1,768,109	553,678	602,886	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	2e,2f,2x,27	298,447	252,652	2,616,973	Time deposits
		2,066,556	806,330	3,219,859	
Liabilitas derivatif	2e,2f,2n,2ag,11,48	631,921	917,273	160,485	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	2e,2f,2r,15	5,113,227	5,411,742	3,031,374	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	2f,2y,28	5,803,195	5,976,470	4,083,575	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	2e,2f,2ag,2z,29,48	8,814,852	8,591,371	6,226,563	Borrowings
Hutang pajak	2ad,30a	328,029	451,196	371,677	Taxes payable
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	2f,31	2,378,059	2,161,498	1,877,101	Accruals and other liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	2ae,44	887,332	914,069	852,660	Employee benefit obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	2f,2z,32	2,970,355	2,962,569	3,028,393	Subordinated loans
JUMLAH LIABILITAS		204,714,729	192,979,722	174,760,569	TOTAL LIABILITIES

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
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(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ Notes	2014	2013	2012	
EKUITAS					EQUITY
Modal saham biasa					Share capital
Modal dasar 71.853.936					Authorized capital 71,853,936
saham biasa kelas A, dengan					class A ordinary shares with
nilai nominal Rp 5.000 (nilai penuh)					par value of Rp 5,000 (full
per saham dan 50.814.606.400					amount) per share, and
saham biasa kelas B,					50,814,606,400 class B
dengan nilai nominal Rp 50					ordinary shares with par value
(nilai penuh) per saham					of Rp 50 (full amount) per share
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor					Issued and fully paid
penuh 71.853.936 lembar saham					71,853,936 class A ordinary shares
biasa kelas A dan 25.059.752.907					and 25,059,752,907 class B ordinary
lembar saham biasa kelas B pada tanggal					shares as at 31 December 2014, 2013,
31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012	33	1,612,257	1,612,257	1,612,257	and 2012
Tambahan modal disetor	2c,33	7,033,450	7,033,450	7,033,450	Additional paid in capital
Transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali	2d	(35,723)	-	-	Transactions with non-controlling interest
Cadangan kompensasi berbasis					Share-based compensation
saham	45a	57,011	57,011	57,011	reserve
Cadangan lindung nilai arus kas	2n	-	3,028	(1,005)	Cash flow hedging reserves
(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi					Unrealised (losses)/gains on
atas efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah					available-for-sale marketable securities
dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual	2l	(404,300)	(755,552)	306,643	and government bonds
Cadangan umum dan wajib	34	351,538	351,538	351,538	General and statutory reserve
Saldo laba		19,832,727	17,490,296	13,207,879	Retained earnings
		28,446,960	25,792,028	22,567,773	
Kepentingan nonpengendali	2c,49	734	94,659	84,139	Non-controlling interest
Jumlah ekuitas		28,447,694	25,886,687	22,651,912	Total equity
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		233,162,423	218,866,409	197,412,481	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

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LAPORAN LABA RUGI KOMPREHENSIF KONSOLIDASIAN
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED
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	Catatan/ Notes	2014	2013	2012	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL					INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS
Pendapatan bunga dan syariah	2aa,35	20,812,884	17,870,203	16,195,571	<i>Interest and sharia income</i>
Beban bunga dan syariah	2aa,36	(10,123,389)	(7,749,512)	(6,486,352)	<i>Interest and sharia expense</i>
Penghasilan bunga bersih		<u>10,689,495</u>	<u>10,120,691</u>	<u>9,709,219</u>	Net interest income
Pendapatan operasional lainnya					<i>Other operating income</i>
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	2ab,37	1,716,785	2,203,843	1,941,177	<i>Other fees and commissions</i>
(Kerugian)/keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing	2e	(35,331)	12,537	442,250	<i>Foreign exchange (losses)/gains</i>
Lain-lain		448,430	403,430	331,883	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah pendapatan operasional lainnya		<u>2,129,884</u>	<u>2,619,810</u>	<u>2,715,310</u>	<i>Total other operating income</i>
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan	2h,38	(3,466,274)	(1,203,481)	(1,142,889)	<i>Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets</i>
Keuntungan dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan yang diperdagangkan	2i,39	306,126	627,277	26,571	<i>Gains from changes in fair value of trading financial instruments</i>
Keuntungan dari penjualan efek-efek	2i,40	129,471	196,676	489,084	<i>Gains from sale of marketable securities</i>
Beban operasional lainnya					<i>Other operating expenses</i>
Beban tenaga kerja	2ac,41	(3,281,221)	(3,229,054)	(2,881,704)	<i>Personnel expenses</i>
Umum dan administrasi	2ac,42	(3,511,018)	(3,163,476)	(3,035,749)	<i>General and administrative</i>
Lain-lain		(38,223)	(102,473)	(139,013)	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah beban operasional lainnya		<u>(6,830,462)</u>	<u>(6,495,003)</u>	<u>(6,056,466)</u>	<i>Total other operating expenses</i>
LABA OPERASIONAL BERSIH		<u>2,958,240</u>	<u>5,865,970</u>	<u>5,740,829</u>	NET OPERATING INCOME
PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL					INCOME/(EXPENSES) FROM NON OPERATIONS
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional - bersih	43	241,929	(33,953)	46,098	<i>Non operating income/(expenses) net -</i>
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN		3,200,169	5,832,017	5,786,927	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX
BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN	2ad,30b	(856,329)	(1,535,866)	(1,537,066)	INCOME TAX EXPENSE
LABA BERSIH		<u>2,343,840</u>	<u>4,296,151</u>	<u>4,249,861</u>	NET INCOME

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**LAPORAN LABA RUGI KOMPREHENSIF KONSOLIDASIAN
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(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Catatan/ Notes</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Laba bersih		2,343,840	4,296,151	4,249,861	Net income
Pendapatan komprehensif lain:					Other comprehensive income:
Keuntungan/(kerugian) atas perubahan nilai wajar dari efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual	2l	305,319	(1,579,110)	(153,079)	Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value of available-for-sale marketable securities and government bonds
Dikurangi : Penyesuaian reklasifikasi atas keuntungan yang termasuk dalam laba rugi		162,008	164,194	196,403	Less : Reclassification adjustment on gain which already included in statement of income
		<u>467,327</u>	<u>(1,414,916)</u>	<u>43,324</u>	
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan pendapatan komprehensif lain	30c	(116,075)	352,721	(10,514)	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income
PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN SETELAH PAJAK		351,252	(1,062,195)	32,810	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NET OF TAX
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF		<u>2,695,092</u>	<u>3,233,956</u>	<u>4,282,671</u>	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Laba bersih yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:					Net income attributable to:
Pemilik entitas induk		2,342,431	4,282,417	4,233,111	Equity holders to parent
Kepentingan nonpengendali	49b	<u>1,409</u>	<u>13,734</u>	<u>16,750</u>	Non-controlling interest
		<u>2,343,840</u>	<u>4,296,151</u>	<u>4,249,861</u>	
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:					Total comprehensive income attributable to:
Pemilik entitas induk		2,693,683	3,220,222	4,265,921	Equity holders to parent
Kepentingan nonpengendali	49b	<u>1,409</u>	<u>13,734</u>	<u>16,750</u>	Non-controlling interest
		<u>2,695,092</u>	<u>3,233,956</u>	<u>4,282,671</u>	
LABA PER SAHAM (dalam nilai penuh Rupiah per saham)	2af,46				EARNINGS PER SHARE (expressed in Rupiah full amount per share)
Dasar		93.21	170.40	168.44	Basic
Dilusian		93.21	170.40	168.44	Diluted

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
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Diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/Attributable to equity holders of the parent

Catatan/ Notes	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambah modal disetor/ Additional paid in capital	Cadangan kompensasi berbasis saham/ Share based compensation reserve	Cadangan lindung nilai arus kas/ Cash flow hedging reserve	Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual/ Unrealised gains on available-for-sale securities and government bonds	Cadangan umum dan wajib/ General and statutory reserve	Saldo laba/ Retained earnings	Jumlah/ Total	Kepentingan nonpengendali/ Non-controlling interest	Jumlah ekuitas/ Total equity	
Saldo 1 Januari 2012	1,612,257	7,033,450	57,011	(250)	273,833	351,538	8,974,768	18,302,607	66,884	18,369,491	Balance as at 1 January 2012
Cadangan lindung nilai arus kas	-	-	-	(755)	-	-	-	(755)	505	(250)	Cash flow hedging reserve
Jumlah laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	32,810	-	4,233,111	4,265,921	16,750	4,282,671	Total comprehensive income for the current year
Saldo 31 Desember 2012	1,612,257	7,033,450	57,011	(1,005)	306,643	351,538	13,207,879	22,567,773	84,139	22,651,912	Balance as at 31 December 2012

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012**

(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Catatan/ Notes	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambah modal disetor/ Additional paid in capital	Cadangan kompensasi saham/ Share based compensation reserve	Cadangan lindung nilai Cash flow hedging reserve	Cadangan tersedia untuk dijual/ Unrealised (losses)/gains on available-for-sale marketable securities and government bonds	Cadangan umum dan wajib/ General and statutory reserve	Saldo laba/ Retained earnings	Jumlah/ Total	Kepentingan nonpengendali/ Non-controlling interest	Jumlah ekuitas/ Total equity	Diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/Attributable to equity holders of the parent	
											(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual/	
Saldo 1 Januari 2013	1,612,257	7,033,450	57,011	(1,005)	306,643	351,538	13,207,879	22,567,773	84,139	22,651,912	Balance as at 1 January 2013	
Cadangan lindung nilai arus kas Pembagian dividen	-	-	-	4,033	-	-	-	4,033	1,686	5,719	Cash flow hedging reserve Distribution of cash dividend	
Anak Perusahaan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,900)	(4,900)	by Subsidiary	
Jumlah laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	(1,062,195)	-	4,282,417	3,220,222	13,734	3,233,956	Total comprehensive income for the current year	
Saldo 31 Desember 2013	1,612,257	7,033,450	57,011	3,028	(755,552)	351,538	17,490,296	25,792,028	94,659	25,886,687	Balance as at 31 December 2013	

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
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Catatan/ Notes	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambah modal disetor/ Additional paid in capital	Transaksi dengan kepentingan non pengendali/ Transaction with non-controlling interest	Cadangan kompensasi berbasis saham/ Share based compensation reserve	Cadangan lindung nilai arus kas/ Cash flow hedging reserve	Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual/ Unrealised losses on available-for-sale marketable securities and government bonds	Cadangan umum dan wajib/ General and statutory reserve	Saldo laba Retained earnings	Jumlah Total	Kepentingan non-pengendali/ Non-controlling interest	Jumlah ekuitas/ Total equity	Balance as at 1 January 2014	Effect of changes in ownership interest in subsidiary	
													Cash flow hedging reserve	Unrealised losses on available-for-sale marketable securities and government bonds
Saldo 1 Januari 2014	1,612,257	7,033,450	-	57,011	3,028	(755,552)	351,538	17,490,296	25,792,028	94,659	25,886,687	Balance as at 1 January 2014		
Cadangan lindung nilai arus kas	-	-	-	-	(3,028)	-	-	-	(3,028)	181	(2,847)	Cash flow hedging reserve		
Pengaruh perubahan kepemilikan pada anak perusahaan	-	-	(35,723)	-	-	-	-	-	(35,723)	(95,515)	(131,238)	Effect of changes in ownership interest in subsidiary		
Jumlah laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	351,252	-	2,342,431	2,693,683	1,409	2,695,092	Total comprehensive income for the current year		
Saldo 31 Desember 2014	1,612,257	7,033,450	(35,723)	57,011	-	(404,300)	351,538	19,832,727	28,446,960	734	28,447,694	Balance as at 31 Desember 2014		

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
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	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Arus kas dari kegiatan operasi				Cash flow from operating activities
Pendapatan bunga, provisi, dan komisi yang diterima	22,189,092	20,530,420	18,049,157	<i>Receipts of interest, fees, and commissions income</i>
Bunga, provisi, dan komisi yang dibayar	(8,439,889)	(6,476,030)	(5,581,468)	<i>Payments of interest, fees, and commissions</i>
Penghasilan/(beban) operasional lainnya	677,039	(329,272)	370,571	<i>Other operating income/(expense)</i>
Beban operasional lainnya	(7,878,830)	(7,047,076)	(6,602,363)	<i>Other operating expense</i>
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional - bersih	15,205	(29,550)	47,897	<i>Non operating income/(expense) - net</i>
Arus kas sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi	6,562,617	6,648,492	6,283,794	<i>Cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>
Perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas:				<i>Changes in assets and liabilities :</i>
- (Kenaikan)/penurunan aset:				<i>(Increase)/decrease in assets : -</i>
- Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia (jatuh tempo lebih dari 3 bulan)	-	-	196,564	<i>Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia - (matures more than 3 months)</i>
- Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah untuk tujuan diperdagangkan	(141,735)	869,346	81,153	<i>Trading marketable securities - and Government Bonds</i>
- Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	69,070	131,515	3,442,289	<i>Securities purchased under resale agreements -</i>
- Kredit yang diberikan	(19,550,632)	(9,476,480)	(17,831,356)	<i>Loans -</i>
- Tagihan akseptasi	292,136	(2,310,522)	(717,166)	<i>Acceptance receivables -</i>
- Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	286,999	(2,577,699)	(1,888,244)	<i>Consumer financing receivables -</i>
- Aset lain-lain dan beban dibayar dimuka	(356,498)	(460,272)	(769,024)	<i>Other assets and prepaid expenses -</i>
- Kenaikan/(penurunan) liabilitas:				<i>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities : -</i>
- Simpanan nasabah	10,985,872	12,722,243	19,200,815	<i>Deposits from customers -</i>
- Simpanan dari bank lain	1,260,226	(2,413,529)	1,465,749	<i>Deposits from other banks -</i>
- Liabilitas akseptasi	(298,515)	2,380,368	747,912	<i>Acceptance payables -</i>
- Hutang pajak	39,607	63,518	(35,147)	<i>Taxes payable -</i>
- Liabilitas segera, beban yang masih harus dibayar, dan liabilitas lain-lain serta liabilitas imbalan kerja	(35,824)	471,406	934,780	<i>Obligations due immediately, accruals and - other liabilities, and employee benefit obligations</i>
Pajak penghasilan yang dibayar selama tahun berjalan	(1,010,967)	(1,474,039)	(1,324,103)	<i>Income tax paid during the year</i>
Kas bersih yang (digunakan untuk)/diperoleh dari kegiatan operasi	(1,897,644)	4,574,347	9,788,016	Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities

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**LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN
UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012**
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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
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(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Arus kas dari kegiatan investasi				Cash flow from investing activities
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	65,576	1,372	1,665	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Kenaikan atas penyertaan jangka panjang	(940)	(1,878)	(2,254)	Increase in long term investments
Kenaikan efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah - tersedia untuk dijual dan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	(2,340,600)	(5,607,709)	(2,617,020)	Increase in available-for-sale and held-to-maturity marketable securities and government bonds
Pembelian aset tetap	(871,145)	(733,277)	(528,594)	Acquisition of fixed assets
Kas bersih yang digunakan untuk kegiatan investasi	(3,147,109)	(6,341,492)	(3,146,203)	Net cash used in investing activities
Arus kas dari kegiatan pendanaan				Cash flow from financing activities
Penambahan penyertaan	(131,237)	-	-	Addition of investment in subsidiary
(Penurunan)/kenaikan atas efek-efek yang diterbitkan	(173,275)	1,892,895	2,590,722	(Decrease)/increase in marketable securities issued
Pembayaran bunga obligasi	(821,429)	(685,347)	(458,967)	Payment of bonds interest
Pembayaran bunga pinjaman yang diterima	(699,030)	(556,017)	(378,727)	Payment of interest borrowings
Kenaikan atas pinjaman yang diterima	223,481	2,364,808	1,226,726	Increase in borrowings
Kas bersih yang (digunakan untuk)/ diperoleh dari kegiatan pendanaan	(1,601,490)	3,016,339	2,979,754	Net cash (used in)/ provided by financing activities
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang pada kas dan setara kas	(28,051)	1,238,017	342,559	Effects on exchange rate differences
(Penurunan)/kenaikan bersih kas dan setara kas	(6,674,294)	2,487,211	9,964,126	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent
Kas dan setara kas pada awal tahun	34,181,608	31,694,397	21,730,271	Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year
Kas dan setara kas pada akhir tahun	27,507,314	34,181,608	31,694,397	Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				Cash and cash equivalent consist of:
Kas	4,499,584	4,899,659	3,560,580	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	13,906,003	12,793,295	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	3,446,400	3,241,061	2,709,843	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain - jangka waktu jatuh tempo tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	3,036,007	9,507,531	12,399,517	Placements with other banks - mature within three months or less since acquisition date
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia dan Sertifikat Bank Dalam Negeri - jatuh tempo tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	1,880,614	2,627,354	231,162	Bank Indonesia Certificates and Local Bank Certificates - mature within three months or less since acquisition date
Jumlah kas dan setara kas	27,507,314	34,181,608	31,694,397	Total cash and cash equivalents

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1. INFORMASI UMUM

a. Pendirian dan informasi umum

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk ("Bank CIMB Niaga" atau "Bank") didirikan menurut hukum yang berlaku di Indonesia, berdasarkan Akta Pendirian Perusahaan No. 90 yang dibuat di hadapan Raden Meester Soewandi, Notaris di Jakarta tanggal 26 September 1955 dan diubah dengan akta dari notaris yang sama No. 9 tanggal 4 November 1955. Akta-akta pendirian ini disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia (sekarang Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia) dengan surat keputusan No. J.A.5/110/15 tanggal 1 Desember 1955 dan diumumkan dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 71 tanggal 4 September 1956, Tambahan Berita Negara No. 729/1956.

Setelah pendiriannya, Anggaran Dasar Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, diantaranya perubahan yang penting adalah:

- Berdasarkan Akta No. 1 tanggal 2 Mei 2008, yang dibuat di hadapan Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H.,LLM, Notaris di Jakarta, mengenai penyesuaian Anggaran Dasar PT Bank Niaga Tbk sesuai Undang-Undang No. 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas, dimana perubahan tersebut disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-24544.AH.01.02 tahun 2008 tanggal 12 Mei 2008; dan
- Berdasarkan Akta No. 38 tanggal 28 Mei 2008, yang dibuat di hadapan Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, mengenai perubahan nama dari sebelumnya PT Bank Niaga Tbk menjadi PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, dimana perubahan nama tersebut disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui suratnya No. AHU-32968.AH.01.02 Tahun 2008 tanggal 13 Juni 2008 dan surat keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia ("BI") No.10/56/KEP.GBI/2008 tanggal 22 Juli 2008.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a. Establishment and general information

PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk ("Bank CIMB Niaga" or the "Bank") was established in accordance with laws applicable in Indonesia by Notarial Deed No. 90 made by Raden Meester Soewandi, Notary in Jakarta dated 26 September 1955, which was amended by deed No. 9 of the same notary dated 4 November 1955. These deeds were approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia (currently Minister of Law and Human Rights) through decision letter No. J.A.5/110/15 dated 1 December 1955 and was published in Supplement No. 729/1956 to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 71 dated 4 September 1956.

After its establishment, Bank CIMB Niaga's Articles of Association have been amended from time to time, where such significant amendments are as follows:

- Pursuant to Notarial Deed No. 1 dated 2 May 2008, made by Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, Notary in Jakarta, regarding the amendment of PT Bank Niaga Tbk's Articles of Association in respect of Law No. 40 Year 2007 on Limited Liability Company, which amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its letter No. AHU-24544.AH.01.02 year 2008 dated 12 May 2008; and
- Pursuant to Notarial Deed No. 38 dated 28 May 2008, made by Notary Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, regarding the change of name from PT Bank Niaga Tbk into PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, which amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia by its letter No. AHU-32968.AH.01.02 Year 2008 dated 13 June 2008 and decision letter of the Governor of Bank Indonesia ("BI") No.10/56/KEP.GBI/2008 dated 22 July 2008.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian dan informasi umum (lanjutan)

- Berdasarkan Akta No. 22 tanggal 21 April 2014, yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Himawan Sutanto, S.H., mengenai perubahan Pasal 3 ayat 2, Pasal 14 ayat 2, Pasal 14 ayat 4, Pasal 17 ayat 3, dan Pasal 17 ayat 5, dimana perubahan tersebut disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-02085.40.20.2014 tahun 2014 tanggal 29 April 2014.

Berdasarkan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank CIMB Niaga, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank CIMB Niaga adalah melakukan usaha di bidang perbankan sesuai dengan undang-undang dan peraturan yang berlaku, dan melakukan kegiatan perbankan lainnya berdasarkan prinsip Syariah. Bank CIMB Niaga mulai melakukan kegiatan perbankan berdasarkan prinsip Syariah pada tanggal 27 September 2004.

Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh izin usaha sebagai bank umum, bank devisa, dan bank yang melakukan kegiatan berdasarkan prinsip Syariah masing-masing berdasarkan surat keputusan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 249544/U.M.II tanggal 11 November 1955, surat keputusan Direksi Bank Indonesia (BI) No. 7/116/Kep/Dir/UD tanggal 22 November 1974, dan surat keputusan Gubernur BI No. 6/71/KEP.GBI/2004 tanggal 16 September 2004.

Sejak berdirinya, Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengalami 4 (empat) kali penggabungan usaha, yaitu:

- Tanggal 22 Oktober 1973 dengan PT Bank Agung;
- Tanggal 30 November 1978 dengan PT Bank Tabungan Bandung;
- Tanggal 17 Oktober 1983 dengan PT Bank Amerta; dan
- Tanggal 1 November 2008 dengan PT Bank Lippo Tbk (lihat Catatan 1b).

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

a. Establishment and general information (continued)

- Pursuant to Notarial Deed No. 22 dated 21 April 2014, made by Notary Himawan Sutanto, S.H., regarding the changes of Article 3 paragraph 2, Article 14 paragraph 2, Article 14 paragraph 4, Article 17 paragraph 3, and Article 17 paragraph 5, which amendment was approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its letter No. AHU-02085.40.20.2014 year 2014 dated 29 April 2014.

According to Article 3 of its Articles of Association, Bank CIMB Niaga's scope of activities is to conduct general banking services in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, and to engage in other banking activities based on Sharia principles. Bank CIMB Niaga had started its banking activities based on the Sharia principles on 27 September 2004.

Bank CIMB Niaga had obtained the license to operate as a commercial bank, a foreign exchange bank, and a bank engaged in activities based on Sharia principles based on the decision letter of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 249544/U.M.II dated 11 November 1955, the decision letter of the Directors of BI No. 7/116/Kep/Dir/UD dated 22 November 1974, and the decision letter of the Governor of Bank Indonesia (BI) No. 6/71/KEP.GBI/2004 dated 16 September 2004, respectively.

Since establishment, Bank CIMB Niaga had 4 (four) mergers, on:

- 22 October 1973 with PT Bank Agung;
- 30 November 1978 with PT Bank Tabungan Bandung;
- 17 October 1983 with PT Bank Amerta; and
- 1 November 2008 with PT Bank Lippo Tbk (refer to Note 1b).

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian dan informasi umum (lanjutan)

Kantor Pusat Bank CIMB Niaga berlokasi di Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58, Jakarta. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, kantor cabang, kantor cabang pembantu, kantor pembayaran, unit cabang Syariah domestik, dan kantor layanan Syariah Bank CIMB Niaga tersebar di 28 (dua puluh delapan) propinsi di seluruh Indonesia (2013: 28 propinsi, 2012: 27 propinsi). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, jumlah jaringan cabang-cabang dan kantor-kantor pembantu Bank CIMB Niaga adalah (tidak diaudit):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Kantor cabang domestik	157	156	160	Domestic branches
Kantor cabang pembantu domestik	718	750	756	Domestic support branches
Kantor pembayaran domestik	39	33	31	Domestic payments points
Unit cabang Syariah domestik	30	30	27	Domestic Sharia unit branches
Kantor layanan Syariah	526	537	532	Sharia service offices
Automated Teller Machine (ATM)				Automated Teller Machine (ATM)
termasuk ATM Syariah	3,272	2,956	2,257	including Sharia ATM

b. Penggabungan usaha dengan PT Bank Lippo Tbk

Pada tanggal 28 Oktober 2008 (sebelum tanggal efektif penggabungan), CIMB Group Sdn. Bhd. dan Santubong Ventures Sdn. Bhd. melakukan pembelian atas saham Santubong Investment BV. pada PT Bank Lippo Tbk ("Bank Lippo"), masing-masing sebanyak 51,00% dan 36,03%. Hal ini sesuai dengan Rancangan Penggabungan Usaha Bank CIMB Niaga dan Bank Lippo.

Sehubungan dengan diperolehnya persetujuan dari BI atas rencana penggabungan Bank Lippo ke dalam Bank CIMB Niaga melalui Surat Keputusan Gubernur BI No. 10/66/KEP.GBI/2008 tanggal 15 Oktober 2008 tentang "Pemberian Izin Penggabungan Usaha PT Bank Lippo Tbk ke dalam PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk", serta dengan diterimanya Surat Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.10-22669 tanggal 22 Oktober 2008 perihal "Penerimaan Pemberitahuan Penggabungan Perseroan PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk", penggabungan usaha menjadi efektif pada tanggal 1 November 2008. Pernyataan penggabungan usaha ini memperoleh surat pemberitahuan efektif dari Bapepam-LK melalui surat No. S-4217/BL/2008 tanggal 30 Juni 2008.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

a. Establishment and general information (continued)

Bank CIMB Niaga's head office is located at Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58, Jakarta. As at 31 December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga's domestic branches, supporting branches, payment points, Sharia unit branches, and Sharia service offices are located in 28 (twenty eight) provinces throughout Indonesia (2013: 28 provinces, 2012: 27 provinces). As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the number of Bank CIMB Niaga's branches and representative offices are as follows (unaudited):

b. Merger with PT Bank Lippo Tbk

On 28 October 2008 (before the effective date of merger), CIMB Group Sdn. Bhd. and Santubong Ventures Sdn. Bhd. acquired shares owned by Santubong Investment BV. of PT Bank Lippo Tbk ("Bank Lippo") being 51.00% and 36.03%, respectively. This is in accordance with the Merger Plan of Bank CIMB Niaga and Bank Lippo.

Upon receiving approval from BI on the merger plan of Bank Lippo into Bank CIMB Niaga through Decision Letter of the Governor of BI No. 10/66/KEP.GBI/2008 dated 15 October 2008 regarding "Approval of Merger of PT Bank Lippo Tbk into PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk", and Letter of Minister of Law and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH.01.10-22669 dated 22 October 2008 regarding "Acceptance of Notification on Merger of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk", the merger was effective on 1 November 2008. Statement of this merger has received effective notice from Bapepam-LK through its letter No. S-4217/BL/2008 dated 30 June 2008.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penggabungan usaha dengan PT Bank Lippo Tbk (lanjutan)

Tanggal efektif penggabungan usaha dengan Bank Lippo ditetapkan pada tanggal 1 November 2008 berdasarkan Akta No. 9 tanggal 16 Oktober 2008 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, Notaris di Jakarta. Akta ini merupakan perubahan dari akta sebelumnya yaitu Akta No. 37 tanggal 18 Juli 2008 yang dibuat di hadapan Notaris Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, Notaris di Jakarta. Selain menetapkan tanggal efektif penggabungan usaha, akta ini juga menetapkan perubahan komposisi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi.

Sejak tanggal penggabungan usaha, seluruh hubungan hukum antara nasabah dan relasi bisnis dengan eks Bank Lippo telah beralih dan diteruskan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga.

Susunan pemegang saham sebelum dan pada tanggal penggabungan usaha adalah:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

b. Merger with PT Bank Lippo Tbk (continued)

The effective date of the merger with Bank Lippo was 1 November 2008 based on Notarial Deed No. 9 dated 16 October 2008 made by Notary Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, Notary in Jakarta. This deed represented the amendment from Notarial Deed No. 37 dated 18 July 2008 made by Notary Dr. Amrul Partomuan Pohan, S.H., LLM, Notary in Jakarta. This notarial deed also decided the change in the composition of the Boards of Commissioners and Boards of Directors.

Since the merger date, all legal relationships between ex Bank Lippo customers and business relationships with ex Bank Lippo have been transferred and are resumed by Bank CIMB Niaga.

The shareholders composition before and at the merger date was effective is as follows:

	Pemegang saham Bank CIMB Niaga sebelum penggabungan usaha/ <i>Bank CIMB Niaga's shareholders before the merger</i>		Pemegang saham Bank Lippo sebelum penggabungan usaha/ <i>Bank Lippo's shareholders before merger</i>		Pemegang saham Bank CIMB Niaga pada tanggal penggabungan usaha/ <i>Bank CIMB Niaga's shareholders at the merger date</i>			
	Jumlah saham/ <i>Number of shares</i>	%	Jumlah saham sebelum konversi/ <i>Number of shares before conversion</i>	%	Jumlah saham setelah konversi/ <i>Number of shares after conversion</i>	Jumlah saham/ <i>Number of shares</i>	%	
Saham biasa kelas A - Masyarakat (kepemilikan dibawah 5%)	71,853,936	0.56	85,698,000	2.19	-	71,853,936	0.30	Class A ordinary share <i>Public (ownership interest - below 5%)</i>
Saham biasa kelas B - CIMB Group Sdn Bhd	7,779,138,350	60.47	1,997,023,850	51.00	5,636,087,273	13,415,225,623	56.10	Class B ordinary share <i>CIMB Group Sdn Bhd - Santubong Ventures - Sdn Bhd</i>
- Santubong Ventures Sdn Bhd	-	-	1,410,943,106	36.03	3,982,024,793	3,982,024,793	16.65	<i>Sdn Bhd</i>
- Greatville Pte Ltd	-	-	218,263,688	5.57	615,993,242	615,993,242	2.58	<i>Greatville Pte Ltd - Others (ownership interest - below 5%)</i>
- Lainnya (kepemilikan dibawah 5%)	5,012,710,185	38.97	137,426,109	3.51	629,710,532	5,642,420,717	23.59	
Saham biasa kelas C - Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia	-	-	66,378,286	1.70	187,335,676	187,335,676	0.78	Class C ordinary share <i>Minister of Finance of the - Republic of Indonesia</i>
	<u>12,863,702,471</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>3,915,733,039</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,051,151,516</u>	<u>23,914,853,987</u>	<u>100.00</u>	

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penggabungan usaha dengan PT Bank Lippo Tbk (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan laporan No. UB-191/Dir.060/V/2008-I tanggal 25 Mei 2008 yang dikeluarkan oleh PT Ujatek Baru, untuk keperluan konversi saham, manajemen menetapkan nilai pasar wajar dari aset bersih Bank CIMB Niaga dan Bank Lippo masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 1.052 (nilai penuh) dan Rp 2.969 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Berdasarkan penilaian tersebut, maka setiap 1 (satu) pemegang saham kelas A dan kelas B Bank Lippo akan mendapatkan 2,82 (dibulatkan) saham kelas B Bank CIMB Niaga. Penilaian tersebut merupakan nilai intrinsik wajar dari masing-masing bank dan juga memberikan premium di atas harga perdagangan historis.

Untuk perhitungan penambahan nilai modal saham biasa dan tambahan modal disetor Bank CIMB Niaga, manajemen menggunakan harga pasar saham Bank CIMB Niaga pada saat penggabungan usaha terjadi. Dengan demikian terdapat penambahan nilai modal saham biasa dan tambahan modal disetor Bank CIMB Niaga masing-masing sebesar Rp 552.558 dan Rp 4.641.484.

Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali

Pada tanggal efektif penggabungan usaha, Bank CIMB Niaga dan Bank Lippo berada dalam pengendalian entitas yang sama, yaitu CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, oleh karena itu penggabungan usaha kedua bank dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penyatuan kepemilikan. Berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, selisih antara harga pengalihan dengan nilai buku pada transaksi restrukturisasi antar entitas sepengendali dibukukan ke dalam akun "Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali" pada unsur ekuitas. Sejak tahun 2012, Bank telah melakukan reklasifikasi selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali ke dalam akun tambahan modal disetor sesuai dengan Peraturan Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012 mengenai peraturan No. VIII.G.7 "Pedoman Penyajian Laporan Keuangan".

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

b. Merger with PT Bank Lippo Tbk (continued)

Based on report No. UB-191/Dir.060/V/2008-I dated 25 May 2008 issued by PT Ujatek Baru, for share conversion purposes, management decided that the fair value of the net assets of Bank CIMB Niaga and Bank Lippo were Rp 1,052 (full amount) and Rp 2,969 (full amount) per share, respectively.

Based on this valuation, each holder of 1 (one) class A and B shares of Bank Lippo received 2.82 (rounded) of class B shares of Bank CIMB Niaga. This valuation represents the fair value of each bank and also gives a premium above the historical traded prices.

For the calculation of share capital and additional paid in capital, Bank CIMB Niaga's management used the market price of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares on the date of merger. As a result, Bank CIMB Niaga's share capital and additional paid in capital increased by Rp 552,558 and Rp 4,641,484, respectively.

Difference in restructuring value transaction of entities under common control

As at the effective date of the merger, Bank CIMB Niaga and Bank Lippo were under common control of CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, therefore, the merger of both banks used the pooling of interest method. Based on Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, the difference between the transfer price and the book value in the restructuring transaction of entities under common control is booked in account "Difference in restructuring value transaction of entities under common control" in the equity. Since 2012, Bank has reclassified the difference in restructuring value of transaction of entities under common control to additional paid in capital account in accordance with the Decree of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated 25 June 2012 of Regulation No. VIII.G.7 regarding "Financial Statements Presentation Guidelines".

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum saham dan obligasi Bank CIMB Niaga serta Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah CIMB Niaga Auto Finance

Penawaran umum saham

Pada tanggal 11 - 19 Oktober 1989, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan Penawaran Umum Perdana atas 5.000.000 lembar saham biasa dengan nilai nominal per saham Rp 1.000 (nilai penuh) dan harga penawaran sebesar Rp 12.500 (nilai penuh) per saham. Pada tanggal 29 November 1989, saham Bank CIMB Niaga tersebut telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Penawaran Umum Perdana dan Terbatas yang telah dilakukan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

	<u>Pernyataan efektif/ Effective registration</u>	<u>Tanggal pencatatan/ Registration date</u>	<u>Jumlah saham yang ditawarkan (nilai penuh)/ Number of offered shares (full amount)</u>	<u>Nilai nominal per saham (nilai penuh)/ Par value per share (full amount)</u>	<u>Harga penawaran per saham (nilai penuh)/ Offering price per share (full amount)</u>	
Penawaran Umum Perdana	2 Oktober/ October 1989	29 November/ November 1989	5,000,000	1,000	12,500	Initial Public Offering
Penawaran Umum Terbatas I	26 September/ September 1992	23 Desember/ December 1992	5,252,500	1,000	5,000	Limited Public Offering I
Penawaran Umum Terbatas II	29 Oktober/ October 1996	15 November/ November 1996	31,514,487	1,000	3,300	Limited Public Offering II
Penawaran Umum Terbatas III	4 Agustus/ August 1999	9 Agustus/ August 1999	71,135,395,749	5	124	Limited Public Offering III
Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV	25 Agustus/ August 2005	31 Agustus/August dan/and 9 September /September 2005	3,949,757,610	50	330	Limited Public Offering IV
Penawaran Umum Terbatas V	3 November/ November 2010	30 Desember/ December 2010	1,196,743,183	50	1,250	Limited Public Offering V

Penawaran umum obligasi subordinasi

Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2010 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan, melalui suratnya No. S/5092/BL/2010 untuk melakukan penawaran umum Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2010 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap. Jumlah pokok obligasi subordinasi ini adalah sebesar Rp 1.380.000, dengan jangka waktu 7 tahun (jatuh tempo pada tanggal 8 Juli 2017) dan tingkat bunga sebesar 11,30% (lihat Catatan 32).

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares and bonds and CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes

Public offering of shares

On 11 - 19 October 1989, Bank CIMB Niaga undertook an Initial Public Offering of 5,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Rp 1,000 (full amount) per share and an offering price of Rp 12,500 (full amount) per share. On 29 November 1989, Bank CIMB Niaga's shares were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The details of Bank CIMB Niaga's Initial and Limited Public Offerings are as follows:

Public offering of subordinated bonds

Bank CIMB Niaga Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010 with Fixed Interest Rate

On 29 June 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Board in his letter No. S/5092/BL/2010 for public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010 with Fixed Interest Rate. The nominal value of the subordinated bonds amounted to Rp 1,380,000 with tenor of 7 years (matures on 8 July 2017) and interest rate of 11.30% (refer to Note 32).

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum saham dan obligasi Bank CIMB Niaga serta Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (lanjutan)

Penawaran umum obligasi subordinasi (lanjutan)

Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2010 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lanjutan)

Tujuan penerbitan obligasi adalah untuk ekspansi kredit dalam rangka pengembangan usaha dengan proporsi sebesar 93% untuk pembiayaan kredit kepemilikan kendaraan (termasuk pembiayaan kredit melalui perusahaan *multifinance*) dan sebesar 7% untuk pembiayaan kredit mikro.

Obligasi di atas mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga antara lain untuk tidak melakukan pengeluaran obligasi atau instrument surat hutang jangka menengah dan jangka panjang lainnya yang sejenis dengan obligasi yang mempunyai kedudukan lebih tinggi dan pembayarannya didahulukan dari obligasi subordinasi, sebagaimana tertulis dalam prospektus. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian obligasi.

Obligasi Subordinasi II Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2010 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 15 Desember 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan, melalui suratnya No. S/11156/BL/2010 untuk melakukan penawaran umum Obligasi Subordinasi II Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2010 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap. Jumlah pokok obligasi subordinasi ini adalah sebesar Rp 1.600.000, dengan jangka waktu 10 tahun (jatuh tempo pada tanggal 23 Desember 2020) dan tingkat bunga sebesar 10,85% (lihat Catatan 32).

Tujuan penerbitan obligasi di atas adalah untuk ekspansi kredit dalam rangka pengembangan usaha.

Obligasi di atas mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga antara lain untuk tidak melakukan pengeluaran obligasi atau instrument surat hutang jangka menengah dan jangka panjang lainnya yang sejenis dengan obligasi yang mempunyai kedudukan lebih tinggi dan pembayarannya didahulukan dari obligasi subordinasi, sebagaimana tertulis dalam prospektus. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian obligasi.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares and bonds and CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (continued)

Public offering of subordinated bonds (continued)

Bank CIMB Niaga Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010 with Fixed Interest Rate (continued)

The purpose of bonds issuance are to expand credit in order to develop the business with proportion of 93% for credit financing vehicle ownership (include credit financing through *multifinance*) and the 7% is for microfinance.

The above bonds requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to issue bonds or medium term notes and long term notes equivalent with the above bonds with higher priority of payment than the above bonds, as written in prospectus. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in bond agreements.

Bank CIMB Niaga Subordinated Bonds II Year 2010 with Fixed Interest Rate

On 15 December 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Board in his letter No. S/11156/BL/2010 for public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga Subordinated Bonds II Year 2010 with Fixed Interest Rate. The nominal value of the subordinated bonds amounted to Rp 1,600,000 with tenor of 10 years (matures on 23 December 2020) and interest rate of 10.85% (refer to Note 32).

The purpose of bonds issuance is to expand the credit in order to develop the business.

The above bonds requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to issue bonds or medium term notes and long term notes equivalent with the above bonds with higher priority of payment than the above bonds, as written in prospectus. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in bond agreements.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum saham dan obligasi Bank CIMB Niaga serta Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (lanjutan)

Penawaran umum obligasi

Obligasi I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2011 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 15 Desember 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan melalui suratnya No. S-13453/BL/2011 untuk melakukan penawaran umum Obligasi I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2011 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap. Jumlah pokok obligasi ini adalah sebesar Rp 1.500.000, yang terbagi atas:

- Seri A sejumlah Rp 180.000 dengan jangka waktu 3 tahun, tingkat bunga 7,38% per tahun dan telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 23 Desember 2014; dan
- Seri B sejumlah Rp 1.320.000 dengan jangka waktu 5 tahun, tingkat bunga 8,30% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 23 Desember 2016 (lihat Catatan 28).

Tujuan penerbitan obligasi di atas adalah untuk ekspansi kredit.

Obligasi di atas mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga antara lain untuk tidak melakukan pengeluaran obligasi atau instrument surat hutang jangka menengah dan jangka panjang lainnya yang sejenis dengan obligasi yang mempunyai kedudukan lebih tinggi dan pembayarannya didahulukan dari obligasi subordinasi, sebagaimana tertulis dalam prospektus. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian obligasi.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahap I Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 22 Oktober 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan, melalui suratnya No. S-12326/BL/2012 untuk melakukan penawaran umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahap I Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap. Jumlah pokok obligasi ini adalah sebesar Rp 2.000.000, yang terbagi atas:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares and bonds and CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (continued)

Public offering of bonds

Bank CIMB Niaga Bond I Year 2011 with Fixed Interest Rates

On 15 December 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Board in his letter No. S-13453/BL/2011 for public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga Bond I Year 2011 with Fixed Interest Rates. The nominal value of the bonds amounted to Rp 1,500,000, which is divided by:

- Series A amounted to Rp 180,000 with tenor of 3 years, interest rate of 7.38% per annum and has matured on 23 December 2014; and
- Series B amounted to Rp 1,320,000 with tenor of 5 years, interest rate of 8.30% per annum and mature on 23 December 2016 (refer to Note 28).

The purpose of bonds issuance are to expand credit in order to develop the business.

The above bonds requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to issue bonds or medium term notes and long term notes equivalent with the above bonds with higher priority of payment than the above bonds, as written in prospectus. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirements outlined in bond agreements.

The Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate

On 22 October 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Board in his letter No. S-12326/BL/2012 for public offering of the Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate. Total principal of bonds is amounting to Rp 2,000,000, which is divided by:

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum saham dan obligasi Bank CIMB Niaga serta Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (lanjutan)

Penawaran umum obligasi (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahap I Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lanjutan)

- Seri A sejumlah Rp 600.000 dengan jangka waktu 3 tahun, tingkat bunga 7,35% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 30 Oktober 2015; dan
- Seri B sejumlah Rp 1.400.000 dengan jangka waktu 5 tahun, tingkat bunga 7,75% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 30 Oktober 2017 (lihat Catatan 28).

Sehubungan dengan penerbitan obligasi tersebut, PT Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh peringkat "idAAA" dari PT Pefindo.

Bank CIMB Niaga berniat menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga dengan target dana dihimpun sebesar total Rp 8.000.000. Tujuan penerbitan obligasi adalah untuk ekspansi kredit dalam rangka pengembangan usaha.

Obligasi di atas mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga antara lain untuk tidak melakukan pengeluaran obligasi atau instrument surat hutang jangka menengah dan jangka panjang lainnya yang sejenis dengan obligasi yang mempunyai kedudukan lebih tinggi dan pembayarannya didahulukan dari obligasi subordinasi, sebagaimana tertulis dalam prospektus. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian obligasi.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahap II Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 15 November 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan penawaran obligasi bersifat utang kedua dari Penawaran Umum Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahun 2012 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap yang telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif pada tanggal 14 November 2013 dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). Jumlah pokok obligasi ini adalah sebesar Rp 1.450.000, yang terbagi atas:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares and bonds and CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (continued)

Public offering of bonds (continued)

The Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate (continued)

- Series A amounted to Rp 600,000 with tenor of 3 years, interest rate of 7.35% per annum and mature on 30 October 2015; and
- Series B amounted to Rp 1,400,000 with tenor of 5 years, interest rate of 7.75% per annum and mature on 30 October 2017 (refer to Note 28).

In connection with the bond offering, PT Bank CIMB Niaga obtained a rating of "idAAA" from PT Pefindo.

Bank CIMB Niaga plans to issue the Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga with a total fund of Rp 8,000,000. The purpose of bonds issuance are to expand credit in order to develop the business.

The above bonds requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to issue bonds or medium term notes and long term notes equivalent with the above bonds with higher priority of payment than the above bonds, as written in prospectus. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirements outlined in bond agreements.

The Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase II Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate

On 15 November 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga undertook the second public offering of bonds as part of public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga Bond I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate which has obtained the notice of effectivity on 14 November 2013 from Financial Service Authority (OJK). Total principal of bonds amounted to Rp 1,450,000, which is divided by:

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum saham dan obligasi Bank CIMB Niaga serta Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (lanjutan)

Penawaran umum obligasi (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahap II Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lanjutan)

- Seri A sejumlah Rp 285.000 dengan jangka waktu 2 (dua) tahun, tingkat bunga 8,75% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 November 2015; dan
- Seri B sejumlah Rp 315.000 dengan jangka waktu 3 (tiga) tahun, tingkat bunga 9,15% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 November 2016; dan
- Seri C sejumlah Rp 850.000 dengan jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun, tingkat bunga 9,75% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 November 2018 (lihat Catatan 28).

Tujuan penerbitan obligasi adalah untuk pembiayaan ekspansi kredit.

Obligasi di atas mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga antara lain untuk tidak melakukan pengeluaran obligasi atau instrumen surat hutang jangka menengah dan jangka panjang lainnya yang sejenis dengan obligasi yang mempunyai kedudukan lebih tinggi dan pembayarannya didahulukan dari obligasi subordinasi, sebagaimana tertulis dalam prospektus. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian obligasi.

Sehubungan dengan penerbitan obligasi tersebut, PT Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh peringkat "idAAA" dari PT Pefindo.

Obligasi I CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 9 November 2012, PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF), anak perusahaan, memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan, melalui suratnya No.S-13138/BL/2012 untuk melakukan penawaran umum Obligasi I CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap. Jumlah pokok obligasi ini adalah sebesar Rp 600.000, yang terbagi atas:

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares and bonds and CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (continued)

Public offering of bonds (continued)

The Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase II Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate (continued)

- Series A amounted to Rp 285,000 with tenor of 2 (two) years, interest rate of 8.75% per annum and mature on 20 November 2015; and
- Series B amounted to Rp 315,000 with tenor of 3 (three) years, interest rate of 9.15% per annum and mature on 20 November 2016; and
- Series C amounted to Rp 850,000 with tenor of 5 (five) years, interest rate of 9.75% per annum and mature on 20 November 2018 (refer to Note 28).

The purpose of bonds issuance are to expand credit in order to develop the business.

The above bonds requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to issue bonds or medium term notes and long term notes equivalent with the above bonds with higher priority of payment than the above bonds, as written in prospectus. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in bond agreements.

In connection with the bond offering, PT Bank CIMB Niaga obtained a rating of "idAAA" from PT Pefindo.

CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Bond I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate

On 9 November 2012, PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (CNAF), a subsidiary, obtained the notice of effectivity from the Chairman of Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Board in his letter No.S-13138/BL/2012 for public offering of CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Bond I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate. The nominal value of the bonds amounted to Rp 600,000, which is divided by:

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c. Penawaran umum saham dan obligasi Bank CIMB Niaga serta Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (lanjutan)

Penawaran umum obligasi (lanjutan)

Obligasi I CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lanjutan)

- Seri A sejumlah Rp 152.000 dengan jangka waktu 1 tahun, tingkat bunga 7,00% per tahun dan telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 Desember 2013; dan
- Seri B sejumlah Rp 448.000 dengan jangka waktu 3 tahun, tingkat bunga 8,10% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 22 November 2015 (lihat Catatan 28).

Obligasi mensyaratkan CNAF antara lain untuk tidak melakukan pengalihan kekayaan atau menjaminkan kekayaan CNAF lebih dari 50% dalam satu kali transaksi atau lebih dan mengurangi modal dasar, modal ditempatkan, dan modal disetor. Seluruh obligasi di atas digunakan untuk pembiayaan kendaraan roda dua dan roda empat, baik dalam kondisi baru/bekas dan pembiayaan sewa guna usaha. CNAF telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian obligasi.

Sehubungan dengan penerbitan obligasi tersebut, CNAF memperoleh peringkat "AA+(idn)" dari PT Fitch Indonesia.

Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah (MTN) I CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 15 Februari 2013, CNAF menerbitkan MTN I dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap, jumlah pokok sebesar Rp 200.000 dengan jangka waktu 3 tahun, tingkat bunga 8,50% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Februari 2016 (lihat Catatan 28).

Sehubungan dengan penerbitan Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah (MTN) tersebut, CNAF memperoleh peringkat "AA+(idn)" dari PT Fitch Indonesia.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares and bonds and CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (continued)

Public offering of bonds (continued)

CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Bond I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate (continued)

- Series A amounted to Rp 152,000 with tenor of 1 year, interest rate of 7.00% per annum and has matured on 2 December 2013; and
- Series B amounted to Rp 448,000 with tenor of 3 years, interest rate of 8.10% per annum and mature on 22 November 2015 (refer to Note 28).

The bonds payable above required CNAF not to transfer assets or pledge the company's asset exceeding 50% in one or more transactions and decrease the authorised, issued, and fully paid share capital. All the bonds above are used for finance of two wheelers and four wheelers either new or used and for financing lease business. CNAF has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in bond agreements.

In connection with the bond offering, CNAF obtained a rating of "AA+(idn)" from PT Fitch Indonesia.

CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (MTN) I Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate

On 15 February 2013, CNAF issued MTN I with fixed interest rate, the nominal value is Rp 200,000 with tenor 3 years, interest rate of 8.50% per annum and mature on 15 February 2016 (refer to Note 28).

In connection with the Medium Term Notes (MTN), CNAF obtained a rating of "AA+(idn)" from PT Fitch Indonesia.

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c. Penawaran umum saham dan obligasi Bank CIMB Niaga serta Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah CIMB Niaga Auto Finance (lanjutan)

Penawaran umum obligasi (lanjutan)

Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah (MTN) II CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 16 April 2013, CNAF menerbitkan MTN II dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap, jumlah pokok sebesar Rp 400.000 dengan jangka waktu 3 tahun, tingkat bunga 8,20% per tahun dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 16 April 2016 (lihat Catatan 28).

Sehubungan dengan penerbitan Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah (MTN) tersebut, CNAF memperoleh peringkat "AA+(idn)" dari PT Fitch Indonesia.

MTN di atas (MTN I dan II) mensyaratkan CNAF antara lain untuk mempertahankan nilai jaminan sekurang-kurangnya 50% dari nilai pokok MTN dan tidak memberikan pinjaman kepada pihak afiliasi dengan jumlah total melebihi 25% dari ekuitas CNAF. CNAF telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian obligasi.

Seluruh MTN di atas digunakan untuk pembiayaan kendaraan roda dua dan roda empat, baik dalam kondisi baru atau bekas, dan pembiayaan sewa guna.

d. Anak Perusahaan

Bank CIMB Niaga mempunyai kepemilikan langsung pada Anak Perusahaan berikut ini:

Nama perusahaan/ Company's name	Kegiatan usaha/ Business activity	Kedudukan/ Domicile	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership			Tahun beroperasi komersial/ Year commercial operations commenced	Jumlah aset/ Total assets		
			2014	2013	2012		2014	2013	2012
Anak perusahaan/Subsidiaries									
• PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance	Pembiayaan/Financing	Jakarta	99.94%	99.94%	99.94%	1993	6,672,343	6,765,999	4,438,352
• PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance	Pembiayaan/Financing	Jakarta	99.90%	51.00%	51.00%	1995	1,274,061	1,644,099	1,254,861

Semua Anak Perusahaan Bank CIMB Niaga di atas berkedudukan di Jakarta.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank CIMB Niaga's shares and bonds and CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (continued)

Public offering of bonds (continued)

CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Medium Term Notes (MTN) II Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate

On 16 April 2013, CNAF issued MTN II with fixed interest rate, the nominal value is Rp 400,000 with tenor 3 years, interest rate of 8.20% per annum and mature on 16 April 2016 (refer to Note 28).

In connection with the Medium Term Notes (MTN), CNAF obtained a rating of "AA+(idn)" from PT Fitch Indonesia.

The MTN above (MTN I and II) required the company to amongst others, maintain the ratio of collateral of at least 50% of the MTN nominal amount and not giving loans to affiliated companies with total amount exceeding 25% of the company's equity. CNAF has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in bond agreements.

All the MTN above are used for financing two wheelers and four wheelers, either new or used, and for finance lease business.

d. Subsidiaries

Bank CIMB Niaga has direct ownership in the following Subsidiaries:

All of Bank CIMB Niaga's Subsidiaries listed above are domiciled in Jakarta.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Anak Perusahaan (lanjutan)

PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance ("CNAF")

Pada tahun 1992, kepemilikan Bank CIMB Niaga atas CNAF adalah sebanyak 90.000 saham dengan harga perolehan sebesar Rp 4.334.

Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan beberapa kali peningkatan kepemilikan atas CNAF, dengan peningkatan terakhir pada tahun 2012 dan 2014 adalah:

- Pada tanggal 14 Desember 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga meningkatkan penyertaan modal pada CNAF sebanyak 1.998.800 saham baru dari total penerbitan 2.000.000 saham baru yang dikeluarkan oleh CNAF dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp 50.000. Persentase kepemilikan tidak berubah yaitu sebesar 99,94%. Penambahan modal ini mendapatkan persetujuan BI melalui Surat No.14/193/DPB3/PB3-3/Rahasia tanggal 11 Desember 2012; dan
- Pada tanggal 5 November 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga meningkatkan penyertaan modal pada CNAF sebanyak 5.996.400 saham baru yang dikeluarkan oleh CNAF dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp 50.000. Persentase kepemilikan tidak berubah yaitu sebesar 99,94%. Penambahan modal ini mendapatkan persetujuan OJK melalui Surat No. SR-62/PB.33/2014 tanggal 12 September 2014.

PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance ("KITA Finance")

Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2007, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani *Joint Venture Agreement* dengan Marubeni Corporation dan PT Marubeni Indonesia dan melakukan akuisisi atas KITA Finance. Bank CIMB Niaga mengambil alih kepemilikan 51,00% dengan harga perolehan Rp 24.036. Berdasarkan keputusan pemegang saham KITA Finance tanggal 17 Januari 2007, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan tambahan modal disetor terhadap KITA Finance sebesar Rp 25.500 yang merupakan 51,00% dari seluruh tambahan modal disetor sebesar Rp 50.000.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance ("CNAF")

In 1992, the ownership of Bank CIMB Niaga in CNAF was 90,000 shares at purchase price of Rp 4,334.

Bank CIMB Niaga has increased its ownership in CNAF from time to time, where the latest increase in ownership in 2012 and 2014 which are:

- *On 14 December 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga increased its investment on CNAF through 1,998,800 additional new shares from a total of 2,000,000 shares issued by CNAF with nominal value of Rp 50,000. There is no change in percentage of ownership of 99.94%. This share capital increase was approved by BI through its Letter No. 14/193/DPB3/PB3-3/Rahasia dated 11 December 2012; and*
- *On 5 November 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga increased its investment on CNAF through 5,996,400 additional new shares issued by CNAF with nominal value of Rp 50,000. There is no change in percentage of ownership of 99.94%. This share capital increase was approved by OJK through its Letter No. SR-62/PB.33/2014 dated 12 September 2014.*

PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance ("KITA Finance")

On 11 January 2007, Bank CIMB Niaga signed a Joint Venture Agreement with Marubeni Corporation and PT Marubeni Indonesia and together acquired KITA Finance. Bank CIMB Niaga acquired majority ownership of 51.00% at a purchase price of Rp 24,036. Based on the resolution of the shareholders of KITA Finance dated 17 January 2007, Bank CIMB Niaga has injected additional capital of Rp 25,500 to KITA Finance which represents 51.00% of the total additional paid in capital of Rp 50,000.

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Anak Perusahaan (lanjutan)

PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance (“KITA Finance”) (lanjutan)

Bank CIMB Niaga mendapatkan persetujuan atas akuisisi tersebut dari BI yang dinyatakan dalam Surat BI No. 8/94/DPB3/TPB3-3 tanggal 21 Desember 2006. Pemberitahuan perubahan pemegang saham KITA Finance disahkan oleh Departemen Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam suratnya No. W7-HT.01.10-733 tanggal 17 Januari 2007.

Pada tanggal 23 September 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga telah menandatangani Perjanjian Jual Beli Bersyarat (“CSPA”) dengan Marubeni Corporation, PT Marubeni Indonesia, dan PT Niaga Manajemen Citra untuk melakukan peningkatan penyertaan modal pada KITA Finance melalui transaksi pembelian saham KITA Finance sebesar 48,9%, sehingga komposisi kepemilikan saham PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk pada KITA Finance akan meningkat menjadi 99,90% dengan imbalan yang diberikan sebesar Rp 131.236. PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk telah mendapatkan persetujuan atas rencana pembelian saham tersebut dari Bank Indonesia yang dinyatakan dalam Surat BI No.15/158/DPB3/PB3-3/Rahasia tertanggal 30 Desember 2013. Peningkatan investasi ini efektif pada tanggal 28 Februari 2014 dengan nilai tercatat pada tanggal transaksi dari aset bersih KITA Finance sebesar Rp 195.325 dan nilai tercatat dari jumlah kepentingan nonpengendali disesuaikan sebesar Rp 95.514. Perbedaan sebesar Rp 35.723 antara jumlah kepentingan nonpengendali disesuaikan dan nilai imbalan yang diberikan diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas sebagai transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali. Sesuai dengan standar akuntansi, dikarenakan ini merupakan transaksi dengan pemegang saham lain yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian (lihat kebijakan akuntansi pada halaman 5/26).

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

d. Subsidiaries (continued)

PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance (“KITA Finance”) (continued)

Bank CIMB Niaga has obtained approval from BI for this acquisition as noted in BI's Letter No.8/94/DPB3/TPB3-3 dated 21 December 2006. The notification on the changes of shareholders of KITA Finance was acknowledged by the Department of Law and Human Rights in its letter No.W7-HT.01.10-733 dated 17 January 2007.

On 23 September 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga signed a Conditional Share Purchase Agreement (“CSPA”) with Marubeni Corporation, PT Marubeni Indonesia, and PT Niaga Manajemen Citra to increase its ownership in KITA Finance through the purchase of 48.9% shares in KITA Finance and therefore the percentage of ownership would increase to 99.90% with cash consideration of Rp 131,236. PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk has obtained the approval from BI on the plan for purchasing the shares through letter No.15/158/DPB3/PB3-3/Rahasia dated 30 December 2013. This investment was effective on 28 February 2014 with the carrying value of the net assets of KITA Finance on transaction date being Rp 195,325 and the carrying value of the additional interest acquired was Rp 95,514. The difference of Rp 35,723 between the carrying value and the additional interest acquired has been recognised in equity transaction as transaction with non-controlling interest. In accordance with accounting standard since this is a transaction with other shareholders that involved no loss of control (refer to note accounting policy in page 5/26).

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Satuan Kerja Audit Internal, dan Sekretaris Perusahaan

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

e. Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Sharia Supervisory Board, Internal Audit Unit, and Corporate Secretary

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 the members of Bank CIMB Niaga's Board of Commissioners and Directors were as follows:

2014

Dewan Komisaris:

Presiden Komisaris
Wakil Presiden Komisaris

Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris
Komisaris

Bpk/Mr. Dato' Sri Nazir Razak
Bpk/Mr. Glenn Muhammad Surya Yusuf
Bpk/Mr. Roy Edu Tirtadji
Ibu/Mrs. Sri Hartina Urip Simeon
Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali
Bpk/Mr. Pri Notowidigdo
Bpk/Mr. David Richard Thomas ^{a)}
Bpk/Mr. Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn ^{a)}

Board of Commissioners:

President Commissioner
Vice President Commissioner

Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner

Direksi:

Presiden Direktur
Wakil Presiden Direktur merangkap
Direktur *Small Medium Micro Enterprise*
Wakil Presiden Direktur merangkap
Direktur Perbankan Korporasi
Direktur Kepatuhan, *Corporate Affairs*,
dan Hukum
Direktur Keuangan dan
Perencanaan
Direktur Operasional dan Teknologi
Informasi
Direktur Perbankan *Consumer*
Direktur Kredit
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia
Direktur Manajemen Risiko

Direktur Tresuri dan Pasar Modal

Bpk/Mr. Arwin Rasyid

Bpk/Mr. Daniel James Rompas

Bpk/Mr. Lo Nyen Khing

Ibu/Mrs. Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka

Bpk/Mr. Wan Razly Abdullah

Ibu/Mrs. Rita Mas'Oen
Bpk/Mr. Samir Gupta
Ibu/Mrs. Megawati Sutanto
Bpk/Mr. Harjanto Tanuwidjaja
Ibu/Mrs. Vera Handajani

Bpk/Mr. John Simon ^{b)}

Board of Directors:

President Director
Vice President Director also as
Small Medium Micro Enterprise Director
Vice President Director also as
Corporate Banking Director Compliance, Corporate Affairs, and Legal Director Strategy and Finance Director Operation and Information Technology Director Consumer Banking Director Credit Director Human Resources Director Risk Management Director Treasury and Capital Market Director

a) Efektif pada tanggal 15 September 2014

b) Efektif pada tanggal 29 Agustus 2014

Effective on 15 September 2014 a)

Effective on 29 August 2014 b)

**PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk
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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Satuan Kerja Audit Internal, dan Sekretaris Perusahaan (lanjutan)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

e. Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Sharia Supervisory Board, Internal Audit Unit, and Corporate Secretary (continued)

2013

Dewan Komisaris:

Presiden Komisaris
Wakil Presiden Komisaris

Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris
Komisaris

Bpk/Mr. Dato' Sri Nazir Razak
Bpk/Mr. Glenn Muhammad Surya Yusuf
Ibu/Mrs. Sri Hartina Urip Simeon
Bpk/Mr. Roy Edu Tirtadji
Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali
Bpk/Mr. Pri Notowidigdo ^{c)}
Ibu/Mrs. Hamidah Naziadin ^{d)}
Bpk/Mr. Joseph Dominic Silva ^{d)}

Board of Commissioners:

President Commissioner
Vice President Commissioner

Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner

Direksi:

Presiden Direktur
Wakil Presiden Direktur merangkap
Direktur *Small Medium Micro Enterprise*
Wakil Presiden Direktur merangkap
Direktur Perbankan Korporasi
Direktur Perbankan Komersil dan Syariah
Direktur Kepatuhan, *Corporate Affairs*, dan Hukum
Direktur Keuangan dan Perencanaan
Direktur Operasional dan Teknologi Informasi

Bpk/Mr. Arwin Rasyid
Bpk/Mr. Daniel James Rompas
Bpk/Mr. Lo Nyen Khing ^{e)}
Bpk/Mr. Handoyo Soebali ^{f)}
Ibu/Mrs. Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka
Bpk/Mr. Wan Razly Abdullah
Ibu/Mrs. Rita Mas'Oen
Bpk/Mr. Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman ^{g)}
Bpk/Mr. Samir Gupta
Ibu/Mrs. Megawati Sutanto
Bpk/Mr. Harjanto Tanuwidjaja
Ibu/Mrs. Vera Handajani ^{h)}

Board of Directors:

President Director
Vice President Director also as
Small Medium Micro Enterprise Director
Vice President Director also as
Corporate Banking Director
Commercial and Sharia Banking Director
Compliance, Corporate Affairs, and Legal Director
Strategy and Finance Director
Operation and Information Technology Director
Treasury and Capital Market Director
Consumer Banking Director
Credit Director
Human Resources Director
Risk Management Director

c) Efektif pada tanggal 26 November 2013

Effective on 26 November 2013 c)

d) Mengundurkan diri efektif sejak efektifnya pengangkatan masing-masing Bapak David Richard Thomas dan Bapak Zulqarnain Onn (tanggal 15 September 2014)

Resigned effective since the effective date of appointment of Mr David Richard Thomas and Mr Zulqarnain Onn (on 15 September 2014)

e) Efektif pada tanggal 15 Januari 2013

Effective on 15 January 2013 e)

f) Mengundurkan diri efektif sejak tanggal 27 Maret 2014

Resigned effective since 27 March 2014 f)

g) Sudah tidak menjabat efektif sejak tanggal 27 Maret 2014

Does not hold this position effective since 27 March 2014 g)

h) Efektif pada tanggal 26 November 2013

Effective on 26 November 2013 h)

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Satuan Kerja Audit Internal, dan Sekretaris Perusahaan (lanjutan)

e. Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Sharia Supervisory Board, Internal Audit Unit, and Corporate Secretary (continued)

2012

Dewan Komisaris:

Presiden Komisaris
Wakil Presiden Komisaris

Bpk/Mr. Dato' Sri Nazir Razak ⁱ⁾
Bpk/Mr. Glenn Muhammad Surya Yusuf ^{j)}

Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris
Komisaris

Ibu/Mrs. Sri Hartina Urip Simeon
Bpk/Mr. Roy Edu Tirtadji
Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali
Bpk/Mr. Ananda Barata ^{k)}
Ibu/Mrs. Hamidah Naziadin
Bpk/Mr. Joseph Dominic Silva

Board of Commissioners:

President Commissioner
Vice President Commissioner

Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner

Direksi:

Presiden Direktur
Wakil Presiden Direktur merangkap
Direktur *Small Medium Micro Enterprise*
Wakil Presiden Direktur merangkap
Direktur Perbankan Korporasi
Direktur Perbankan Komersil dan Syariah
Direktur Kepatuhan, *Corporate Affairs*, dan Hukum
Direktur Keuangan dan Perencanaan
Direktur Operasional dan Teknologi Informasi

Direktur Tresuri dan Pasar Modal
Direktur Perbankan Consumer
Direktur Kredit
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia

Bpk/Mr. Arwin Rasyid

Bpk/Mr. Daniel James Rompas

Bpk/Mr. Lo Nyen Khing ^{l)}

Bpk/Mr. Handoyo Soebali

Ibu/Mrs. Lydia Wulan Tumbelaka

Bpk/Mr. Wan Razly Abdullah

Ibu/Mrs. Rita Mas'Oen
Bpk/Mr. Mohamed Fadzil Sulaiman
Bpk/Mr. Samir Gupta
Ibu/Mrs. Megawati Sutanto
Bpk/Mr. Harjanto Tanuwidjaja ^{m)}

Board of Directors:

President Director
Vice President Director also as
Small Medium Micro Enterprise Director
Vice President Director also as
Corporate Banking Director
Commercial and Sharia Banking Director
Compliance, Corporate Affairs, and Legal Director
Strategy and Finance Director
Operation and Information Technology Director
Treasury and Capital Market Director
Consumer Banking Director
Credit Director
Human Resources Director

i) Efektif pada tanggal 1 Mei 2012

j) Efektif pada tanggal 18 Juni 2012

k) Mengundurkan diri efektif sejak tanggal 28 Maret 2013

l) Efektif pada tanggal 15 Januari 2013

m) Efektif pada tanggal 17 Juli 2012

Effective on 1 May 2012 i)

Effective on 18 June 2012 j)

Resigned effective since 28 March 2013 k)

Effective on 15 January 2013 l)

Effective on 17 July 2012 m)

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- e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Satuan Kerja Audit Internal, dan Sekretaris Perusahaan (lanjutan)**

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 susunan Komite Audit Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

	2014 dan/and 2013	
Ketua, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Roy Edu Tirtadji*	<i>Chairman, concurrently as member</i>
Anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Sri Hartina Urip Simeon*	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Mawar I.R. Napitupulu	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Shariq Mukhtar	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Darminto	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Sumantri Slamet	<i>Member</i>

	2012	
Ketua, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali*	<i>Chairman, concurrently as member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Ananda Barata*	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Joseph Dominic Silva	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Sukrisno Agoes	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Jusuf Halim	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Binhadi	<i>Member</i>

* Komisaris Independen

*Independent Commissioner**

Pembentukan Komite Audit Bank CIMB Niaga sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 8/4/PBI/2006 yang telah diubah dengan PBI No. 8/14/PBI/2006 tanggal 5 Oktober 2006 dan Peraturan No. IX.1.5 merupakan lampiran Keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. Kep-643/BL/2012 tanggal 7 Desember 2012.

Establishment of Bank CIMB Niaga's Audit Committee is in compliance with the requirements of Bank Indonesia regulation (PBI) No. 8/4/PBI/2006 which has been amended with PBI No. 8/14/PBI/2006 dated 5 October 2006 and Regulation No. IX.1.5 which attachment the Decree of Bapepam-LK No. Kep-643/BL/2012 dated 7 December 2012.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, susunan Komite Pemantau Risiko Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the members of Bank CIMB Niaga's Risk Monitoring Committee were as follows:

	2014	
Ketua, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali*	<i>Chairman, concurrently as member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Glenn Muhammad Surya Yusuf	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. David Richard Thomas	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Ananda Barata	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Binhadi	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Shariq Mukhtar	<i>Member</i>

	2013	
Ketua, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali*	<i>Chairman, concurrently as member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Glenn Muhammad Surya Yusuf	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Joseph Dominic Silva	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Ananda Barata	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Binhadi	<i>Member</i>
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Shariq Mukhtar	<i>Member</i>

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Satuan Kerja Audit Internal, dan Sekretaris Perusahaan (lanjutan)

e. Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Sharia Supervisory Board, Internal Audit Unit, and Corporate Secretary (continued)

2012

Ketua, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Roy Edu Tirtadji*	Chairman, concurrently as member
Anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Sri Hartina Urip Simeon*	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali*	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Glenn Muhammad Surya Yusuf	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Jusuf Halim	Member
Anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Mawar I.R. Napitupulu	Member

* Komisaris Independen

Independent Commissioner*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, susunan Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the members of Bank CIMB Niaga's Nomination and Remuneration were as follows:

2014

Ketua, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Pri Notowidigdo*	Chairman, concurrently as member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali*	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Ahmad Zulqarnain Onn	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Ananda Barata	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Sumantri Slamet	Member
Sekretaris, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Eric G. Kosasih	Secretary, concurrently as member

2013

Ketua, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Pri Notowidigdo*	Chairman, concurrently as member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Zulkifli M. Ali*	Member
Anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Hamidah Naziadin	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Ananda Barata	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Sumantri Slamet	Member
Sekretaris, merangkap anggota	Bpk/Mr. Eric G. Kosasih	Secretary, concurrently as member

2012

Ketua, merangkap anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Sri Hartina Urip Simeon*	Chairman, concurrently as member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Roy Edu Tirtadji*	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Ananda Barata*	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Joseph Dominic Silva	Member
Anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Hamidah Naziadin	Member
Sekretaris, merangkap anggota	Ibu/Mrs. Susanty Sanusi	Secretary, concurrently as member

* Komisaris Independen

Independent Commissioner*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, susunan Dewan Pengawas Syariah Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the members of Bank CIMB Niaga's Sharia Supervisory Board were as follows:

2014 dan/and 2013

Ketua	Bpk/Mr. Prof. Dr. M. Quraish Shihab, MA	Chairman
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Prof. Dr. Fathurrahman Djamil, MA	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Dr. Yulizar Djamiluddin Sanrego Nz, M.Ec	Member

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1. INFORMASI UMUM (lanjutan)

- e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Komite Audit, Komite Pemantau Risiko, Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Satuan Kerja Audit Internal, dan Sekretaris Perusahaan (lanjutan)**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

- e. Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Monitoring Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Sharia Supervisory Board, Internal Audit Unit, and Corporate Secretary (continued)**

2012

Ketua	Bpk/Mr. Prof. Dr. M. Quraish Shihab, MA	Chairman
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. Prof. Dr. Fathurrahman Djamil, MA	Member
Anggota	Bpk/Mr. M. Taufik Ridlo, Lc, Dipl.Ec.	Member

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Internal Bank CIMB Niaga adalah Ibu Restiana Linggadjaya.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the Chief of Bank CIMB Niaga's Internal Audit Unit was Mrs. Restiana Linggadjaya.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, Sekretaris Perusahaan CIMB Niaga adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the Bank CIMB Niaga's Corporate Secretary was as follows:

2014 dan/and 2013

Bpk/Mr. Rudy Hutagalung

2012

Bpk/Mr. Harsya Denny Suryo

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, karyawan Bank CIMB Niaga berjumlah 15.003 (2013: 14.342; 2012: 14.224) (tidak diaudit).

As at 31 December 2014, the number of employees of Bank CIMB Niaga was 15,003 (2013: 14,342; 2012: 14,224) (unaudited).

2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk dan Anak Perusahaan disusun oleh Direksi dan diselesaikan pada tanggal 11 Februari 2015.

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini:

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia yang dikeluarkan oleh Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and Subsidiaries were prepared by the Board of Directors and completed on 11 February 2015.

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 were prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian juga disusun sesuai dengan Keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012 yang merupakan perubahan terakhir atas Keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. KEP 554/BL/2010 tanggal 30 Desember 2010 dan Keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. KEP-06/PM/2000 tanggal 13 Maret 2000 yaitu Peraturan No. VIII.G.7 tentang "Pedoman Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" serta Surat Edaran Ketua Bapepam-LK No. SE-02/BL/2008 tentang "Pedoman Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik Industri Pertambangan Umum, Minyak dan Gas Bumi, dan Perbankan" tanggal 31 Januari 2008.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun berdasarkan harga perolehan kecuali untuk aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual, aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, dan instrumen derivatif yang diukur berdasarkan nilai wajar. Nilai tercatat dari aset dan liabilitas yang merupakan *item* yang dilindungi nilai dalam lindung atas nilai wajar, yang seharusnya disajikan sebesar harga perolehan disesuaikan dengan perubahan nilai wajar yang yang dapat diatribusikan dengan risiko yang dilindungi. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun berdasarkan akuntansi berbasis akrual, kecuali laporan arus kas.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank untuk unit usaha syariah juga disusun berdasarkan PSAK (Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan) 101 (Revisi 2011) "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Syariah", PSAK 102 (Revisi 2013) "Akuntansi Murabahah", PSAK 105, "Akuntansi Mudharabah", PSAK 106, "Akuntansi Musyarakah", PSAK 107, "Akuntansi Ijarah", PSAK 110, "Akuntansi Sukuk", Pedoman Akuntansi Perbankan Syariah Indonesia ("PAPSI"), dan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, mencakup pula pedoman akuntansi dan pelaporan yang ditetapkan oleh otoritas perbankan Indonesia dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) (efektif 1 Januari 2013, OJK telah mengambil alih fungsi dari BI dan Bapepam-LK).

Seluruh angka dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, kecuali dinyatakan secara khusus, dibulatkan menjadi dan disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah yang terdekat.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The consolidated financial statements have been also prepared in accordance with the Decree of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated 25 June 2012 which is the latest change of the Decree of the Bapepam-LK No. KEP 554/BL/2010 dated 30 December 2010 and the Decree of the Bapepam-LK No. KEP-06/PM/2000 dated 13 March 2000 on Regulation No. VIII.G.7 regarding "Financial Statements Presentation Guidelines" and Circular Letter of Chairman of the Bapepam-LK No. SE-02/BL/2008 regarding "Guidelines for Financial Statements Preparation and Presentation of Public Company in General Mining, Oil and Gas Industry and Banking Industry" dated 31 January 2008.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets classified as available-for-sale, financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss, and all derivative contracts which have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged. The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, except for the statement of cash flows.

The Bank's consolidated financial statements of sharia business unit are prepared under the SFAS (Statement of Financial Accounting Standard) 101 (Revised 2011) "Presentation of Sharia Financial Statement", SFAS 102 (Revised 2013) "Murabahah Accounting", SFAS 105, "Mudharabah Accounting", SFAS 106, "Musyarakah Accounting", SFAS 107, "Ijarah Accounting", SFAS 110, "Sukuk Accounting", Accounting Guidelines for Indonesian Sharia Banking ("PAPSI"), and Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, including accounting and reporting guidance issued by Indonesia banking authority and Financial Service Authority (OJK) (effective on 1 January 2013, OJK has taken over the function of BI and Bapepam-LK).

Figures in the consolidated financial statements are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Laporan arus kas konsolidasian disusun menggunakan metode langsung dan arus kas dikelompokkan atas dasar kegiatan operasi, investasi, dan pendanaan.

Untuk tujuan laporan arus kas konsolidasian, kas dan setara kas mencakup kas, giro pada BI, giro pada bank lain, dan investasi jangka pendek lancar lainnya dengan jangka waktu 3 (tiga) bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan.

b. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi yang signifikan

Kecuali dinyatakan di bawah ini, kebijakan akuntansi telah diterapkan secara konsisten dengan laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, yang telah sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Untuk tahun 2014, Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK-IAI) telah menetapkan PSAK dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) dan Pencabutan PSAK (PPSAK) sebagai berikut:

- ISAK 27 "Pengalihan aset dari pelanggan";
- ISAK 28 "Pengkahiran liabilitas keuangan dengan instrumen ekuitas";
- ISAK 29 "Biaya pengupasan lapisan tanah dalam tahap produksi pada tambang terbuka";
- PPSAK 12 "Pencabutan PSAK 33 mengenai Aktivitas Penghapusan Lapisan Tanah dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup pada Pertambangan Umum"; dan
- PSAK 102 (Revisi 2013) "Akuntansi Murabahah".

PSAK dan ISAK tersebut diatas berlaku efektif pada tanggal 1 Januari 2014 dan tidak menghasilkan perubahan kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan tidak memiliki dampak terhadap jumlah yang dilaporkan periode berjalan atau tahun sebelumnya.

Terdapat beberapa standar akuntansi baru, revisi dan interpretasi yang telah diterbitkan, namun belum berlaku efektif untuk tahun buku yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (lihat Catatan 59).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared based on the direct method by classifying cash flows on the basis of operating, investing, and financing activities.

For the purpose of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, current accounts with BI, current accounts with other banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 (three) months or less from the acquisition date.

b. Change in significant accounting policies

Except as described below, the accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, which conform to the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

For 2014, Financial Accounting Standard Board of Indonesia Institute of Accountants (DSAK-IAI) has set SFAS and Interpretation of SFAS (IFAS) and Revocation of SFAS as follows:

- *IFAS 27 "Transfer assets from customer";*
- *IFAS 28 "Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instrument";*
- *IFAS 29 "Stripping cost in the production phase of surface mine";*
- *The Revocation of SFAS 12 "The revocation of SFAS 33 of the Activity of Stripping and Environmental Management in General Mining"; and*
- *SFAS 102 (Revised 2013) "Murabahah Accounting".*

SFAS and IFAS are effective since 1 January 2014 and did not result in changes to the Bank's accounting policies and had no effect on the amounts reported for current period or prior years.

There are several new standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 (refer to Note 59).

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

c. Prinsip konsolidasi

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian meliputi laporan keuangan Bank CIMB Niaga dan perusahaan dimana Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki penyertaan saham dengan hak suara lebih dari 50% atau dapat dibuktikan adanya pengendalian (Anak Perusahaan).

Dampak signifikan dari seluruh transaksi dan saldo antara perusahaan-perusahaan yang dikonsolidasikan telah dieliminasi dalam penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Kebijakan akuntansi penting yang dipakai dalam penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah diterapkan secara konsisten oleh Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan, kecuali dinyatakan secara khusus.

Kepentingan nonpengendali atas hasil usaha dan ekuitas Anak Perusahaan disajikan terpisah pada masing-masing laporan laba rugi komprehensif dan laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Bila pengendalian atas suatu entitas diperoleh dalam periode berjalan, hasil usaha entitas tersebut dicatat sebagai laba/rugi sejak tanggal pengendalian dimulai. Bila pengendalian berakhir dalam periode berjalan, hasil usaha entitas tersebut dimasukkan ke dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk periode dimana pengendalian masih berlangsung.

Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sependangali (Stres)

Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sependangali merupakan selisih antara harga pengalihan dengan nilai buku pada transaksi restrukturisasi antar entitas sependangali dan dibukukan sebagai bagian ekuitas.

Saldo Stres dapat berubah pada saat, antara lain, hilangnya status substansi sependangalian antara entitas yang bertransaksi atau pelepasan aset, liabilitas, ekuitas, atau instrumen kepemilikan lainnya yang mendasari terjadinya Stres ke pihak lain yang tidak sependangali. Dalam hal ini maka saldo Stres diakui sebagai laba/rugi yang direalisasi. Sejak tahun 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga telah menyajikan "Selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sependangali" ke dalam akun tambahan modal disetor (lihat Catatan 1b).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Bank CIMB Niaga and entities in which Bank CIMB Niaga directly has ownership of more than 50% of the voting rights or Bank CIMB Niaga has the ability to control the entities (Subsidiaries).

The significant effects of all transactions and balances between the consolidated companies have been eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The significant accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied by Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of the Subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and financial positions, respectively.

Where control of an entity is obtained during a current period, its results are recorded as profit/loss from the date on which control commences. When control ceases during a current period, its results are included in the consolidated financial statements for the part of the period during which control existed.

Difference in restructuring value transaction of entities under common control (Stres)

The difference in restructuring value transaction of entities under common control represents the difference between the transfer price and the book value in the restructuring transaction of entities under common control and is booked in the equity section.

The Stres balance can change when there is, amongst others, lost of under common control substance between transacting entities or transfer of assets, liabilities, equity or other ownership instruments that cause the Stres to other party who is not under common control. In this case, the Stres balance is recognised as a realised gain/loss. Since 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga has presented the "Difference in restructuring value of transaction of entities under common control" into additional paid in capital account (refer to Note 1b).

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

d. Kebijakan Akuntansi Anak Perusahaan, dan Perusahaan Asosiasi

Anak Perusahaan

Anak perusahaan adalah seluruh entitas dimana Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki kekuasaan untuk mengatur kebijakan keuangan dan operasional atasnya, biasanya melalui kepemilikan lebih dari setengah hak suara. Keberadaan dan dampak dari hak suara potensial yang saat ini dapat dilaksanakan atau dikonversi, dipertimbangkan ketika menilai apakah Bank CIMB Niaga mengendalikan entitas lain. Anak perusahaan dikonsolidasikan secara penuh sejak tanggal pengendalian dialihkan kepada Bank CIMB Niaga. Anak perusahaan tidak dikonsolidasikan sejak tanggal Bank CIMB Niaga kehilangan pengendalian.

Bank CIMB Niaga menggunakan metode akuisisi untuk mencatat kombinasi bisnis. Imbalan yang dialihkan untuk akuisisi suatu anak perusahaan adalah sebesar nilai wajar aset yang dialihkan, liabilitas yang diakui dan kepentingan ekuitas yang diterbitkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga. Imbalan yang dialihkan termasuk nilai wajar aset atau liabilitas yang timbul dari kesepakatan imbalan kontinjensi.

Biaya terkait akuisisi dibebankan ketika terjadi. Aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas serta liabilitas kontinjensi yang diambil alih dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis diukur pada awalnya sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi.

Untuk setiap akuisisi, Bank CIMB Niaga mengakui kepentingan nonpengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi baik sebesar nilai wajar atau sebesar bagian proporsional kepentingan nonpengendali atas aset neto pihak yang diakuisisi.

Selisih lebih imbalan yang dialihkan, jumlah kepentingan nonpengendali pada pihak yang diakuisisi serta nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi kepentingan ekuitas sebelumnya dimiliki pihak pengakuisisi atas nilai wajar aset teridentifikasi yang diakuisisi dicatat sebagai *goodwill*. Jika jumlah ini lebih rendah dari nilai wajar aset neto entitas yang diakuisisi dalam kasus pembelian dengan diskon, selisihnya diakui langsung sebagai laba/rugi.

Transaksi dengan kepentingan nonpengendali yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian merupakan transaksi ekuitas. Selisih antara nilai wajar imbalan yang dibayar dan bagian yang diakuisisi atas nilai tercatat aset neto entitas anak dicatat pada ekuitas. Keuntungan atau kerugian pelepasan kepentingan nonpengendali juga dicatat pada ekuitas.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Accounting Policies for Subsidiaries, and Associates

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which Bank CIMB Niaga has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether Bank CIMB Niaga controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to Bank CIMB Niaga. They are deconsolidated from the date on which that control ceases.

Bank CIMB Niaga uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by Bank CIMB Niaga. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition by acquisition basis, Bank CIMB Niaga recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit/loss.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The difference between the fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to noncontrolling interests are also recorded in equity.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

d. Kebijakan Akuntansi Anak Perusahaan, dan Perusahaan Asosiasi (lanjutan)

Perusahaan Asosiasi

Perusahaan asosiasi adalah seluruh entitas dimana Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki pengaruh signifikan namun bukan pengendalian, biasanya melalui kepemilikan hak suara antara 20% dan 50%. Investasi entitas asosiasi dicatat dengan metode ekuitas dan diakui awalnya sebesar harga perolehan. Di dalam investasi Bank CIMB Niaga atas perusahaan asosiasi termasuk *goodwill* yang diidentifikasi ketika akuisisi, dikurangi akumulasi amortisasi dan penurunan nilai.

Bagian Bank CIMB Niaga atas laba/rugi entitas asosiasi pasca akuisisi diakui dalam laba/rugi dan bagian atas mutasi pendapatan komprehensif lainnya pasca akuisisi diakui di dalam pendapatan komprehensif lainnya. Mutasi pendapatan komprehensif pasca akuisisi disesuaikan terhadap nilai tercatat investasinya.

Jika bagian Bank CIMB Niaga atas kerugian entitas asosiasi sama dengan atau melebihi kepentingannya pada perusahaan asosiasi, termasuk piutang tanpa agunan, Bank CIMB Niaga menghentikan pengakuan bagian kerugiannya, kecuali Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki liabilitas atau melakukan pembayaran atas nama perusahaan asosiasi.

Keuntungan dan kerugian dilusi yang timbul dari investasi perusahaan asosiasi diakui sebagai laba/rugi.

Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas transaksi antara Bank CIMB Niaga dan perusahaan asosiasinya dieliminasi sebesar kepentingan Bank CIMB Niaga pada perusahaan asosiasi. Kerugian yang belum direalisasi juga dieliminasi, kecuali transaksi tersebut memberikan bukti penurunan nilai aset yang ditransfer. Kebijakan akuntansi perusahaan asosiasi disesuaikan jika diperlukan untuk memastikan konsistensi dengan kebijakan yang diterapkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga.

e. Penjabaran mata uang asing

Mata uang fungsional

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank disajikan dalam Rupiah yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Bank.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Accounting Policies for Subsidiaries, and Associates (continued)

Associate

Associates are all entities over which Bank CIMB Niaga has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. Bank CIMB Niaga's investment in associates includes *goodwill* identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated amortisation and impairment loss.

Bank CIMB Niaga's share of its associates' post acquisition profits/losses is recognised in the profit/loss and its share of post acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition comprehensive income movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When Bank CIMB Niaga's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, Bank CIMB Niaga does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised as profit/loss.

Unrealised gains on transactions between Bank CIMB Niaga and its associates are eliminated to the extent of Bank CIMB Niaga's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by Bank CIMB Niaga.

e. Foreign currency translation

Functional currency

The Bank's consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupiah which is the functional currency of the Bank.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

e. Penjabaran mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Mata uang pelaporan

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disajikan dalam mata uang Rupiah, yang merupakan mata uang pelaporan Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan.

Transaksi dan saldo

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang Rupiah dengan menggunakan kurs yang berlaku pada tanggal transaksi.

Aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah menggunakan kurs penutupan pada tanggal pelaporan dengan menggunakan kurs *spot Reuters* pada pukul 16.00 WIB pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012. Aset dan liabilitas nonmoneter dalam mata uang asing yang diukur berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah dengan kurs pada tanggal pengakuan awal. Aset dan liabilitas nonmoneter yang diukur berdasarkan nilai wajar dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah dengan kurs pada tanggal nilai wajar ditentukan.

Keuntungan atau kerugian selisih kurs yang timbul dari transaksi dalam mata uang asing dan dari penjabaran aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing, diakui sebagai laba/rugi, kecuali apabila ditangguhkan pada pendapatan komprehensif lainnya sebagai lindung nilai arus kas yang memenuhi syarat.

Selisih penjabaran mata uang asing atas efek utang dan aset moneter keuangan lainnya yang diukur berdasarkan nilai wajar dicatat sebagai bagian dari keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs. Selisih penjabaran mata uang asing atas efek tersedia untuk dijual dicatat pada akun keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dalam ekuitas.

Laporan keuangan kantor cabang luar negeri dijabarkan ke dalam Rupiah, dengan kurs sebagai berikut:

- Aset dan liabilitas serta komitmen dan kontinjensi menggunakan kurs pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan; dan
- Pendapatan, beban, laba rugi menggunakan kurs rata-rata yang berlaku pada tanggal transaksi.

Selisih yang timbul dari proses penjabaran laporan keuangan tersebut disajikan pada bagian ekuitas sebagai selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Foreign currency translation (continued)

Reporting currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupiah, which is the reporting currency of Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries.

Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated into a foreign currency are converted into Rupiah at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Rupiah with the closing rate as at the reporting date using the Reuters spot rates at 4.00 p.m. WIB (Western Indonesian Time) on 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Rupiah with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated into Rupiah using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange gains or losses arising on transactions in foreign currency and on the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised as profit/loss, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Translation differences on debt securities and other monetary financial assets measured at fair value are included in foreign exchange gains and losses. Translation differences on available-for-sale equities are included in the unrealised gains/(losses) from changes in fair value of available-for-sale marketable securities in equity.

The financial statements of the overseas branches are translated into Rupiah, using the following exchange rates:

- Assets and liabilities, commitments and contingencies at the exchange rates prevailing at statement of financial position's date; and
- Revenue, expenses, gains and losses at the average exchange rate at date of the transaction.

The differences from translation adjustment are presented in the equity section as cumulative foreign exchange adjustments.

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e. Penjabaran mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Transaksi dan saldo (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah kurs mata uang asing utama yang digunakan untuk penjabaran pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Pound Sterling	19,288	20,111	15,515	Pound Sterling
Euro	15,053	16,759	12,732	Euro
Franc Swiss	12,516	13,674	10,536	Swiss Franc
Dolar Amerika Serikat	12,385	12,170	9,638	United States Dollar
Dolar Australia	10,148	10,856	10,007	Australian Dollar
Dolar Kanada	10,679	11,434	9,687	Canadian Dollar
Dolar Selandia Baru	9,709	9,996	7,918	New Zealand Dollar
Dolar Singapura	9,376	9,622	7,879	Singapore Dollar
Dolar Hongkong	1,597	1,570	1,243	Hongkong Dollar
Yen	104	116	112	Yen

f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

(i) Aset keuangan

Bank CIMB Niaga mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya dalam kategori (A) aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, (B) kredit yang diberikan dan piutang, (C) aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, dan (D) aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual. Klasifikasi ini tergantung dari tujuan perolehan aset keuangan tersebut. Manajemen menentukan klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut pada saat awal pengakuannya.

(A) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Kategori ini terdiri dari dua subkategori: aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan dan aset keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Foreign currency translation (continued)

Transactions and balances (continued)

Below are the major exchange rates used for translation as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

f. Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial assets

Bank CIMB Niaga classifies its financial assets in the following categories of (A) financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, (B) loans and receivables, (C) held-to-maturity financial assets, and (D) available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(A) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises two sub-categories: financial assets classified as held for trading and financial assets designated by Bank CIMB Niaga as at fair value through profit/loss upon initial recognition.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(A) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (lanjutan)

(A) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan jika diperoleh atau dimiliki terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat atau jika merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek (*short term profit taking*) yang terkini. Derivatif juga dikategorikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan, kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai. Aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan terdiri dari efek-efek, Obligasi Pemerintah, dan tagihan derivatif.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments. Financial assets held for trading consist of marketable securities, Government Bonds, and derivative receivables.

Instrumen keuangan yang dikelompokkan ke dalam kategori ini diakui pada nilai wajarnya pada saat pengakuan awal; biaya transaksi diakui secara langsung sebagai laba/rugi. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar dan penjualan instrumen keuangan diakui sebagai laba/rugi dan dicatat masing-masing sebagai "Keuntungan/(kerugian) dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan" dan "Keuntungan/(kerugian) dari penjualan instrumen keuangan". Pendapatan bunga dari instrumen keuangan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan dicatat sebagai "Pendapatan bunga".

Financial instruments included in this category are recognised initially at fair value; transaction costs are recognised directly as profit/loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value and sales of these financial instruments are recognised directly as profit/loss and are reported respectively as "Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value of financial instruments" and "Gains/(losses) from sale of financial instruments". Interest income on financial instruments held for trading are included in "Interest income".

(B) Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang

(B) Loans and receivables

Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan nonderivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif, kecuali:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

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f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(B) Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang (lanjutan)

- a) yang dimaksudkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga untuk dijual dalam waktu dekat, yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan, serta yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi;
- b) yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual; atau
- c) dalam hal Bank CIMB Niaga mungkin tidak akan memperoleh kembali investasi awal secara substansial kecuali yang disebabkan oleh penurunan kualitas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Lihat Catatan 2o untuk kebijakan akuntansi mengenai kredit yang diberikan.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, kredit yang diberikan dan piutang diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Pendapatan dari aset keuangan dalam kelompok kredit yang diberikan dan piutang dicatat sebagai laba/rugi dan dilaporkan sebagai "Pendapatan bunga".

Dalam hal terjadi penurunan nilai, kerugian penurunan nilai dilaporkan sebagai pengurang dari nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan dalam kelompok kredit yang diberikan dan piutang, dan diakui pada laba/rugi sebagai "Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan".

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(B) Loans and receivables (continued)

- a) those that Bank CIMB Niaga intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit/loss;
- b) those that Bank CIMB Niaga upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale; or
- c) those for which the Bank CIMB Niaga may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of loans and receivables deterioration.

Refer to Note 2o for the accounting policy regarding the loan.

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less allowance for impairment losses. Income on financial assets classified as loans and receivables is recorded as profit/loss and is reported as "Interest income".

In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the financial assets classified as loan and receivables recognised as profit/loss and is reported as "Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets".

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(C) Aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Investasi dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo adalah aset keuangan nonderivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan, serta Bank CIMB Niaga mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo, kecuali:

- a) investasi yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi;
- b) investasi yang ditetapkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual; dan
- c) investasi yang memiliki definisi kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Pendapatan bunga dari investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dicatat sebagai laba/rugi dan dilaporkan sebagai "Pendapatan bunga". Ketika penurunan nilai terjadi, kerugian penurunan nilai diakui sebagai pengurang dari nilai tercatat investasi dan diakui di dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian sebagai "Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan".

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(C) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that Bank CIMB Niaga has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than:

- a) those that Bank CIMB Niaga upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit/loss;*
- b) those that Bank CIMB Niaga designates as available-for-sale; and*
- c) those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.*

These are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment losses.

Interest income on held-to-maturity investments is recorded as profit/loss and reported as "Interest income". In the case of an impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment and recognised in the consolidated financial statement as "Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets".

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f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(D) Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual

Investasi dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset keuangan nonderivatif yang ditetapkan untuk dimiliki untuk periode tertentu dimana akan dijual dalam rangka pemenuhan likuiditas atau perubahan suku bunga, valuta asing atau yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan atau piutang, investasi yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo atau aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi.

Pada saat pengakuan awalnya, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya diukur pada nilai wajarnya dimana keuntungan atau kerugian diakui sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lainnya, kecuali untuk kerugian penurunan nilai dan laba rugi selisih kurs, hingga aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya. Jika aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual mengalami penurunan nilai, akumulasi laba atau rugi yang sebelumnya diakui di pendapatan komprehensif lainnya, diakui sebagai laba/rugi. Pendapatan bunga dihitung menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dan keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul akibat perubahan nilai tukar dari aset moneter yang diklasifikasikan sebagai kelompok tersedia untuk dijual diakui sebagai laba/rugi.

Pengakuan

Bank CIMB Niaga menggunakan akuntansi tanggal transaksi untuk mencatat transaksi aset keuangan yang lazim. Aset keuangan yang dialihkan kepada pihak ketiga tetapi tidak memenuhi syarat penghentian pengakuan (jika ada) disajikan di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian sebagai "Aset yang dijaminan", jika pihak penerima memiliki hak untuk menjual atau mentransfer kembali.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

(D) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are intended to be held for indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit/loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, plus transaction costs, and measured subsequently at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial assets is derecognised. If an available-for-sale financial asset is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the profit/loss. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and foreign currency gains or losses on monetary assets classified as available-for-sale are recognised as profit/loss.

Recognition

Bank CIMB Niaga uses trade date accounting for regular way contracts when recording financial asset transactions. Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but not qualify for derecognition (if any) are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as "Pledged assets", if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them.

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f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Liabilitas keuangan

Bank CIMB Niaga mengklasifikasikan liabilitas keuangan dalam kategori (A) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan (B) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

(A) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi

Kategori ini terdiri dari dua subkategori: liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan liabilitas keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi.

Pada saat pengakuan awal dan selanjutnya dicatat pada nilai wajar.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan jika diperoleh terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau jika merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek yang terkini. Derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai instrumen diperdagangkan kecuali ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dicatat pada laba/rugi dan dilaporkan sebagai "keuntungan/(kerugian) dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan". Beban bunga dari liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dicatat di dalam "Beban bunga".

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. *Financial assets and liabilities (continued)*

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Bank CIMB Niaga classified its financial liabilities in the category of (A) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and (B) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

(A) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit/loss

This category comprises two sub-categories: financial liabilities classified as held for trading and financial liabilities designated by Bank CIMB Niaga as at fair value through profit/loss upon initial recognition.

At the initial and subsequent recognition, is recorded at its fair value.

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

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held for trading are recorded as profit/loss and are reported as "gains/(losses) from changes in fair value of financial instruments". Interest expenses on financial liabilities held for trading are included in "Interest expenses".

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(A) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi (lanjutan)

Jika Bank CIMB Niaga pada pengakuan awal telah menetapkan instrumen hutang tertentu sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi, maka selanjutnya, penetapan ini tidak dapat diubah. Berdasarkan PSAK 55 (Revisi 2011), penggunaan nilai wajar diterapkan pada instrumen hutang yang terdiri dari kontrak utama dan derivatif melekat, jika tidak dapat dipisahkan.

Perubahan nilai wajar terkait dengan liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi diakui di dalam "keuntungan/(kerugian) dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan".

(B) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Liabilitas keuangan yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi dikategorikan dan diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi, diukur pada nilai wajar dikurangi biaya transaksi (jika ada).

Setelah pengakuan awal, Bank CIMB Niaga mengukur seluruh liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

(A) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit/loss (continued)

If Bank CIMB Niaga designated certain debt securities upon initial recognition as fair value through profit/loss, then this designation cannot be changed subsequently. According to SFAS 55 (Revised 2011), the use of fair value is applied on the debt instrument which consists of host contract and embedded derivatives if can not be separated.

Fair value changes relating to financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit/loss are recognised in "gains/(losses) from changes in fair value of financial instruments".

(B) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified as fair value through profit/loss fall into this category and are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs (if any).

After initial recognition, Bank CIMB Niaga measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using effective interest rates method.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Penentuan nilai wajar

(iii) Determination of fair value

Nilai wajar untuk instrumen keuangan yang diperdagangkan di pasar aktif ditentukan berdasarkan nilai pasar yang berlaku pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan menggunakan harga yang dipublikasikan secara rutin dan berasal dari sumber yang terpercaya, seperti *quoted market price* dari *Bloomberg* dan *Reuters* atau *broker's quoted price*.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is determined based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position's date such quoted market prices from Bloomberg and Reuters or broker's quoted price.

Instrumen keuangan dianggap memiliki kuotasi di pasar aktif, jika harga kuotasi tersedia sewaktu-waktu dan dapat diperoleh secara rutin dari bursa, pedagang efek (*dealer*), perantara efek (*broker*), kelompok industri, badan pengawas (*pricing service* atau *regulatory agency*), dan harga tersebut mencerminkan transaksi pasar yang aktual dan rutin dalam suatu transaksi yang wajar. Jika kriteria di atas tidak terpenuhi, maka pasar aktif dinyatakan tidak tersedia. Indikasi-indikasi dari pasar tidak aktif adalah terdapat selisih yang besar antara harga penawaran dan permintaan atau kenaikan signifikan dalam selisih harga penawaran dan permintaan dan hanya terdapat beberapa transaksi terkini.

A financial instrument is considered has quoted in an active market, if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

Nilai wajar untuk semua instrumen keuangan lainnya ditentukan dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian. Dengan teknik ini, nilai wajar merupakan suatu estimasi yang dihasilkan dari data yang dapat diobservasi dari instrumen keuangan yang sama, menggunakan model-model untuk mendapatkan estimasi nilai kini dari arus kas masa depan yang diharapkan atau teknik penilaian lainnya menggunakan input yang tersedia pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs existing at the dates of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Bank CIMB Niaga menggunakan beberapa teknik penilaian yang digunakan secara umum untuk menentukan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan dengan tingkat kompleksitas yang rendah, seperti opsi mata uang, *swap* suku bunga dan *swap* mata uang. Input yang digunakan dalam teknik penilaian untuk instrumen keuangan di atas adalah data pasar yang dapat diobservasi.

Bank CIMB Niaga uses widely recognised valuation models for determining fair values of non-standardised financial instruments of lower complexity, such as currency options, interest rate swaps, and currency swaps. For these financial instruments, inputs into models are observable market data.

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f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Penentuan nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Untuk instrumen yang lebih kompleks, Bank CIMB Niaga menggunakan model penilaian internal, yang pada umumnya berdasarkan teknik dan metode penilaian yang umumnya diakui sebagai standar industri. Model penilaian terutama digunakan untuk menilai kontrak derivatif yang ditransaksikan melalui pasar *over the counter* dan instrumen hutang lainnya yang pasarnya tidak aktif. Input dari model ini tidak berasal dari data yang dapat diobservasi di pasar.

Untuk instrumen keuangan yang tidak mempunyai harga pasar, estimasi atas nilai wajar ditetapkan dengan mengacu pada nilai wajar instrumen lain yang secara substansi memiliki karakteristik yang sama atau dihitung berdasarkan ekspektasi arus kas yang didiskonto dengan tingkat suku bunga pasar yang relevan.

Nilai wajar atas *over the counter* (OTC) instrumen ditentukan menggunakan teknik penilaian yang diterima secara umum di dalam pasar keuangan, seperti *present value* dan *option pricing models*. Nilai wajar dari *forward* mata uang asing ditentukan dengan nilai tukar *forward* saat ini. *Structured interest rate derivatives* ditentukan menggunakan *option pricing models* (sebagai contoh, *the Black-Scholes model*).

Pada saat nilai wajar dari *unlisted equity instruments* tidak dapat ditentukan dengan handal, instrumen tersebut dinilai sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi penurunan nilai. Nilai wajar atas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang, serta liabilitas kepada bank dan nasabah ditentukan menggunakan nilai kini berdasarkan arus kas kontraktual dengan mempertimbangkan kualitas kredit, likuiditas, dan biaya.

Bukti terbaik dari nilai wajar pada saat pengakuan awal adalah harga transaksinya (yaitu nilai wajar pembayaran yang diserahkan atau diterima), kecuali nilai wajar dari instrumen tersebut dapat dibuktikan dengan perbandingan transaksi untuk instrumen yang sama di pasar terkini yang dapat diobservasi (yang tanpa modifikasi atau *re-packaging*) atau berdasarkan teknik penilaian dimana variabelnya hanya data dari pasar yang dapat diobservasi.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Determination of fair value (continued)

For more complex instruments, Bank CIMB Niaga uses internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry. Valuation models are used primarily to value derivatives contract transacted in the over the counter market and other debt instruments for which markets were or have become illiquid. The inputs to these models may not be observable market data.

For financial instruments with no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which substantially have the same characteristic or calculated based on expected cash flows discounted by relevant market rates.

The fair value of over the counter (OTC) instrument is determined using valuation methods that are commonly accepted in the financial markets, such as present value and option pricing models. The fair value of foreign exchange forwards is generally based on current forward exchange rates. Structured interest rate derivatives are measured using appropriate option pricing models (for example, the Black-Scholes model).

In cases when the fair value of unlisted equity instruments cannot be determined reliably, the instruments are carried at cost less impairment. The fair value for loans and receivables as well as liabilities to banks and customers are determined using a present value model on the basis of contractually agreed cash flows, taking into account credit quality, liquidity, and costs.

The best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (that is, without modification or re-packaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

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f. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Penentuan nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Untuk instrumen keuangan yang diukur menggunakan nilai wajar, Bank menggunakan hirarki nilai wajar yang mencerminkan signifikansi input yang digunakan dalam melakukan pengukuran (tingkat 1, 2, dan 3) seperti dijelaskan pada Catatan 51e.

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan dilakukan ketika hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir, atau ketika aset keuangan tersebut telah ditransfer dan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset tersebut telah ditransfer (jika, secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat tidak ditransfer, maka Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan evaluasi untuk memastikan keterlibatan berkelanjutan atas kendali yang masih dimiliki tidak mencegah penghentian pengakuan). Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya ketika liabilitas telah dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

g. Klasifikasi dan reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Bank CIMB Niaga mengklasifikasikan instrumen keuangan ke dalam klasifikasi tertentu yang mencerminkan sifat dari informasi dan mempertimbangkan karakteristik dari instrumen keuangan tersebut. Klasifikasi ini dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut:

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Determination of fair value (continued)

For financial instruments that measured at fair value, the Bank use the fair value hierarchy which reflect the significance of input used in the measurement (level 1, 2, and 3) as explained in Notes 51e.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these financial assets have ceased to exist or the financial assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred (that is, if substantially all the risks and rewards have not been transferred, then Bank CIMB Niaga tests control to ensure that continuing involvement on the basis of any retained powers of control does not prevent derecognition). Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been redeemed, or cancelled, or otherwise extinguished.

g. Classification and reclassification of financial instruments

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Bank CIMB Niaga classifies the financial instruments into classes that reflects the nature of information and take into account the characteristic of those financial instruments. The classification can be seen in the table below:

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Klasifikasi dan reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

g. Classification and reclassification of financial instruments (continued)

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK 55 (Revisi 2011)/ Category as defined by SFAS 55 (Revised 2011)	Golongan (ditentukan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan)/ Class (as determined by Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries)	Sub golongan/Sub-classes	
Aset keuangan/ Financial assets	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi/ Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss	Efek-efek/ Marketable securities	
		Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	
		Tagihan derivatif - Tidak terkait lindung nilai/ Derivative receivables - Non-hedging related	
	Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loans and receivables	Aset keuangan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan/ Financial assets held for trading	Giro pada Bank Indonesia/ Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
		Giro pada bank lain/ Current accounts with other banks	
		Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia/ Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia	
		Kredit yang diberikan/ Loans	
		Konsumsi/ Consumer	
		Modal kerja/ Working capital	
		Investasi/ Investment	
		Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/ Securities purchased under resale agreements	
		Piutang pembiayaan konsumen/ Consumer financing receivables	
		Piutang sewa pembiayaan/ Financial lease receivables	
	Tagihan akseptasi/ Acceptance receivables		
	Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima/ Accrued income		
	Aset lain-lain/ Other assets		
	Aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo/ Held-to-maturity financial assets	Efek-efek/ Marketable securities	
		Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	
	Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual/ Available-for-sale financial assets	Efek-efek/ Marketable securities	
		Obligasi Pemerintah/ Government Bonds	
Penyertaan/ Investments			
Derivatif lindung nilai/ Hedging derivatives	Lindung nilai atas nilai wajar/ Hedging instruments in fair value hedges	Tagihan derivatif - Terkait lindung nilai atas nilai wajar/ Derivative receivables - Hedging instruments in fair value hedges related	
	Lindung nilai atas arus kas/ Hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	Tagihan derivatif - Terkait lindung nilai atas arus kas/ Derivative receivables - Hedging instruments in cash flow hedges related	

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Klasifikasi dan reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

g. Classification and reclassification of financial instruments (continued)

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Classification of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK 55 (Revisi 2011)/ Category as defined by SFAS 55 (Revised 2011)	Golongan (ditentukan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan)/ Class (as determined by Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries)	Sub golongan/Sub-classes	
Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi/ <i>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit/loss</i>	Liabilitas keuangan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan (Liabilitas derivatif - bukan lindung nilai)/ <i>Financial liabilities held for trading (Derivative payables – non-hedging)</i>	
	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ <i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</i>	Liabilitas segera/ <i>Obligations due immediately</i>	
		Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>	
		Simpanan dari bank lain/ <i>Deposits from other banks</i>	
		Liabilitas akseptasi/ <i>Acceptance payables</i>	
		Efek-efek yang diterbitkan/ <i>Marketable securities issued</i>	
		Pinjaman yang diterima/ <i>Borrowings</i>	
		Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/ <i>Accrued expenses and other liabilities</i>	
	Pinjaman subordinasi/ <i>Subordinated loans</i>		
	Derivatif lindung nilai/ <i>Hedging derivatives</i>	Lindung nilai atas nilai wajar/ <i>Hedging instruments in fair value hedges</i>	Liabilitas derivatif - Terkait lindung nilai atas nilai wajar/ <i>Derivative payables - Hedging instruments in fair value hedges related</i>
Lindung nilai atas arus kas/ <i>Hedging instruments in cash flow hedges</i>		Liabilitas derivatif - Terkait lindung nilai atas arus kas/ <i>Derivative payables - Hedging instruments in cash flow hedges related</i>	
Rekening administratif/ Off balance sheet financial instruments	Fasilitas kredit yang diberikan yang belum digunakan/ <i>Unused loan facilities granted</i>		
	<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i> yang masih berjalan/ <i>Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit</i>		

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan

Reclassification of financial assets

Aset keuangan yang tidak lagi dimiliki untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali aset keuangan dalam waktu dekat (jika aset keuangan tidak disyaratkan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan pada saat pengakuan awal) dapat direklasifikasi ke pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang jika memenuhi definisi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dan entitas memiliki intensi dan kemampuan memiliki aset keuangan untuk masa mendatang yang dapat diperkirakan atau hingga jatuh tempo.

Financial assets that are no longer-held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term (and have not been required to be classified as held for trading at initial recognition) could be reclassified as loans and receivables if they meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Group has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for foreseeable future or until maturity date.

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g. Klasifikasi dan reklasifikasi instrumen keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank CIMB Niaga tidak boleh mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan sebagai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, jika dalam tahun berjalan atau dalam kurun waktu dua tahun sebelumnya, telah menjual atau mereklasifikasi investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan sebelum jatuh tempo (lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan dibandingkan dengan jumlah nilai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo), kecuali penjualan atau reklasifikasi tersebut:

- (i) dilakukan ketika aset keuangan sudah mendekati jatuh tempo atau tanggal pembelian kembali dimana perubahan suku bunga tidak akan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap nilai wajar aset keuangan tersebut;
- (ii) terjadi setelah Bank CIMB Niaga telah memperoleh secara substansial seluruh jumlah pokok aset keuangan tersebut sesuai jadwal pembayaran atau Bank CIMB Niaga telah memperoleh pelunasan dipercepat; atau
- (iii) terkait dengan kejadian tertentu yang berada diluar kendali Bank CIMB Niaga, tidak berulang, dan tidak dapat diantisipasi secara wajar oleh Bank CIMB Niaga.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi tetap dilaporkan dalam komponen ekuitas sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya, dan pada saat itu, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus diakui sebagai laba/rugi.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok tersedia untuk dijual ke kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dicatat pada nilai tercatat. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi harus diamortisasi menggunakan suku bunga efektif sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo instrumen tersebut.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Classification and reclassification of financial instruments (continued)

Reclassification of financial assets (continued)

Bank CIMB Niaga shall not classify any financial assets as held-to-maturity if the entity has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (more than insignificant in relation to the total amount of held-to-maturity investments) other than sales or reclassifications that:

- (i) are so close to maturity or the financial asset's call date that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;
- (ii) occur after Bank CIMB Niaga has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or
- (iii) are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by Bank CIMB Niaga.

Reclassification of financial assets from held-to-maturity classification to available-for-sale is recorded at fair value. The unrealised gains or losses are recorded in the equity section and shall be recognised directly in equity section until the financial assets is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity shall be recognised as profit/loss.

Reclassification of financial assets from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity classification is recorded at carrying amount. The unrealised gains or losses is amortised by using effective interest rate up to the maturity date of that instrument.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

h. Penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan

(A) Aset keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, Bank CIMB Niaga mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti yang obyektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan diturunkan nilainya dan kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi, jika dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti yang obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai tersebut sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset tersebut (peristiwa yang merugikan), dan peristiwa yang merugikan tersebut berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara handal.

Kriteria yang digunakan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga untuk menentukan bukti obyektif dari penurunan nilai diantaranya adalah:

- a. kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami pihak penerbit atau pemegang;
- b. terjadinya wanprestasi atau tunggakan pembayaran pokok atau bunga;
- c. data yang dapat diobservasi mengindikasikan adanya penurunan yang dapat diukur atas estimasi arus kas masa datang dari kelompok aset keuangan sejak pengakuan awal aset dimaksud, meskipun penurunannya belum dapat diidentifikasi terhadap aset keuangan secara individual dalam kelompok aset tersebut, termasuk memburuknya status pembayaran pihak pemegang dalam kelompok tersebut; atau
- d. hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan akibat kesulitan keuangan.

Estimasi periode antara peristiwa kerugian dan identifikasinya ditentukan oleh manajemen untuk setiap portofolio yang diidentifikasi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Impairment of financial assets

(A) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

Bank CIMB Niaga assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that Bank CIMB Niaga uses to determine that there is objective evidence of impairment include:

- a. significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- b. default or delinquency in principal or interest payments;
- c. observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; or
- d. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The estimated period between a loss occurring and its identification is determined by management for each identified portfolio.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

h. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(A) Aset keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

(A) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

Pertama kali Bank CIMB Niaga menentukan apakah terdapat bukti obyektif penurunan nilai seperti tersebut di atas secara individual. Penilaian individu dilakukan atas aset keuangan yang signifikan yang mengalami penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan namun mengalami penurunan nilai dimasukkan dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko yang serupa dan dilakukan penilaian secara kolektif.

Initially Bank CIMB Niaga assesses whether objective evidence of impairment for financial asset as individually exists as described above. Individual assessment is performed on the significant impaired financial asset. The impaired financial assets which are not classified as individually significant are included in group of financial asset with similar credit risk characteristics and then assessed by using collective assessment.

Jika Bank CIMB Niaga menentukan tidak terdapat bukti obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, maka akun atas aset keuangan tersebut akan masuk ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dan menilai penurunan nilai kelompok tersebut secara kolektif. Akun yang penurunan nilainya dinilai secara individual, dan untuk itu kerugian penurunan nilai diakui atau tetap diakui, tidak termasuk dalam penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

If Bank CIMB Niaga assesses that there is no objective evidence of impairment for financial asset as individual, that account of financial asset will be included in a group of financial asset with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Accounts that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai diukur berdasarkan selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang yang didiskontokan menggunakan tingkat suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut. Nilai tercatat aset tersebut dikurangi menggunakan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai diakui sebagai laba/rugi. Jika kredit yang diberikan atau investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo memiliki suku bunga variabel, maka tingkat diskonto yang digunakan untuk mengukur setiap kerugian penurunan nilai adalah suku bunga efektif yang berlaku yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak.

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance impairment account and the amount of the loss is recognised as profit/loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Perhitungan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan dengan agunan mencerminkan arus kas yang dapat dihasilkan dari pengambilalihan agunan dikurangi biaya-biaya untuk memperoleh dan menjual agunan, terlepas apakah pengambilalihan tersebut berpeluang terjadi atau tidak.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, regardless the foreclosure is probable or not.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

h. Penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(A) Aset keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Untuk tujuan evaluasi penurunan nilai secara kolektif, aset keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan kesamaan karakteristik risiko kredit seperti mempertimbangkan segmentasi kredit dan status tunggakan. Karakteristik yang dipilih adalah relevan dengan estimasi arus kas masa datang dari kelompok aset tersebut yang mengindikasikan kemampuan debitur atau rekanan untuk membayar seluruh liabilitas yang jatuh tempo sesuai persyaratan kontrak dari aset yang dievaluasi.

Arus kas masa datang dari kelompok aset keuangan yang penurunan nilainya dievaluasi secara kolektif, diestimasi berdasarkan arus kas kontraktual dan kerugian historis yang pernah dialami atas aset-aset yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dengan karakteristik risiko kredit kelompok tersebut. Kerugian historis yang pernah dialami kemudian disesuaikan berdasarkan data terkini yang dapat diobservasi untuk mencerminkan kondisi saat ini yang tidak berpengaruh pada periode terjadinya kerugian historis tersebut dan untuk menghilangkan pengaruh kondisi yang ada pada periode historis namun sudah tidak ada lagi saat ini.

Beban penurunan nilai yang terkait dengan kredit yang diberikan dan efek-efek (di dalam kategori dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan kredit yang diberikan dan piutang) diklasifikasikan di dalam beban penurunan nilai.

Jika pada periode berikutnya, jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang dan pengurangan tersebut dapat dikaitkan secara obyektif pada peristiwa yang terjadi setelah penurunan nilai diakui (misalnya perbaikan pada rating kredit debitur), maka kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui harus dipulihkan, baik secara langsung, atau dengan menyesuaikan pos cadangan. Jumlah pemulihan penurunan nilai diakui sebagai laba/rugi.

Ketika kredit yang diberikan tidak tertagih, kredit tersebut dihapus buku dengan menjurnal balik cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Kredit yang diberikan tersebut dapat dihapus buku setelah semua prosedur yang diperlukan telah dilakukan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(A) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics such as considering credit segmentation and past due status. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets that indicate the debtor or counterpart ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Impairment charges relating to loans and marketable securities (held-to-maturity and loans and receivables categories) are classified in impairment charges.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed directly, or by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the impairment reversal is recognised as profit/loss.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment loss. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

h. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(B) Aset yang tersedia untuk dijual

(B) Assets classified as available-for-sale

Pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, Bank CIMB Niaga mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti yang obyektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Lihat Catatan 2h(A) untuk kriteria bukti obyektif adanya penurunan nilai. Penurunan yang signifikan atau penurunan jangka panjang atas nilai wajar dari investasi dalam instrumen hutang dalam klasifikasi tersedia untuk dijual di bawah biaya perolehannya merupakan bukti obyektif terjadinya penurunan nilai dan menyebabkan pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai. Ketika terdapat bukti tersebut di atas untuk aset yang tersedia untuk dijual, kerugian kumulatif, yang merupakan selisih antara biaya perolehan dengan nilai wajar kini, dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang sebelumnya telah diakui pada laba/rugi, dikeluarkan dari ekuitas dan diakui sebagai laba/rugi.

Bank CIMB Niaga assesses at each date of the consolidated statement of financial position whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Refer to Note 2h(A) for the criteria of objective evidence of impairment. In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit/loss is removed from equity and recognised as profit/loss.

Jika, pada periode berikutnya, nilai wajar instrumen hutang yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut dapat dihubungkan secara obyektif dengan peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai pada laba/rugi, maka kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut harus dipulihkan melalui laba/rugi.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit/loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the profit/loss.

(C) Kontrak jaminan keuangan dan tagihan komitmen lainnya

(C) Financial guarantee contracts and other commitment receivables

Kontrak jaminan keuangan adalah kontrak yang mengharuskan penerbit untuk melakukan pembayaran yang ditetapkan untuk mengganti uang pemegang kontrak atas kerugian yang terjadi karena debitur tertentu gagal untuk melakukan pembayaran pada saat jatuh tempo, sesuai dengan ketentuan dari instrumen hutang. Jaminan keuangan tersebut diberikan kepada bank-bank, lembaga keuangan dan badan-badan lainnya atas nama debitur untuk menjamin kredit, fasilitas-fasilitas perbankan lainnya, dan penyediaan dana yang belum ditarik.

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

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h. Penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

(C) Kontrak jaminan keuangan dan tagihan komitmen lainnya (lanjutan)

Jaminan keuangan awalnya diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian sebesar nilai wajar pada tanggal jaminan diberikan. Nilai wajar dari jaminan keuangan pada saat dimulainya transaksi pada umumnya sama dengan provisi yang diterima untuk jaminan diberikan dengan syarat dan kondisi normal.

Setelah pengakuan awal kontrak, jaminan keuangan dicatat pada nilai yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar amortisasi dengan *present value* atas pembayaran liabilitas yang diharapkan akan terjadi (ketika pembayaran atas jaminan menjadi *probable*) dan selisihnya dibebankan sebagai biaya operasional lain-lain.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kontrak jaminan keuangan dan tagihan komitmen lainnya yang memiliki risiko kredit dihitung berdasarkan kerugian historis.

(D) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan atas kontrak jaminan keuangan yang memiliki risiko kredit dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset yang diambil alih

Bank CIMB Niaga menentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan atas kontrak jaminan keuangan yang memiliki risiko kredit berdasarkan data kerugian historis. Sedangkan perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset yang diambil alih dihitung dengan prinsip penurunan nilai sesuai standar akuntansi yang berlaku.

i. Kas

Kas meliputi kas kecil, kas besar, kas di dalam Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM)/Cash Deposit Machine (CDM), dan bank notes.

j. Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia

Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(C) Financial guarantee contracts and other commitment receivables (continued)

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee was given. The fair value of a financial guarantee at inception is likely to equal the premium received because all guarantees are agreed on arm's length terms.

Subsequently they are measured at the higher of amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable) and the difference is charged to other operating expense.

Allowances for impairment on financial guarantee contracts and other commitment receivables with credit risk are calculated based on historical experience.

(D) Allowance for impairment losses on financial guarantee contracts with credit risk and allowance for impairment losses on foreclosed assets

Bank CIMB Niaga determined the allowance for impairment losses on financial guarantee contracts with credit risk is based on historical loss data. Whereas the calculation of allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets was calculated using impairment principles according to applicable Indonesia Accounting Standard.

i. Cash

Cash includes petty cash, cash, cash in Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs)/Cash Deposit Machine (CDMs), and bank notes.

j. Current accounts with other banks and Bank Indonesia

Current account with other banks and Bank Indonesia are classified as loans and receivables. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy of loans and receivables.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

j. Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo giro dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Giro Wajib Minimum Utama adalah simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh bank dalam bentuk saldo rekening giro pada BI yang besarnya ditetapkan oleh BI sebesar persentase tertentu dari dana pihak ketiga.

Giro Wajib Minimum Sekunder adalah cadangan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh bank dalam bentuk Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI), Surat Utang Negara (SUN) dan/atau Kelebihan Saldo Rekening, yang besarnya ditetapkan BI sebesar persentase tertentu.

Giro Wajib Minimum LDR adalah tambahan simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia, jika LDR Bank dibawah minimum LDR target Bank Indonesia (78%) atau jika diatas maksimum LDR target BI (92%) dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPMM Insentif Bank Indonesia sebesar 14%. Tambahan GWM yang dihitung berdasarkan selisih antara LDR Bank dengan minimum atau maksimum LDR Target Bank Indonesia. Selisih antara LDR Bank dengan minimum LDR Bank Indonesia dikali 10%, sedangkan selisih antara LDR Bank dengan maksimum LDR Bank Indonesia dikali 20%. Mulai berlaku pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013.

k. Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia

Penempatan pada bank lain dan BI diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Pada pengukuran awal, penempatan pada bank lain dan BI disajikan sebesar nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Current accounts with other banks and Bank Indonesia are stated at the outstanding balance less allowance for impairment losses.

Primary Statutory Reserve is minimum deposit that should be maintained by bank in current account with BI in certain percentage of third party fund which is determined by BI.

Secondary Statutory Reserve is minimum reserve that should be maintained by bank in form of Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI), Government Debenture Debt (SUN) and/or Excess Reserve, in certain percentage determined by BI.

The Minimum Statutory Reserve on LDR is the additional reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the form of Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia, if the Bank's LDR is below the minimum of LDR targeted by Bank Indonesia (78%) or if the Bank's LDR above the maximum of LDR targeted by BI (92%) and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below Bank Indonesia requirement of 14%. The additional minimum reserve calculated based on difference between Bank's LDR with the minimum or the maximum Bank Indonesia's Loan to Deposit Ratio Target. Difference between Bank's LDR with the minimum Bank Indonesia's LDR target multiply by 10%, whereas difference between the Bank's LDR with the maximum Bank Indonesia's LDR target multiply by 20%. The regulation was effective starting from 31 December 2013.

k. Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia

Placements with other banks and BI are classified as loans and receivables. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy of loans and receivables.

Placements with other banks and BI are initially presented at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

I. Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah

Efek-efek yang dimiliki terdiri dari SBI, obligasi korporasi, wesel jangka menengah, unit penyertaan reksadana, tagihan wesel ekspor, dan efek-efek pasar uang dan pasar modal lainnya.

Obligasi Pemerintah terdiri dari Obligasi Pemerintah dalam rangka program rekapitalisasi dan Obligasi Pemerintah yang dibeli dari pasar.

Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba/rugi, tersedia untuk dijual, dan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas aset keuangan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan, tersedia untuk dijual, dan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo.

Pada pengukuran awal, efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah disajikan sebesar nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung. Untuk efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, biaya transaksi diakui secara langsung sebagai laba/rugi.

m. Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali (*reverse repo*) disajikan sebagai tagihan sebesar harga jual kembali yang disepakati dikurangi dengan selisih antara harga beli dan harga jual kembali yang disepakati (pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan) dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Selisih antara harga beli dan harga jual kembali yang disepakati tersebut diamortisasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif sebagai pendapatan bunga selama jangka waktu sejak efek-efek itu dibeli hingga saat dijual kembali.

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji untuk dibeli kembali (*repo*) direklasifikasi sebagai aset yang dijamin dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan liabilitas kepada *counterparty* disajikan sebagai liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian sebesar harga beli kembali yang disepakati dikurangi selisih antara harga jual dan harga beli kembali yang disepakati (beban bunga dibayar dimuka). Selisih antara harga jual dan harga beli kembali yang disepakati tersebut diamortisasi sebagai beban bunga selama jangka waktu sejak efek-efek dijual hingga dibeli kembali.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Marketable securities and Government Bonds

Marketable securities consist of SBI, corporate bonds, medium term notes, mutual fund investment units, export bills receivable, and other money market and capital market securities.

Government Bonds consist of Government Bonds from the recapitalisation program and Government Bonds purchased from the market.

Marketable securities and Government Bonds are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit/loss, available-for-sale, and held-to-maturity. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy of financial assets held-for-trading, available-for-sale, and held-to-maturity.

Marketable securities and Government Bonds are initially presented at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. For marketable securities and Government Bonds measured at fair value through profit and loss, the transaction costs are directly charged as profit/loss.

m. Securities purchased under resale agreements/securities sold under repurchase agreements

Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repo) are presented as receivables at the agreed resale price net of the difference between the purchase price and agreed resale price (unearned interest income) and allowance for impairment losses. The difference between the purchase price and the agreed resale price are amortised using effective interest rate as interest income over the period, commencing from the acquisition date to the resale date.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements (repo) are reclassified in the consolidated statement of financial position as pledged assets and the counterparty liability is presented as liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position at the agreed repurchase price net of the difference between the selling price and the agreed repurchase price (prepaid interest expense). The difference between the selling price and the agreed repurchase price is amortised as interest expense over the period commencing from the selling date to the repurchase date.

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m. Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (lanjutan)

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji untuk dibeli kembali diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Pada pengukuran awal, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali/efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali disajikan sebesar nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

n. Instrumen keuangan derivatif dan lindung nilai

Akuntansi instrumen keuangan derivatif

Dalam melakukan usaha bisnisnya, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan transaksi instrumen keuangan derivatif seperti kontrak tunai dan berjangka mata uang asing, *foreign currency swaps*, kontrak opsi mata uang asing, dan *swap* tingkat suku bunga. Instrumen keuangan derivatif dinilai dan dibukukan di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada nilai wajar dengan menggunakan harga pasar. Derivatif dicatat sebagai aset apabila memiliki nilai wajar positif dan sebagai liabilitas apabila memiliki nilai wajar negatif.

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang terjadi dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui sebagai laba/rugi.

Akuntansi untuk aktivitas lindung nilai

Instrumen keuangan derivatif pada awalnya diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian berdasarkan harga perolehannya dan selanjutnya dinilai kembali berdasarkan nilai wajarnya. Metode untuk mengakui keuntungan atau kerugian yang terjadi tergantung pada sifat dari obyek yang dilindungi nilainya. Bank CIMB Niaga mengelompokkan derivatif sebagai (1) instrumen lindung nilai terhadap nilai wajar suatu aset atau liabilitas yang diakui atau terhadap komitmen teguh yang belum diakui (lindung nilai atas nilai wajar), atau (2) instrumen lindung nilai atas arus kas masa depan yang kemungkinan besar terjadi yang dapat diatribusikan dengan aset dan liabilitas yang telah diakui atau sebuah prakiraan transaksi yang kemungkinan besar terjadi (lindung nilai arus kas).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Securities purchased under resale agreements/securities sold under repurchase agreements (continued)

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

Securities purchased under resale agreements/securities sold under repurchase agreements are initially presented at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

n. Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Accounting for derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, Bank CIMB Niaga enters into transactions involving derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency spot and forward contracts, foreign currency swaps, foreign currency options contracts, and interest rate swaps. Derivative financial instruments are valued and recorded on consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value using market rates. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Gains or losses as a result of fair value changes are recognised as current year profit/loss.

Accounting for hedging activities

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at acquisition price and subsequently are remeasured at their fair values. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss is dependent on the nature of the item being hedged. Bank CIMB Niaga designates certain derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or of an unrecognised firm commitment (fair value hedge), or (2) a hedge of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised assets or liability or a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedge).

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n. Instrumen keuangan derivatif dan lindung nilai (lanjutan)

Akuntansi untuk aktivitas lindung nilai (lanjutan)

(a) Lindung nilai atas nilai wajar

Perubahan dari nilai wajar atas derivatif yang ditujukan dan memenuhi kualifikasi sebagai lindung nilai atas nilai wajar, diakui sebagai laba/rugi, termasuk dengan perubahan nilai wajar dari aset atau liabilitas yang dilindung nilai yang diatribusikan sebagai risiko yang dilindung nilai. Nilai bersih dimasukkan ke dalam bagian tidak efektif dalam keuntungan atau kerugian kontrak derivatif.

Ketika instrumen lindung nilai tidak lagi memenuhi kriteria lindung nilai secara akuntansi, perubahan nilai tercatat dari *item* yang dilindung nilai yang menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif, diamortisasi melalui laba/rugi selama periode hingga jatuh tempo dan dicatat sebagai beban bunga.

(b) Lindung nilai atas arus kas

Bagian yang efektif atas perubahan nilai wajar derivatif yang ditujukan dan memenuhi kualifikasi sebagai lindung nilai arus kas, diakui sebagai cadangan lindung nilai arus kas pada bagian ekuitas. Keuntungan atau kerugian atas bagian yang tidak efektif diakui langsung sebagai laba/rugi.

Jumlah akumulasi dalam ekuitas dibebankan sebagai pendapatan komprehensif lainnya ketika unsur yang dilindungi nilainya mempengaruhi laba bersih.

Ketika instrumen lindung nilai kadaluwarsa atau dijual atau ketika suatu lindung nilai tidak lagi memenuhi persyaratan sebagai akuntansi lindung nilai, akumulasi keuntungan maupun kerugian yang ada pada ekuitas saat itu dibebankan sebagai laba/rugi. Ketika suatu transaksi lindung nilai diperkirakan tidak lagi mungkin terjadi, akumulasi keuntungan atau kerugian yang ada pada ekuitas saat itu dibebankan sebagai laba/rugi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Derivative financial instruments and hedging (continued)

Accounting for hedging activities (continued)

(a) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognised as profit/loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The net result is included as ineffectiveness in the gain or loss on derivative contracts.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method used is amortised to profit/loss over the period to maturity and recorded as interest expense.

(b) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges are recognised as hedging reserve in equity section. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately as profit/loss.

Accumulated amounts in equity are reclassified as the other comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item affects net income.

When a hedging instrument expired or sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any existing cumulative gain or loss which remains in equity at that time is recognised as profit/loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately charged as profit/loss.

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n. Instrumen keuangan derivatif dan lindung nilai (lanjutan)

Akuntansi untuk aktivitas lindung nilai (lanjutan)

(b) Lindung nilai atas arus kas (lanjutan)

Walaupun merupakan sarana lindung nilai ekonomis yang efektif berdasarkan kebijakan manajemen risiko Bank CIMB Niaga, beberapa transaksi derivatif tertentu tidak memenuhi persyaratan sebagai akuntansi lindung nilai berdasarkan ketentuan PSAK 55 (Revisi 2011).

Pada awal terjadinya transaksi, Bank CIMB Niaga mendokumentasikan hubungan antara instrumen lindung nilai dan unsur yang dilindungi nilainya, juga tujuan manajemen risiko dan strategi yang diterapkan dalam melakukan berbagai macam transaksi lindung nilai. Proses dokumentasi ini menghubungkan derivatif yang ditujukan sebagai lindung nilai dengan aset dan liabilitas tertentu atau dengan komitmen atau transaksi tertentu yang diperkirakan. Bank CIMB Niaga juga mendokumentasikan penilaian apakah derivatif yang digunakan memiliki efektivitas yang tinggi dalam menandingi (*off-setting*) perubahan nilai wajar atau arus kas unsur yang dilindungi nilainya. Penilaian ini dilakukan baik pada saat permulaan lindung nilai maupun pada saat-saat berikutnya secara berkelanjutan.

Nilai wajar berbagai instrumen derivatif yang digunakan untuk tujuan lindung nilai dan mutasi pada cadangan lindung nilai di ekuitas diungkapkan dalam Catatan 11.

o. Kredit yang diberikan

Kredit yang diberikan adalah penyediaan uang atau tagihan yang dapat disetarakan dengan kas, berdasarkan persetujuan atau kesepakatan pinjam-meminjam dengan peminjam, mewajibkan pihak peminjam untuk melunasi hutang berikut bunganya setelah jangka waktu tertentu.

Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Derivative financial instruments and hedging (continued)

Accounting for hedging activities (continued)

(b) Cash flow hedge (continued)

Certain derivative transactions, whilst providing effective economic hedges under Bank CIMB Niaga's risk management policies, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in SFAS 55 (Revised 2011).

At the inception of transaction, Bank CIMB Niaga documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or specific firm commitments or forecast transactions. Bank CIMB Niaga also documents its assessment, as to whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in off-setting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. This assessment is performed at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis.

The fair values of various derivative instruments used for hedging purposes and movements on the hedging reserve in equity are disclosed in Note 11.

o. Loans

Loans represent provision of cash or cash equivalent based on agreements with borrowers, where borrowers required to repay their debts with interest after specified periods.

Loans are classified as loans and receivables. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy of loans and receivables.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

o. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran awal

Pada saat pengakuan awal, kredit diukur pada nilai wajar atau nilai wajar ditambah/dikurangi biaya dan pendapatan transaksi.

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Nilai wajar kredit setelah pengukuran awal dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Termasuk dalam kredit yang diberikan adalah pembiayaan syariah yang terdiri dari piutang murabahah, piutang qardh, pembiayaan musyarakah, pembiayaan mudharabah, dan ijarah. Murabahah adalah akad jual beli barang dengan harga jual sebesar biaya perolehan ditambah keuntungan (marjin) yang disepakati dan penjual harus mengungkapkan biaya perolehan barang tersebut kepada pembeli. Qardh adalah akad pinjam meminjam dana tanpa imbalan dengan liabilitas pihak peminjam mengembalikan pokok pinjaman secara sekaligus atau cicilan dalam jangka waktu tertentu. Musyarakah adalah akad kerjasama antara dua pihak atau lebih untuk suatu usaha tertentu, dimana masing-masing pihak memberikan kontribusi dana dengan ketentuan bahwa keuntungan dibagi berdasarkan kesepakatan sedangkan kerugian berdasarkan porsi kontribusi dana. Dana tersebut meliputi kas atau aset nonkas yang diperkenankan oleh syariah. Mudharabah adalah akad kerjasama usaha antara Bank CIMB Niaga sebagai pemilik dana (*shahibul maal*) dan nasabah selaku pengelola dana (*mudharib*), menjalankan usaha dengan penentuan awal keuntungan atau kerugian (nisbah). Ijarah adalah akad sewa-menyewa antara pemilik (obyek sewa) dan penyewa untuk mendapatkan imbalan atas obyek sewa yang disewakannya.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Loans (continued)

Initial measurement

Loans are initially measured at fair value or fair value plus/minus transaction costs and income.

Subsequent measurement

Fair value of loans after initial measurement are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment losses.

Loans include sharia financing which consist of murabahah receivables, qardh receivables, musyarakah financing, mudharabah financing, and ijarah. Murabahah is an agreement for the sale and purchase of goods with sales price equivalent to cost plus agreed margin, and the seller should inform the purchase cost to buyer. Qardh is a loan/borrowing funds without profit wherein the borrower return the principal of the loan at lump sum or on installment over certain period. Musyarakah is an agreement between investors (musyarakah partners) to have a joint-venture in a partnership, at an agreed nisbah sharing portion, while losses will be proportionately distributed based on the capital contribution. These funds including cash or non-cash assets which are allowed by sharia. Mudharabah is an agreement between Bank CIMB Niaga as an owner of funds (shahibul maal) and customer as a fund manager (mudharib) to run a business with pre-defined terms of nisbah (gain or loss). Ijarah is a lease agreement between lessor and lessee to get margin from leased object.

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o. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

Pembiayaan syariah disajikan sebesar jumlah pembiayaan dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dengan jumlah minimum berdasarkan PBI No. 7/2/PBI/2005 tanggal 20 Januari 2005 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aktiva Bank Umum" yang diubah dengan peraturan BI No. 8/2/PBI/2006 tanggal 30 Januari 2006 dan peraturan BI No. 9/6/PBI/2007 tanggal 30 Maret 2007 serta peraturan BI No. 11/2/PBI/2009 tanggal 29 Januari 2009 dan terakhir melalui peraturan BI No.14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012. Tanggal 18 November 2014, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) menerbitkan peraturan OJK baru No.16/POJK.03/2014 tentang Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah yang mulai berlaku pada tanggal 1 Januari 2015.

Pembiayaan syariah dengan akad Murabahah disajikan sebesar jumlah pembiayaan dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sesuai dengan PSAK 102 (2013) menggantikan PSAK 102 (2007).

Restrukturisasi kredit meliputi modifikasi persyaratan kredit, konversi kredit menjadi saham atau instrumen keuangan lainnya dan/atau kombinasi dari keduanya.

Kredit yang direstrukturisasi disajikan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara nilai tercatat kredit pada tanggal restrukturisasi atau nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan setelah restrukturisasi. Kerugian akibat selisih antara nilai tercatat kredit pada tanggal restrukturisasi dengan nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan setelah restrukturisasi diakui sebagai laba/rugi. Setelah restrukturisasi, semua penerimaan kas masa depan yang ditetapkan dalam persyaratan baru dicatat sebagai pengembalian pokok kredit yang diberikan dan pendapatan bunga sesuai dengan syarat-syarat restrukturisasi.

p. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen

Piutang pembiayaan konsumen Anak Perusahaan diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Loans (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Sharia financing is stated at their outstanding balance less their allowance for impairment losses which have been determined using BI criteria in accordance with BI regulation No. 7/2/PBI/2005 dated 20 January 2005 on "Asset Quality Ratings for Commercial Banks" which was amended by BI regulation No. 8/2/PBI/2006 dated 30 January 2006 and BI regulation No. 9/6/PBI/2007 dated 30 March 2007 and BI regulation No.11/2/PBI/2009 dated 29 January 2009 and latest amended by BI regulation No.14/15/PBI/2012 dated 24 October 2012. On 18 November 2014, Financial Services Authority (OJK) issued new regulation No.16/POJK.03/2014 concerning Asset Quality Assessment on Sharia Bank and Sharia Business Unit that shall effective on 1 January 2015.

Sharia Financing with Murabahah agreement is stated at their outstanding balance less allowance for impairment losses as required by SFAS 102 (2013) – Accounting for Murabahah as amendment of SFAS 102 (2007).

Loan restructuring may involve a modification of the terms of the loans, conversion of loans into equity or other financial instruments and/or a combination of both.

Restructured loans are stated at the lower of carrying value of the loan at the time of restructuring or net present value of the total future cash receipts after restructuring. Losses arising from any excess of the carrying value of the loan at the time of restructuring over the net present value of the total future cash receipts after restructuring are recognised as profit/loss. Thereafter, all cash receipts under the new terms shall be accounted for as the recovery of principal and interest revenue, in accordance with the restructuring scheme.

p. Consumer financing receivables

The Subsidiaries' consumer financing receivables are classified as loans and receivables. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy of loans and receivables.

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p. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen (lanjutan)

Pada saat pengakuan awal, piutang pembiayaan konsumen diukur pada nilai wajar atau nilai wajar ditambah/dikurangi biaya dan pendapatan transaksi. Pada saat pengakuan awal, nilai wajar pembiayaan konsumen merupakan jumlah piutang dikurangi pendapatan yang ditangguhkan.

Selanjutnya, piutang pembiayaan konsumen diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif setelah dikurangi dengan pendapatan yang ditangguhkan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen Anak Perusahaan yang belum diakui merupakan selisih antara jumlah keseluruhan pembayaran angsuran yang akan diterima dari konsumen dan jumlah pokok pembiayaan, yang diakui sebagai penghasilan sepanjang jangka waktu kontrak berdasarkan suatu tarif pengembalian menurut kontrak yang dihitung secara berkala atas nilai investasi bersih terhitung sejak pembiayaan konsumen dilakukan.

Penyelesaian kontrak sebelum masa pembiayaan konsumen berakhir diperlakukan sebagai pembatalan kontrak pembiayaan konsumen dan keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul diakui sebagai laba/rugi periode berjalan.

Dalam pembiayaan bersama, Anak Perusahaan berhak menentukan tingkat bunga yang lebih tinggi kepada konsumen dibandingkan dengan tingkat bunga yang ditetapkan dalam perjanjian pembiayaan bersama dengan penyedia fasilitas pembiayaan bersama.

Piutang pembiayaan bersama "without recourse" disajikan di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian secara bersih. Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen dan beban bunga yang terkait dengan pembiayaan bersama "without recourse" disajikan secara bersih sebagai laba/rugi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Consumer financing receivables (continued)

Consumer financing receivables are initially measured at fair value or fair value plus/minus transaction costs and income. At initial recognition, the fair value of consumer financing receivable represents the receivable deducted by unearned income.

Subsequently, consumer financing receivables is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method net of unearned income on consumer financing and allowance for impairment losses.

The Subsidiaries' unearned consumer financing income is the difference between total installments to be received from customers and total financing which is recognised as earned income over the term of the contract based on a contract rate of return on the net investment commencing at the time the consumer financing is executed.

Early termination is treated as a cancellation of an existing contract and the resulting gain or loss is charged as current period profit/loss.

For joint financing agreements, the Subsidiaries have the right to set higher interest rate to the consumer than stated in the joint financing agreement with the joint financing provider.

Joint financing receivables without recourse are presented on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial position. Consumer financing income and interest expenses related to joint financing without recourse are presented on a net basis as profit/loss.

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p. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen (lanjutan)

Jaminan kendaraan yang dikuasai kembali oleh anak perusahaan dinyatakan berdasarkan nilai terendah antara nilai tercatat piutang pembiayaan konsumen atau nilai realisasi bersih. Selisih antara nilai tercatat dan nilai realisasi bersih dicatat sebagai cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan dibebankan sebagai laba/rugi. Dalam upaya penyelesaian piutang, konsumen memberi kuasa kepada Anak Perusahaan untuk menjual kendaraan ataupun melakukan tindakan lainnya bila terjadi wanprestasi terhadap perjanjian pembiayaan. Jika harga jual jaminan kendaraan lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan nilai saldo piutang pembiayaan, maka selisih tersebut dibebankan sebagai laba/rugi. Apabila harga jual jaminan kendaraan lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan nilai saldo piutang pembiayaan, maka selisih tersebut akan dikembalikan kepada konsumen.

q. Piutang sewa pembiayaan

Piutang sewa pembiayaan Anak Perusahaan diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, piutang sewa pembiayaan diukur pada nilai wajar atau nilai wajar ditambah/dikurangi biaya dan pendapatan transaksi. Selanjutnya, piutang sewa pembiayaan diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Pendapatan sewa pembiayaan yang belum diakui merupakan selisih antara jumlah keseluruhan pembayaran angsuran yang akan diterima dengan jumlah pokok pembiayaan yang akan diakui sebagai penghasilan sesuai dengan jangka waktu kontrak dengan menggunakan metode tingkat suku bunga efektif.

Kontrak sewa pembiayaan yang dilakukan Anak Perusahaan dikategorikan sebagai *'direct financing lease'* dan pendapatan sewa pembiayaan tersebut dilaporkan menurut metode pembiayaan. Dengan metode ini, kelebihan dari piutang sewa pembiayaan dan nilai sisa yang terjamin atas harga perolehan aset yang bersangkutan dicatat sebagai pendapatan sewa pembiayaan yang ditangguhkan, yang akan diakui sebagai pendapatan sesuai dengan jangka waktu kontrak sewa pembiayaan berdasarkan suatu tarif pengembalian konstan berkala atas nilai investasi bersih terhitung sejak sewa pembiayaan tersebut ditandatangani.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Consumer financing receivables (continued)

Net realisable value of repossessed vehicle obtained by the subsidiary are stated at the lower of related consumer financing receivables' carrying value or net realisable value of the repossessed assets. The difference between the carrying value and net realisable value is recorded as allowance for impairment losses and is charged as profit/loss. In case of default, the consumer gives the right to the Subsidiary to sell repossessed assets or take any other actions to settle the outstanding consumer financing receivables. If the sale price of the repossessed vehicles is lower compared to the consumer financing receivable, then the difference is charged as profit/loss. If the sale price of the repossessed vehicles is higher compared to the consumer financing receivable, then the difference will be paid back to the consumers.

q. Financing lease receivables

The Subsidiaries' financing lease receivables are classified as loans and receivables. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy of loans and receivables.

Financing lease receivables are initially measured at fair value or fair value plus/minus transaction costs and transaction income. Subsequently, financing lease receivable is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Unearned lease income is the difference between total installments to be received and total financing which is recognised as income over the term of the contract using effective interest rate.

The lease contracts entered into by the Subsidiaries are classified as direct financing leases and accordingly lease income is reported under the financing method. Under this method, the excess of gross lease receivables plus guaranteed residual value of the assets is recorded as unearned lease income, which is recognised as lease income over the term of the lease contracts at a constant periodic rate of return on the investment commencing in the month of the lease contract is executed.

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r. Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi

Tagihan akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Liabilitas akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

s. Penyertaan

Penyertaan merupakan penanaman dana dalam bentuk saham pada perusahaan non-publik yang bergerak di bidang jasa keuangan untuk tujuan jangka panjang, serta investasi sementara dalam rangka *debt to equity swaps*.

t. Aset tetap dan penyusutan

Aset tetap diakui sebesar harga perolehan setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan, kecuali aset tetap tertentu untuk tahun 2007 dan sebelumnya yang telah dinilai kembali, sesuai dengan ketentuan Pemerintah, untuk mencerminkan nilai wajar aset tersebut.

Harga perolehan mencakup semua pengeluaran yang terkait secara langsung dengan perolehan aset tetap.

Dalam suatu revaluasi atau penilaian kembali, akumulasi depresiasi pada tanggal revaluasi dihilangkan dengan lawan nilai tercatat bruto aset dan nilai bersih aset disajikan kembali sebesar nilai revaluasi aset tersebut. Selisih penilaian kembali aset tetap dikreditkan ke akun "selisih penilaian kembali aset tetap" yang disajikan pada bagian ekuitas.

Tanah tidak disusutkan.

Penyusutan aset tetap selain tanah dihitung dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus untuk mengalokasikan harga perolehan atau nilai setelah penilaian kembali mencapai nilai sisa sepanjang estimasi masa manfaatnya sebagai berikut:

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Acceptance receivables and payables

Acceptance receivables are classified as loans and receivables. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy of loans and receivables.

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

s. Investments

Investments represent investments in non-publicly listed companies engaged in the financial services industry held for the long term, and temporary investments in debtor companies as a result of debt to equity swaps.

t. Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation, except for certain fixed assets that have been revalued in 2007 and the years before, in accordance with Government regulation, to reflect their fair values.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

In a revaluation, any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. The difference resulting from the revaluation of such fixed assets is credited to the "fixed assets revaluation reserve" account presented in the equity section.

Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on fixed assets other than land are calculated on the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amount to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Aset tetap dan penyusutan (lanjutan)

t. Fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

	Tahun/Years	
Bangunan	20	Buildings
Renovasi bangunan milik sendiri	5	Renovation of owned buildings
Instalasi (listrik, penyejuk udara, telepon, telex)	5	Installations (electricity, air conditioning, telephone, telex)
Perlengkapan dan perabot kantor, kendaraan bermotor	5	Office equipment and furniture, motor vehicles
Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM)	10	Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs)

Apabila nilai tercatat aset lebih besar dari nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali, nilai tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali, dengan menggunakan nilai tertinggi antara harga jual neto dan nilai pakai.

When the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of net selling price or value in use.

Apabila aset tetap tidak digunakan lagi atau dijual, maka nilai perolehan dan akumulasi penyusutannya dihapuskan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang terjadi, diakui sebagai laba/rugi periode terjadinya.

When assets are retired or disposed, their costs and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the consolidated financial statements. The resulting gains or losses are recognised as related period's profit/loss.

Biaya pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dicatat sebagai beban pada saat terjadinya. Pengeluaran yang memperpanjang masa manfaat aset dikapitalisasi dan disusutkan.

Maintenance and repair cost are charged as an expense when incurred. Expenditure that extends the useful life of assets is capitalised and depreciated.

Akumulasi biaya konstruksi aset tetap dikapitalisasi dan dicatat sebagai "aset dalam penyelesaian". Biaya tersebut direklasifikasi ke akun aset tetap yang terkait pada saat proses konstruksi atau pemasangan telah selesai.

The accumulated costs of construction of fixed assets are capitalized and recognised as "assets under construction". Those costs are reclassified to the related fixed assets account when the construction of installation is completed.

u. Aset yang diambil alih dan Properti terbengkalai

u. Foreclosed assets and Abandoned properties

Aset yang diambil alih (AYDA) adalah aset yang diperoleh Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan, baik melalui pelelangan maupun diluar pelelangan berdasarkan penyerahan secara sukarela oleh pemilik agunan atau berdasarkan kuasa untuk menjual diluar lelang dari pemilik agunan dalam hal debitur tidak memenuhi kewajibannya kepada Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan. AYDA merupakan jaminan kredit yang diberikan yang telah diambil alih sebagai bagian dari penyelesaian kredit yang diberikan. Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki kebijakan untuk selalu berusaha menjual AYDA untuk menyelesaikan sisa kewajiban debitur.

Foreclosed assets represent assets acquired by Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries, both from auction and non-auction based on voluntary transfer by the debtors or based on debtors' approval to sell the collateral where the debtors could not fulfill their obligations to Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries. Foreclosed assets represent loan collateral acquired in settlement of loans. Bank CIMB Niaga has policy to sell foreclosed assets to settle debtors' liabilities.

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u. Aset yang diambil alih dan Properti terbengkalai (lanjutan)

Properti terbengkalai adalah aset tetap dalam bentuk properti yang dimiliki Bank CIMB Niaga tetapi tidak digunakan untuk kegiatan usaha operasional Bank CIMB Niaga.

AYDA dan properti terbengkalai diakui sebesar nilai bersih yang dapat direalisasi (*net realisable value*), yaitu nilai wajar agunan setelah dikurangi estimasi biaya pelepasan. Kelebihan saldo kredit yang diberikan yang belum dilunasi oleh peminjam di atas nilai dari AYDA, dibebankan terhadap cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan.

Biaya pemeliharaan atas AYDA dan properti terbengkalai yang terjadi setelah pengambilalihan atau akuisisi aset dibebankan sebagai laba/rugi pada saat terjadinya. Keuntungan atau kerugian dari penjualan aset yang diambil alih diakui sebagai laba/rugi periode berjalan.

v. Beban dibayar dimuka dan Aset lain-lain

Beban dibayar dimuka merupakan pembayaran kepada pihak lain yang telah dilakukan namun belum merupakan beban pada saat pembayaran dilakukan. Beban dibayar dimuka akan digunakan untuk aktivitas Bank CIMB Niaga di masa mendatang. Beban dibayar dimuka akan diakui sebagai beban pada saat diamortisasi sesuai dengan masa manfaatnya.

Termasuk dalam beban dibayar dimuka adalah beban sewa, beban asuransi, dan beban sewa ditangguhkan. Beban sewa ditangguhkan merupakan pembayaran dimuka terkait sewa gedung kantor yang diamortisasi selama masa sewa dan dimulai sejak gedung digunakan.

Termasuk di dalam aset lain-lain antara lain adalah jaminan keanggotaan dan uang muka jaminan.

Jaminan keanggotaan dan uang muka jaminan dicatat sebesar harga perolehan dan diamortisasi berdasarkan masa berlakunya.

w. Liabilitas segera

Liabilitas segera adalah liabilitas Bank CIMB Niaga kepada pihak lain yang sifatnya wajib segera dibayarkan sesuai perjanjian yang ditetapkan sebelumnya.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Foreclosed assets and Abandoned properties (continued)

Abandoned properties represent Bank CIMB Niaga's fixed assets in form of properties which were not used for Bank CIMB Niaga's business operational activity.

Foreclosed assets and abandoned properties are recognised at their net realisable value. Net realisable value is the fair value of the foreclosed assets less estimated cost of liquidating the foreclosed assets. Any excess of the loan balance over the value of the foreclosed assets, which is not recoverable from the borrower, is charged to the allowance for impairment losses.

Holding costs of foreclosed assets and abandoned properties subsequent to the foreclosure or acquisition of the assets are charged as current year profit/loss as incurred. Gains or losses from sale of foreclosed assets are charged as current period profit/loss as incurred.

v. Prepaid expenses and Other assets

Prepaid expenses are payments made to other parties but have not been recognised as expense at the time of payment. Prepaid expenses will be used for Bank CIMB Niaga's activities in the future. Prepaid expenses are recognised as expenses during the amortisation in accordance with the expected period of benefit.

Included in prepaid expenses are rental expenses, insurance expense, and deferred rental cost. Deferred rental cost is advance payment for rent of office building which will be amortised for rental period when building is in use.

Included in other assets are amongst others security and membership deposits.

Security and membership deposits are recorded based on cost and amortised based on the expected period of benefit.

w. Obligations due immediately

Obligations due immediately represent Bank CIMB Niaga's liabilities to other parties that immediately paid in accordance with terms of the relevant agreements.

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w. Liabilitas segera (lanjutan)

Liabilitas segera disajikan sebesar biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

x. Simpanan nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain

Simpanan nasabah adalah dana yang dipercayakan oleh masyarakat (selain bank) kepada Bank CIMB Niaga berdasarkan perjanjian penyimpanan dana. Termasuk dalam pos ini adalah giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka, sertifikat deposito dan bentuk lain yang dapat dipersamakan dengan itu.

Simpanan dari bank lain terdiri dari liabilitas terhadap bank lain, baik di dalam maupun luar negeri, dalam bentuk giro, *interbank call money*, deposito berjangka, dan sertifikat deposito.

Simpanan dari nasabah dan dari bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Pada pengukuran awal, simpanan nasabah dan simpanan dari bank lain disajikan sebesar nilai wajar dikurangi dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

y. Efek-efek yang diterbitkan

Efek-efek yang diterbitkan adalah obligasi yang diterbitkan dan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi).

Biaya transaksi yang timbul sehubungan dengan penerbitan efek-efek dikurangkan dari hasil penerbitan efek-efek bersangkutan. Selisih antara hasil emisi bersih dengan nilai nominal obligasi diakui sebagai diskonto yang diamortisasi selama umur obligasi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

w. Obligations due immediately (continued)

Obligations due immediately are presented at the amortised cost. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy for financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

x. Deposits from customers and deposits from other banks

Deposits from customers are the funds placed by customers (excluding banks) with Bank CIMB Niaga based on fund deposit agreements. Included in this account are demand deposits, saving deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposits, and other forms which are similar.

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to domestic and overseas banks, in the form of demand deposits, inter-bank call money, time deposits, and certificates of deposit.

Deposits from customers and other banks are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy for financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Deposits from customer and deposits from other banks are initially presented at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

y. Marketable securities issued

Marketable securities issued is the issuance of bond which is classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy for financial liabilities at amortised cost).

Transaction cost in relation with the marketable securities issued is deducted from the related marketable securities issued. Any difference between bond issuance costs and nominal of bond is recognised as discount and will be amortised based on bond's period.

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z. Pinjaman yang diterima dan pinjaman subordinasi

Pinjaman yang diterima termasuk pinjaman yang diterima Anak Perusahaan dari berbagai bank dan institusi keuangan, termasuk fasilitas *joint financing*. Fasilitas *joint financing with recourse* oleh Anak Perusahaan disajikan secara *gross*, yaitu sebanyak kredit yang diberikan kepada konsumen dan pinjaman yang diterima dari bank dicatat dalam nilai secara penuh.

Pada pengukuran awal pinjaman diterima dan pinjaman subordinasi disajikan sebesar nilai wajar dikurangi dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan langsung dengan perolehan/penerbitan pinjaman dan obligasi subordinasi.

Pinjaman yang diterima dan pinjaman subordinasi diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lihat Catatan 2f untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi).

aa. Pendapatan dan beban bunga

Pendapatan dan beban bunga untuk semua instrumen keuangan dengan *interest bearing* dicatat dalam pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Metode suku bunga efektif adalah metode yang digunakan untuk menghitung biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan dan metode untuk mengalokasikan pendapatan bunga atau beban bunga selama periode yang relevan.

Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari instrumen keuangan, atau bilamana tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat untuk memperoleh nilai tercatat bersih dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan. Pada saat menghitung suku bunga efektif, Bank CIMB Niaga mengestimasi arus kas dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh persyaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut seperti pelunasan dipercepat, opsi beli (*call option*), dan opsi serupa lainnya, namun tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit di masa datang. Perhitungan ini mencakup seluruh komisi, provisi, dan bentuk lain yang dibayarkan atau diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif, biaya transaksi, dan seluruh premi atau diskon lainnya.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Borrowings and subordinated loans

Borrowings include borrowings received by Subsidiaries from various banks and financial institutions, including joint financing facilities. Joint financing facilities with recourse by Subsidiaries are presented gross, i.e. loans granted to customers and borrowings received from banks are recorded at their full amount.

Borrowings and subordinated loans are initially presented at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

Borrowings and subordinated loans are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (refer to Note 2f for the accounting policy for financial liabilities measured at amortised cost).

aa. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest bearing financial instruments are recorded within interest income and interest expense using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and method of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, Bank CIMB Niaga estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument for example, prepayment options, call option, and other similar options, but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees, commissions, and other fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

aa. Pendapatan dan beban bunga (lanjutan)

Jika aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan nilainya sebagai akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, maka pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh setelahnya diakui atas bagian aset keuangan yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai, berdasarkan suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam menghitung kerugian penurunan nilai.

Pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga diakui berdasarkan metode suku bunga efektif.

Pendapatan bunga atas kredit yang diberikan atau aset produktif lainnya yang diklasifikasikan sebagai bermasalah diakui pada saat pendapatan tersebut diterima. Pada saat aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai bermasalah, bunga yang telah diakui tetapi belum ditagih akan dibatalkan pengakuannya. Selanjutnya bunga yang dibatalkan tersebut diakui sebagai tagihan kontinjensi.

ab. Pendapatan provisi dan komisi

Provisi dan komisi yang berkaitan langsung dengan kegiatan pemberian kredit diakui sebagai bagian/(pengurang) dari biaya perolehan kredit dan akan diakui sebagai pendapatan bunga dengan cara diamortisasi berdasarkan metode suku bunga efektif.

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang tidak berkaitan dengan kegiatan pemberian kredit atas suatu jangka waktu diakui sebagai pendapatan pada saat terjadinya transaksi sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya.

ac. Pendapatan dan beban operasional lainnya

Beban tenaga kerja

Beban tenaga kerja meliputi beban berupa gaji karyawan, bonus, lembur, tunjangan, dan pelatihan.

Beban umum dan administrasi

Beban umum dan administrasi merupakan beban yang timbul sehubungan dengan aktivitas kantor dan operasional Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan.

Seluruh pendapatan dan beban yang terjadi dibebankan sebagai laba/rugi pada saat terjadinya.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Interest income and expense (continued)

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

Interest income and expense are recognised using effective interest rate method.

Interest income on loans or other earning assets that classified as non-performing is recognised at the time the interest is received. When a financial asset is classified as non-performing, any interest income previously recognised but not yet collected is reversed against interest income. The reversed interest income is recognised as a contingent receivable.

ab. Fees and commissions income

Fees and commissions income directly related to lending activities, are recognised as a part/(deduction) of lending cost and will be recognised as interest income by amortising the carrying value of loan with effective interest rate method.

Fees and commissions income which are not related to lending activities on a specific period are recognised as revenues on the transaction date as other operating income.

ac. Other operating income and expenses

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses include expenses related with salaries for employees, bonuses, overtime, allowances, and training.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses represent expenses which related to office activities and Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries' operational activities.

All of these income and expenses are recorded as profit/loss when incurred.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

ad. Perpajakan

Beban pajak terdiri dari pajak dini dan pajak tangguhan. Pajak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi konsolidasian, kecuali jika pajak tersebut terkait dengan transaksi atau kejadian yang langsung diakui ke ekuitas. Dalam hal ini, pajak tersebut masing-masing diakui dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain atau ekuitas.

CIMB Grup mengevaluasi secara periodik implementasi terhadap peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku terutama yang memerlukan interpretasi lebih lanjut mengenai pelaksanaannya termasuk juga evaluasi terhadap surat ketetapan pajak yang diterima dari kantor pajak.

Pajak penghasilan tangguhan disajikan dengan menggunakan metode *balance sheet* liabilitas. Pajak penghasilan tangguhan timbul akibat perbedaan temporer antara aset dan liabilitas menurut ketentuan-ketentuan pajak dengan nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Tarif pajak yang berlaku atau yang secara substansial telah berlaku digunakan dalam menentukan besarnya jumlah pajak penghasilan tangguhan.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui apabila terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa jumlah laba fiskal di masa mendatang akan memadai untuk mengkompensasi perbedaan temporer yang menimbulkan aset pajak tangguhan tersebut.

Koreksi terhadap liabilitas perpajakan dicatat pada saat diterimanya surat ketetapan, atau apabila dilakukan banding, ketika hasil banding sudah ditetapkan.

Taksiran pajak penghasilan CIMB Niaga dan Entitas Anak dihitung untuk masing-masing perusahaan sebagai badan hukum terpisah. Aset pajak kini (current tax assets) dan liabilitas pajak kini (current tax liabilities) untuk badan hukum yang berbeda tidak disalinghapuskan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Utang pajak penghasilan badan dan utang pajak lainnya CIMB Niaga dan Entitas Anak disajikan sebagai "Utang pajak" di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian. Aset pajak tangguhan disajikan bersih setelah dikurangi dengan liabilitas pajak tangguhan di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ad. Taxation

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

CIMB Group periodically evaluates the implementation of prevailing tax regulations especially those that are subject to further interpretation on its implementation, including evaluation on tax assessment letters received from tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income tax on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Amendments to taxation obligations are recorded when an assessment letter is received or, if appealed against, when the results of the appeal have been determined.

The estimated corporate income tax of CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries is calculated for each company as a separate legal entity. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for different legal entities can not be set-off in the consolidated financial statements. Corporate tax payables and other tax payables of CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries are presented as "Taxes payable" in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets are presented net of deferred tax liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

ae. Imbalan kerja

Liabilitas pensiun

Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan memiliki program-program pensiun sesuai dengan peraturan dan perundang-undangan yang berhubungan dengan ketenagakerjaan atau kebijakan yang ditetapkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan. Program-program ini pada umumnya didanai melalui pembayaran kepada pengelola dana pensiun yang besarnya ditentukan dalam perhitungan aktuarial yang dilakukan secara berkala.

Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan harus menyediakan program pensiun dengan jumlah minimal tertentu sesuai dengan Undang-Undang (UU) Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003. Karena UU Ketenagakerjaan menentukan rumus tertentu untuk menghitung jumlah minimal imbalan pensiun, maka pada dasarnya program pensiun berdasarkan UU Ketenagakerjaan adalah program manfaat pasti. Program pensiun manfaat pasti adalah program pensiun yang menentukan jumlah imbalan pensiun yang akan diberikan, biasanya didasarkan pada satu faktor atau lebih seperti usia, masa kerja atau jumlah kompensasi.

Liabilitas program pensiun imbalan pasti yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pasti pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan dikurangi nilai wajar aset program, yang disesuaikan dengan keuntungan/kerugian aktuarial dan biaya jasa lalu yang belum diakui. Liabilitas imbalan pasti dihitung setiap tahun oleh aktuaris independen dengan menggunakan metode *Projected Unit Credit*. Nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pasti ditentukan dengan mendiskontokan estimasi arus kas keluar di masa yang akan datang dengan menggunakan tingkat bunga Obligasi Pemerintah dalam mata uang yang sama dengan mata uang pensiun yang akan dibayarkan dan waktu jatuh tempo yang kurang lebih sama dengan waktu jatuh tempo pensiun yang bersangkutan.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Employee benefits

Pension obligations

Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries have pension schemes in accordance with prevailing labor-related laws and regulations of Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries' policies. The schemes are generally funded through payments to trustee-administered funds as determined by periodic actuarial calculations.

Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries are required to provide a minimum amount of pension benefits in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003. Since the Labor Law sets the formula for determining the minimum amount of benefits, in substance pension plans under the Labor Law represent defined benefit plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or total compensation.

The liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position's date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains/losses and past service cost. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Government Bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the pension will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

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ae. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

Liabilitas pensiun (lanjutan)

Keuntungan atau kerugian aktuarial dapat timbul dari penyesuaian yang dibuat berdasarkan pengalaman, perubahan asumsi-asumsi aktuarial, dan perubahan pada program pensiun. Apabila jumlah keuntungan atau kerugian aktuarial ini melebihi 10% dari nilai kini liabilitas imbalan pasti atau 10% dari nilai wajar aset program maka kelebihannya dibebankan atau dikreditkan pada pendapatan atau beban selama sisa masa kerja rata-rata para karyawan yang bersangkutan.

Liabilitas imbalan pasca-kerja lainnya

Bank CIMB Niaga memberikan imbalan kerja lainnya seperti cuti jangka panjang, *jubilee awards*, uang pisah, uang jasa, dan imbalan lainnya sesuai dengan yang ditentukan dalam UU Ketenagakerjaan.

Perkiraan biaya imbalan ini dicadangkan sepanjang masa kerja karyawan. Liabilitas ini dinilai setiap tahun oleh aktuaris independen yang berkompeten.

Pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja

Pesangon pemutusan kontrak terhutang ketika karyawan diberhentikan sebelum usia pensiun normal.

Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan mengakui pesangon pemutusan kontrak kerja ketika Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan menunjukkan komitmennya untuk memutuskan hubungan kerja dengan karyawan berdasarkan suatu rencana formal terperinci yang kecil kemungkinannya untuk dibatalkan. Pesangon yang akan dibayarkan dalam waktu lebih dari 12 (dua belas) bulan setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan didiskontokan untuk mencerminkan nilai kini.

Program saham manajemen dan program kepemilikan saham

Bank CIMB Niaga dan CIMB Group Holdings Berhad memberikan opsi kepada manajemen dan karyawan yang berhak.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Employee benefits (continued)

Pension obligations (continued)

Actuarial gains or losses can arise from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions, and amendments to pension plans. When its exceeding 10% of present value of the defined benefit obligation or 10% of fair value program's asset, the excess are charged or credited to income over the average remaining service lives of the related employees.

Other post-retirement obligations

Bank CIMB Niaga provides other benefits such as long service leave, jubilee awards, severance pay, service pay, and other benefits which is determined in compliance with the Labor Law.

The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. These obligations are determined annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement age.

Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries recognise termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan which has small probability to withdraw. Benefits, due more than 12 (twelve) months after statement of financial position's date are discounted to present value.

Management equity scheme and equity ownership plan

Bank CIMB Niaga and CIMB Group Holdings Berhad provided options to eligible management and employees.

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ae. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

Program saham manajemen dan program kepemilikan saham (lanjutan)

Beban program opsi karyawan berbasis saham dan beban program opsi manajemen diukur pada tanggal pemberian kompensasi (*grant date*) berdasarkan nilai wajar dari seluruh opsi yang diberikan yang dihitung dengan menggunakan metode *black-scholes* (lihat Catatan 45 untuk perlakuan akuntansi atas kompensasi berbasis saham ini).

Tantiem

Bank CIMB Niaga mencatat tantiem dengan menggunakan basis akrual dan membebankannya pada laporan laba rugi komprehensif konsolidasian.

af. Laba per saham

Labanya per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba bersih dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham biasa yang beredar pada periode yang bersangkutan.

Labanya per saham dilusi dihitung dengan membagi laba bersih dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang beredar ditambah dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham yang akan diterbitkan atas konversi efek yang berpotensi saham yang bersifat dilutif.

ag. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi

Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi. Sesuai dengan PSAK No. 7 (revisi 2010) tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak yang Berelasi", yang dimaksud dengan pihak yang berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang berelasi dengan entitas pelapor sebagai berikut:

- a. Orang atau anggota keluarga terdekatnya berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
 - i. memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama terhadap entitas pelapor;
 - ii. memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap entitas pelapor; atau
 - iii. personal manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk pelapor.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Employee benefits (continued)

Management equity scheme and equity ownership plan (continued)

Employee stock option program and management option program costs are measured at grant date based on the fair value of the stock options using a *black-scholes* model (refer to Note 45 for the accounting treatment of these share-based payments).

Tantiem

Bank CIMB Niaga records tantiem using the accrual basis and charges it to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

af. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income with the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus the weighted average number of shares outstanding which would be issued on the conversion of the dilutive potential shares.

ag. Transactions with related parties

The Bank has transactions with related parties. In accordance with SFAS No.7 (revised 2010) regarding "Related Party Disclosure", the meaning of a related party is a person or entity that is related to a reporting entity as follow:

- a. A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person
 - i. has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - ii. has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii. is member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or a parent of the reporting entity.

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ag. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

- b. Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi hal-hal sebagai berikut:
- i. entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya terkait dengan entitas lain);
 - ii. suatu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama bagi entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, di mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya);
 - iii. kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama;
 - iv. suatu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga;
 - v. entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pasca kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari suatu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor;
 - vi. entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi dalam butir (a); atau
 - vii. orang yang diidentifikasi, dalam butir (a) (i) memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap entitas atau anggota manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).

Jenis transaksi dan saldo dengan pihak-pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

ah. Pelaporan segmen

Sebuah segmen operasi adalah suatu komponen dari entitas:

- a. yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang memperoleh pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban (termasuk pendapatan dan beban yang terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain dari entitas yang sama);
- b. hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara reguler oleh kepala operasional untuk membuat keputusan tentang sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya; dan
- c. tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ag. Transactions with related parties (continued)

- b. An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
- i. the entity and the reporting entity are member of the same the company (which means that each parent, subsidiary, and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - ii. one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of member of a company of which the other entity is a member);
 - iii. both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - iv. one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - v. the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity;
 - vi. the entity controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); or
 - vii. a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

The nature of transactions and balances of accounts with related parties are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ah. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of entity which:

- a. involves with business activities to generate income and expenses (include income and expenses relating to the transactions with other components with the same entity);
- b. operations result is observed regularly by chief decision maker to make decisions regarding the allocation of resources and to evaluate the works; and
- c. separated financial information is available.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

ah. Pelaporan segmen (lanjutan)

Bank CIMB Niaga menyajikan segmen operasi berdasarkan informasi yang disiapkan secara internal untuk pengambil keputusan operasional. Berdasarkan PSAK 5 (Revisi 2009), sebuah segmen usaha adalah sekelompok aset dan operasi yang menyediakan barang atau jasa yang memiliki risiko serta tingkat pengembalian yang berbeda dengan segmen usaha lainnya.

Sebuah segmen geografis menyediakan jasa di dalam lingkungan ekonomi tertentu yang memiliki risiko serta tingkat pengembalian yang berbeda dengan segmen operasi lainnya yang berada dalam lingkungan ekonomi lain. Bank CIMB Niaga melaporkan segmen sekunder berdasarkan daerah Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Indonesia Timur, dan Sumatera.

3. PENGGUNAAN ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING

Beberapa estimasi dan asumsi dibuat dalam rangka penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian dimana dibutuhkan pertimbangan manajemen dalam menentukan metodologi yang tepat untuk penilaian aset dan liabilitas.

Manajemen membuat estimasi dan asumsi yang berimplikasi pada pelaporan nilai aset dan liabilitas atas tahun keuangan satu tahun kedepan. Semua estimasi dan asumsi yang diharuskan oleh PSAK adalah estimasi terbaik yang didasarkan standar yang berlaku. Estimasi dan pertimbangan dievaluasi secara terus menerus dan berdasarkan pengalaman masa lalu dan faktor-faktor lain termasuk harapan atas kejadian yang akan datang.

Walaupun estimasi dan asumsi ini dibuat berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik manajemen atas kejadian dan tindakan saat ini, hasil yang timbul mungkin berbeda dengan estimasi dan asumsi semula.

a. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Aset keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dievaluasi penurunan nilainya sesuai dengan Catatan 2h.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ah. Segment reporting (continued)

Bank CIMB Niaga presents operating segments based on the information that internally is provided to the chief operating decision maker. Under SFAS 5 (Revised 2009), a business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are difference from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is engaged in providing services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments. Bank CIMB Niaga reports the secondary segment information based on Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, East Indonesia, and Sumatera.

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Certain estimates and assumption are made in the presentation of the consolidated financial statements. These often require management judgement in determining the appropriate methodology for valuation of assets and liabilities.

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

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

a. Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets

Financial assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on a basis described in Note 2h.

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3. PENGGUNAAN ESTIMASI DAN PERTIMBANGAN
AKUNTANSI YANG PENTING (lanjutan)

a. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan
(lanjutan)

Kondisi spesifik penurunan nilai *counterparty* dalam pembentukan cadangan kerugian atas aset keuangan dievaluasi secara individu berdasarkan estimasi terbaik manajemen atas nilai kini arus kas yang diharapkan akan diterima. Dalam mengestimasi arus kas tersebut, manajemen membuat pertimbangan tentang situasi keuangan *counterparty* dan nilai realisasi bersih dari setiap agunan. Setiap aset yang mengalami penurunan nilai dinilai sesuai dengan manfaat yang ada dan strategi penyelesaian serta estimasi arus kas yang diperkirakan dapat diterima disetujui secara independen oleh Manajemen Risiko.

Perhitungan cadangan penurunan nilai kolektif meliputi kerugian kredit yang melekat dalam portofolio aset keuangan dengan karakteristik ekonomi yang sama ketika terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai, tetapi penurunan nilai secara individu belum dapat diidentifikasi. Dalam menilai kebutuhan untuk cadangan kolektif, manajemen mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti antara lain kualitas kredit, industri, dan jenis produk.

Guna membuat estimasi cadangan yang diperlukan, asumsi dibuat untuk menentukan kerugian yang melekat dan untuk menentukan parameter input yang diperlukan berdasarkan pengalaman masa lalu dan kondisi ekonomi saat ini.

Keakuratan penyisihan tergantung pada seberapa baik estimasi arus kas masa depan untuk cadangan *counterparty* tertentu dan asumsi model dan parameter yang digunakan dalam menentukan cadangan kolektif.

b. Menentukan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas yang tidak mempunyai harga pasar, Bank CIMB Niaga menggunakan teknik penilaian seperti yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 2f untuk instrumen keuangan yang jarang diperdagangkan dan memiliki informasi harga yang terbatas, nilai wajar yang kurang obyektif dan membutuhkan berbagai tingkat penilaian tergantung pada likuiditas, konsentrasi, faktor ketidakpastian pasar, asumsi harga, dan risiko lainnya.

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

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

The specific counterparty conditions of the total allowances for impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about the counterparty's financial situation and the net realizable value of any underlying collateral. Each impaired asset is assessed on its merits and the workout strategy and estimated cash flows considered recoverable are independently approved by the Risk Management.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of financial assets with similar economic characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired financial assets, but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, industry, and type of product amongst others.

In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions.

The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimate future cash flows for specific counterparty allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective allowances.

b. Determining fair values of financial instruments

In determining the fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price, Bank CIMB Niaga uses the valuation techniques as described in Note 2f for financial instruments that are traded infrequently and have a lack of price transparency, less objectivity in fair value and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions, and other risks.

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

c. Imbalan pensiun

Nilai kini liabilitas pensiun tergantung pada beberapa faktor yang ditentukan dengan dasar aktuarial berdasarkan beberapa asumsi. Asumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan biaya (penghasilan) pensiun neto mencakup tingkat diskonto. Perubahan asumsi ini akan mempengaruhi jumlah tercatat liabilitas pensiun.

c. Pension benefits

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

Asumsi yang digunakan dalam menentukan biaya / (pendapatan) untuk imbalan kerja karyawan antara lain tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji di masa datang, tingkat pengembalian investasi, tingkat pengunduran diri, tingkat mortalita dan lain-lain.

The assumptions used in determining the net cost / (income) for employee's benefit included the discount rate, salary increment rate, expected return on investments, resignation rate, mortality rate and others.

Bank CIMB Niaga menentukan tingkat diskonto yang sesuai pada akhir periode pelaporan, yakni tingkat suku bunga yang harus digunakan untuk menentukan nilai kini arus kas keluar masa depan estimasian yang diharapkan untuk menyelesaikan liabilitas pensiun. Dalam menentukan tingkat suku bunga yang sesuai, Bank CIMB Niaga mempertimbangkan tingkat suku bunga obligasi pemerintah yang didenominasikan dalam mata uang imbalan akan dibayar dan memiliki jangka waktu yang serupa dengan jangka waktu liabilitas pensiun yang terkait.

Bank CIMB Niaga determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each reporting period. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, Bank CIMB Niaga considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Tingkat kenaikan gaji per tahun didasarkan pada informasi historis atas tingkat kenaikan gaji sebelumnya, tingkat inflasi dan masa kerja.

Annual salary increment rate is determined based on historical information of previous salary increment rate, inflation rate and length of service.

Asumsi tingkat mortalitas telah didasarkan pada tabel mortalita terbaru yang dihitung dengan menggunakan metode aktuarial yang diterima secara umum.

Mortality rate assumption is based on the latest mortality table which is calculated using actuarial method that is generally accepted.

Tingkat pengembalian investasi didasarkan pada informasi historis dan proyeksi pasar ke depan.

Expected rate of return on investment is based on historical information and future market projections.

Asumsi tingkat pengunduran diri didasarkan pada informasi historis.

Resignation rate assumption is based on historical information.

d. Pajak penghasilan

d. Income taxes

Pertimbangan signifikan diperlukan dalam menentukan provisi perpajakan.

Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for taxes.

Bank CIMB Niaga menentukan provisi perpajakan berdasarkan estimasi atas kemungkinan adanya tambahan beban pajak. Jika hasil akhir dari hal ini berbeda dengan jumlah yang dicatat semula, maka perbedaan tersebut akan berdampak terhadap laba/rugi.

Bank CIMB Niaga provides for tax provision based on estimates whether the additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the profit/loss.

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4. KAS

4. CASH

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Rupiah	3,822,781	4,392,248	3,183,851	Rupiah
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
Dolar Amerika Serikat	421,247	328,159	207,872	United States Dollar
Lain-lain	255,556	179,252	168,857	Others
	<u>4,499,584</u>	<u>4,899,659</u>	<u>3,560,580</u>	

Kas dalam mata uang asing lain-lain terutama terdiri dari Dolar Singapura, Yen Jepang, Euro, dan Dolar Australia.

Cash in other foreign currencies are mainly denominated in Singapore Dollar, Japanese Yen, Euro, and Australian Dollar.

Saldo dalam mata uang Rupiah termasuk uang pada ATM (Anjungan Tunai Mandiri)/CDM (Cash Deposit Machine) berjumlah Rp 620.432 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (2013: Rp 607.642; 2012: Rp 631.239).

The Rupiah balance includes cash in ATMs (Automatic Teller Machines)/CDM (Cash Deposit Machine) amounted to Rp 620,432 as at 31 December 2014 (2013: Rp 607,642; 2012: Rp 631,239).

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Rupiah	11,024,426	10,422,013	10,027,135	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	3,620,283	3,483,990	2,766,160	United States Dollar
	<u>14,644,709</u>	<u>13,906,003</u>	<u>12,793,295</u>	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, di dalam giro pada Bank Indonesia terdapat giro yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah sebesar Rp 312.509 (2013: Rp 330.458; 2012: Rp 333.848).

As at 31 December 2014, current accounts with Bank Indonesia include current account based on sharia banking principle amounted to Rp 312,509 (2013: Rp 330,458; 2012: Rp 333,848).

Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dalam mata uang Rupiah dan Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 the Statutory Reserves in Rupiah and United States Dollar are:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Giro Wajib Minimum Utama	8.13%	8.12%	8.77%	Primary Reserve
Giro Wajib Minimum Sekunder *)	10.12%	9.27%	6.79%	Secondary Reserve *)
Giro Wajib Minimum Loan to Deposit Ratio **)	0%	0%	0%	Loan to Deposit Ratio Reserve **)
Valuta asing	8.18%	8.17%	8.05%	Foreign currency

*) Tidak termasuk Excess Reserve

Excluding Excess Reserve *)

**) Tambahan GWM yang dihitung berdasarkan selisih antara LDR Bank dengan minimum atau maksimum LDR Target Bank Indonesia. Selisih antara LDR Bank dengan minimum LDR Bank Indonesia dikali 10%, sedangkan selisih antara LDR Bank dengan maksimum LDR Bank Indonesia dikali 20%. Peraturan tersebut mulai efektif per 31 Desember 2013.

The additional minimum reserve calculated based on difference between Bank's LDR with the minimum or the maximum Bank Indonesia's Loan to Deposit Ratio Target. Difference between Bank's LDR with the minimum Bank Indonesia's LDR target multiply by 10%, whereas difference between the Bank's LDR with the maximum Bank Indonesia's LDR target multiply by 20%. The regulation was effective starting from 31 December 2013.

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5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

GWM Utama adalah simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank CIMB Niaga dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia, sedangkan GWM Sekunder adalah cadangan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank CIMB Niaga berupa SBI, Surat Utang Negara (SUN), dan/atau kelebihan saldo Rekening Giro Rupiah Bank CIMB Niaga dari GWM Utama yang dipelihara di Bank Indonesia. Giro Wajib Minimum LDR adalah tambahan simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia, jika LDR Bank di bawah minimum LDR target Bank Indonesia (78%) atau jika di atas maksimum LDR target Bank Indonesia (92%) dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPMM Insentif Bank Indonesia sebesar 14%.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, GWM Bank CIMB Niaga telah sesuai dengan PBI No.12/19/PBI/2010 tanggal 4 Oktober 2010 sebagaimana diubah dengan PBI No. 13/10/PBI/2011 tanggal 9 Februari 2011. Terakhir diubah dengan PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 yang berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 24 Desember 2013 mengenai Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum pada Bank Indonesia dalam Rupiah yang terdiri dari GWM Utama, GWM Sekunder, dan GWM LDR masing-masing sebesar 8%, 4%, dan 0% dan valuta asing sebesar 8%.

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Rupiah	182,301	275,386	87,606
Mata uang asing			
Dolar Singapura	1,619,310	576,904	963,233
Dolar Australia	598,759	561,827	172,164
Euro	384,022	318,575	268,992
Dolar Amerika Serikat	346,063	1,153,323	1,020,491
Yen	206,895	254,269	122,778
Pound Sterling Inggris	30,138	23,875	14,671
Dolar Hongkong	12,254	13,684	12,673
Dolar Selandia Baru	8,611	9,157	6,568
Lain-lain	58,047	54,061	40,667
	<u>3,446,400</u>	<u>3,241,061</u>	<u>2,709,843</u>

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA
(continued)

Primary Statutory Reserve is a minimum reserve that should be maintained by Bank CIMB Niaga in the current accounts with Bank Indonesia, while Secondary Statutory Reserve is a minimum reserve that should be maintained by Bank CIMB Niaga which comprises of Bank Indonesia Certificates, Government Debenture Debt (SUN), and/or excess reserve of Bank CIMB Niaga's current accounts from the Primary Statutory Reserve that should be maintained in Bank Indonesia. The Minimum Statutory Reserve on LDR is the additional reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the form of Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia, if the Bank's LDR is below the minimum of LDR targeted by Bank Indonesia (78%) or if the Bank's LDR above the maximum of LDR targeted by Bank Indonesia (92%) and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below Bank Indonesia requirement of 14%.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga's minimum statutory reserves complies with BI regulation No.12/19/PBI/2010 dated 4 October 2010 which amended by PBI No. 13/10/PBI/2011 dated 9 February 2011. The latest amendment is PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013, which effective since 24 December 2013, concerning Statutory Reserves of Commercial Banks with Bank Indonesia in Rupiah which consist of Primary Statutory Reserves, Secondary Statutory Reserves, and Loan to Deposit Ratio Statutory Reserves of 8%, 4%, and 0%, respectively, and foreign currencies of 8%.

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

a. By currency

Rupiah
Foreign currencies
Singapore Dollar
Australian Dollar
Euro
United States Dollar
Yen
Great Britain Pound Sterling
Hongkong Dollar
New Zealand Dollar
Others

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan mata uang (lanjutan)

Termasuk dalam lain-lain adalah mata uang asing dalam Dolar Kanada, Franc Swiss, Ringgit Malaysia, Yuan China, dan Baht Thailand.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain yang mengalami penurunan nilai.

b. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat giro pada bank lain pada pihak berelasi.

c. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, seluruh giro pada bank lain digolongkan sebagai Lancar.

d. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas giro pada bank lain sehingga tidak diperlukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

e. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 55.

**6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS
(continued)**

a. By currency (continued)

Included in others are foreign currencies denominated in Canadian Dollar, Swiss Franc, Malaysian Ringgit, Chinese Yuan, and Thailand Baht.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there was no impairment loss in respect of current accounts with other banks.

b. By transactions with related party and third party

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there were no current accounts with other banks with related party.

c. By collectibility

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, all current accounts with other banks were classified as Pass.

d. Allowance for impairment losses

Management believes that there is no impaired current account with other banks therefore no allowance for impairment losses is needed.

e. Information in respect of maturities is disclosed in Note 55.

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK LAIN DAN BANK INDONESIA

7. PLACEMENT WITH OTHER BANKS AND BANK INDONESIA

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan nama bank

a. By type, currency, and bank's name

	2014	2013	2012	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia (FASBI)				Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility (FASBI)
Bank Indonesia	1,429,316	1,856,696	6,122,961	Bank Indonesia
	1,429,316	1,856,696	6,122,961	
Call Money				Call Money
PT Bank Resona Perdania	-	-	300,000	PT Bank Resona Perdania
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, SG	-	-	100,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, SG
	-	-	400,000	
Jumlah Rupiah	1,429,316	1,856,696	6,522,961	Total Rupiah
Mata Uang Asing				Foreign currency
Deposito Berjangka				Time deposits
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Bank Indonesia	1,052,725	6,085,000	4,336,876	Bank Indonesia
	1,052,725	6,085,000	4,336,876	
Call Money				Call Money
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Citibank, NY	262,344	824,122	390,914	Citibank, NY
Bank of New York, NY	238,351	636,129	590,507	Bank of New York, NY
Wachovia Bank, NY	44,586	93,101	239,974	Wachovia Bank, NY
Indover Bank, ASD	8,685	12,483	9,885	Indover Bank, ASD
Bank of America, NY	-	-	308,400	Bank of America, NY
	553,966	1,565,835	1,539,680	
Jumlah Mata Uang Asing	1,606,691	7,650,835	5,876,556	Total Foreign Currency
	3,036,007	9,507,531	12,399,517	
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(8,685)	(12,483)	(17,236)	Allowance for impairment losses
	3,027,322	9,495,048	12,382,281	

b. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, penempatan yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah sebesar Rp 1.079.372 (2013: Rp 1.856.696; 2012: Rp 523.933).

b. As at 31 December 2014, placement on sharia banking principle amounted to Rp 1,079,372 (2013: Rp 1,856,696; 2012: Rp 523,933).

c. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, terdapat penempatan pada bank lain yang mengalami penurunan nilai yaitu penempatan pada Indover Bank, ASD sebesar Rp 8.685 (2013: Rp 12.483; 2012: Rp 9.885).

c. As at 31 Desember 2014, there was impaired placement with other bank which is placement in Indover Bank, ASD amounted to Rp 8,685 (2013: Rp 12,483; 2012: Rp 9,885).

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK LAIN DAN BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

7. PLACEMENT WITH OTHER BANKS AND BANK INDONESIA (continued)

d. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

d. By collectibility

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Lancar	3,027,322	9,495,048	12,389,632	Pass
Macet	8,685	12,483	9,885	Loss
	<u>3,036,007</u>	<u>9,507,531</u>	<u>12,399,517</u>	
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(8,685)	(12,483)	(17,236)	Allowance for impairment losses
	<u><u>3,027,322</u></u>	<u><u>9,495,048</u></u>	<u><u>12,382,281</u></u>	

e. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga

e. By transactions with related party and third party

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat penempatan pada pihak berelasi.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there was no placement with related party.

f. Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo

f. By remaining period to maturity

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
≤ 1 bulan	3,036,007	9,507,531	12,399,517	≤ 1 month
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(8,685)	(12,483)	(17,236)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u><u>3,027,322</u></u>	<u><u>9,495,048</u></u>	<u><u>12,382,281</u></u>	

g. Penempatan pada bank lain yang digunakan sebagai jaminan

g. Placement with other banks pledged as collateral

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat penempatan yang dijaminan.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there was no placement pledged as collateral.

h. Suku bunga rata-rata per tahun

h. Average annual interest rates

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Rupiah	6.36%	5.48%	4.55%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0.12%	0.16%	0.57%	Foreign currency

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK LAIN DAN BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

7. PLACEMENT WITH OTHER BANKS AND BANK INDONESIA (continued)

i. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

i. Allowance for impairment losses

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah:

Movements of allowance for impairment losses are as follows :

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Saldo awal	12,483	17,236	26,049	Beginning balance
Pemulihan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	(4,071)	(8,016)	(9,203)	Reversal during the year (refer to Note 38)
Selisih kurs penjabaran	273	3,263	390	Exchange rates difference
Saldo akhir	<u>8,685</u>	<u>12,483</u>	<u>17,236</u>	Ending balance

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

Management believes the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

8. EFEK-EFEK

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang

a. By purpose, type, and currency

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
<u>Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo</u>				<u>Held-to-maturity</u>
Rupiah				Rupiah
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	305,248	325,000	275,000	Bank Indonesia Certificates
Premi yang belum diamortisasi	9,951	7,690	6,520	Unamortised premium
Nilai bersih	<u>315,199</u>	<u>332,690</u>	<u>281,520</u>	Net
Obligasi	910,000	1,090,000	1,106,000	Bonds
Premi yang belum diamortisasi	4,503	6,092	7,483	Unamortised premium
Nilai bersih	<u>914,503</u>	<u>1,096,092</u>	<u>1,113,483</u>	Net
Tagihan Wesel Ekspor	62,383	9,467	-	Bill receivables
Wesel Jangka Menengah	15,000	15,000	15,000	Medium Term Notes
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Tagihan Wesel Ekspor	89,840	26,901	33,045	Bill receivables
Jumlah dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	<u>1,396,925</u>	<u>1,480,150</u>	<u>1,443,048</u>	Total held-to-maturity

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

a. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, dan mata uang(lanjutan)

a. By purpose, type, and currency (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	
Tersedia untuk dijual				Available-for-sale
Rupiah				Rupiah
Obligasi	5,289,300	5,082,245	3,374,245	Bonds
(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas (penurunan)/kenaikan nilai	(188,986)	(254,486)	52,495	Unrealised (losses)/gains on (decrease)/increase in value
Premi yang belum diamortisasi	33,597	58,605	62,021	Unamortised premium
Nilai bersih	5,133,911	4,886,364	3,488,761	Net
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	1,474,924	700,000	-	Bank Indonesia Certificates
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai	3,247	(2,266)	-	Unrealised gains/(losses) on increase/(decrease) in value
Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi	(45,979)	(9,358)	-	Unamortised discount
Nilai bersih	1,432,192	688,376	-	Net
Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia	2,100,000	-	-	Bank Indonesia Certificates Deposit
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas kenaikan nilai	2,909	-	-	Unrealised gains on increase in value
Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi	(31,415)	-	-	Unamortised discount
Nilai bersih	2,071,494	-	-	Net
Jumlah tersedia untuk dijual	8,637,597	5,574,740	3,488,761	Total available-for-sale
Diperdagangkan				Trading
Rupiah				Rupiah
Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia	-	2,052,632	-	Bank Indonesia Certificates Deposit
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas penurunan nilai	-	(79)	-	Unrealised losses on decrease in value
Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi	-	(21,671)	-	Unamortised discount
Nilai bersih	-	2,030,882	-	Net
Obligasi	831,135	714,230	1,070,362	Bonds
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai	1,117	(230)	613	Unrealised gains/(losses) on increase/(decrease) in value
(Diskonto)/premi yang belum diamortisasi	(3,722)	(4,140)	17,140	Unamortised (discount)/premium
Nilai bersih	828,530	709,860	1,088,115	Net
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Obligasi	2,279	-	-	Bonds
Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas kenaikan nilai	19	-	-	Unrealised gains on increase in value
Diskonto yang belum diamortisasi	(171)	-	-	Unamortised discount
Nilai bersih	2,127	-	-	Net
Jumlah diperdagangkan	830,657	2,740,742	1,088,115	Total Trading
Jumlah efek-efek	10,865,179	9,795,632	6,019,924	Total securities
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(39,037)	(41,053)	(42,928)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	10,826,142	9,754,579	5,976,996	

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

b. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, mata uang dan penerbit

b. By purpose, type, currency and issuer

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
<u>Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo</u>				<u>Held-to-Maturity</u>
Rupiah				Rupiah
Bank Indonesia	315,199	332,690	281,520	Bank Indonesia
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	300,000	300,000	300,000	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Lautan Luas Tbk	216,000	216,000	-	PT Lautan Luas Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	200,000	200,000	200,000	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	93,813	94,325	94,792	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	69,657	70,321	70,928	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Indosat Tbk	25,015	25,000	168,369	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Arpeni Pratama Ocean Line Tbk	15,000	15,000	15,000	PT Arpeni Pratama Ocean Line Tbk
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	5,019	5,050	5,078	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	4,999	4,996	4,995	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
PT Federal International Finance	-	160,042	190,152	PT Federal International Finance
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	-	20,358	21,069	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	-	-	28,000	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk
PT Mayora Indah Tbk	-	-	20,000	PT Mayora Indah Tbk
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	-	-	10,100	PT Astra Sedaya Finance
Perusahaan lainnya (Wesel Ekspor)	62,383	9,467	-	Other companies (Bill Receivables)
	<u>1,307,085</u>	<u>1,453,249</u>	<u>1,410,003</u>	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Perusahaan Lainnya (Wesel Ekspor)	89,840	26,901	33,045	Other companies (Bill Receivables)
	<u>89,840</u>	<u>26,901</u>	<u>33,045</u>	
Jumlah dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	<u>1,396,925</u>	<u>1,480,150</u>	<u>1,443,048</u>	Total held-to-maturity

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

**b. Berdasarkan tujuan, jenis, mata uang dan penerbit
(lanjutan)**

b. By purpose, type, currency and issuer (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	
Tersedia untuk dijual				Available-for-sale
Rupiah				Rupiah
Bank Indonesia	3,503,686	688,376	-	Bank Indonesia
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	678,943	421,178	395,158	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
PT Indosat Tbk	491,210	426,671	416,217	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	483,875	489,521	135,929	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	422,900	439,153	250,544	PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	406,437	249,296	110,027	PT Astra Sedaya Finance
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	397,186	393,698	323,229	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	249,082	254,581	222,998	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk
PT AKR Corporindo Tbk	247,547	238,837	200,000	PT AKR Corporindo Tbk
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	241,507	108,629	78,633	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	204,697	244,588	195,469	PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	203,897	291,276	272,183	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Federal International Finance	178,425	304,211	197,853	PT Federal International Finance
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	168,506	313,744	150,366	PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	146,815	130,797	167,596	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	146,688	116,789	123,188	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	121,721	147,516	-	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	110,699	-	-	PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	93,629	92,781	96,990	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT BCA Finance	65,341	82,843	52,354	PT BCA Finance
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	64,804	82,316	86,784	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	10,002	10,179	-	PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha, Tbk
PT Toyota Astra Financial Services	-	34,836	-	PT Toyota Astra Financial Services
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	-	12,924	13,243	PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance
Jumlah tersedia untuk dijual	8,637,597	5,574,740	3,488,761	Total available-for-sale

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

b. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan penerbit (lanjutan)

b. By type, currency and issuer (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	
Diperdagangkan				Trading
Rupiah				Rupiah
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	104,729	43,066	101,485	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	90,175	40,889	203,076	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Indosat Tbk	88,932	28,702	23,362	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	78,635	60,066	15,450	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Astra Sedaya Finance Finance Tbk	74,138	122,021	134,474	PT Astra Sedaya Finance Finance Tbk
PT Federal International Finance	52,576	53,829	108,178	PT Federal International Finance
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	46,087	6,656	78,258	PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	40,125	187	1,070	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)	39,859	3,668	29,649	PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)
PT Toyota Astra Financial Services	32,880	17,823	-	PT Toyota Astra Financial Services
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	29,181	20,952	30,891	PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	27,606	74,991	6,788	PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk
PT BCA Finance	23,980	8,927	55,045	PT BCA Finance
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	21,554	39,083	-	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	20,127	-	-	PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	16,089	-	107,932	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	12,203	44,213	22,923	PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)
PT Medco Energi International Tbk	11,096	26,854	26,425	PT Medco Energi International Tbk
PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia	7,585	14,639	30,061	PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia
PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk	6,021	2,922	1,948	PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	2,804	47,209	41,798	PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	2,037	14,697	28,472	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk
PT Verena Multi Finance Tbk	101	-	-	PT Verena Multi Finance Tbk
PT Agung Podomoro Tbk	10	1,213	-	PT Agung Podomoro Tbk
Bank Indonesia	-	2,030,882	-	Bank Indonesia
PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk	-	19,650	14,325	PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk
PT Indomobil Wahana Trada	-	9,753	-	PT Indomobil Wahana Trada
PT AKR Corporindo Tbk	-	1,763	7,390	PT AKR Corporindo Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	-	5,077	7,735	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	-	1,010	1,060	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Summit Oto Finance	-	-	7,247	PT Summit Oto Finance
PT Bank Himpunan Saudara 1906 Tbk	-	-	2,045	PT Bank Himpunan Saudara 1906 Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	-	-	1,028	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
	<u>828,530</u>	<u>2,740,742</u>	<u>1,088,115</u>	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
PT Pertamina (Persero)	1,349	-	-	PT Pertamina (Persero)
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	778	-	-	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
	<u>2,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Jumlah diperdagangkan	<u>830,657</u>	<u>2,740,742</u>	<u>1,088,115</u>	Total trading
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	10,865,179	9,795,632	6,019,924	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>(39,037)</u>	<u>(41,053)</u>	<u>(42,928)</u>	
	<u>10,826,142</u>	<u>9,754,579</u>	<u>5,976,996</u>	

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

c. Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo

c. By remaining period to maturity

Saldo efek-efek pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the balance of marketable securities according to remaining periods to maturity are as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
≤ 1 bulan	598,602	643,598	95,093	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	1,652,872	2,227,676	303,143	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan	3,372,033	1,981,881	934,636	> 3 - ≤ 12 months
> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun	4,140,516	3,136,300	3,171,422	> 1 - ≤ 5 years
> 5 tahun	1,101,156	1,806,177	1,515,630	> 5 years
	<u>10,865,179</u>	<u>9,795,632</u>	<u>6,019,924</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(39,037)	(41,053)	(42,928)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>10,826,142</u>	<u>9,754,579</u>	<u>5,976,996</u>	

d. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 efek-efek yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah adalah sebesar Rp 340.214 (2013: Rp 400.864; 2012: Rp 365.419).

d. As at 31 December 2014, marketable securities on sharia banking principle amounted to Rp 340,214 (2013: Rp 400,864; 2012: Rp 365,419).

e. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, terdapat surat berharga yang mengalami penurunan nilai sebesar Rp 15.000 (2013 dan 2012: Rp 15.000).

e. As at 31 December 2014, there were impaired marketable securities amounted to Rp 15,000 (2013 and 2012: Rp 15,000).

f. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

f. By collectibility

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Lancar	10,850,179	9,780,632	6,004,924	Pass
Macet	15,000	15,000	15,000	Loss
	<u>10,865,179</u>	<u>9,795,632</u>	<u>6,019,924</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(39,037)	(41,053)	(42,928)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>10,826,142</u>	<u>9,754,579</u>	<u>5,976,996</u>	

g. Efek-efek yang dijadikan jaminan

g. Marketable securities pledged as collateral

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 tidak terdapat efek-efek yang dijadikan jaminan untuk pinjaman yang diterima.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 there were no marketable securities pledged as collateral for a borrowing transaction.

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

h. Berdasarkan efek Bank Indonesia serta perusahaan lain

h. By Bank Indonesia's and other companies' marketable securities

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Bank Indonesia	3,818,885	3,051,948	281,520	Bank Indonesia
Perusahaan lain	7,046,294	6,743,684	5,738,404	Other companies
	<u>10,865,179</u>	<u>9,795,632</u>	<u>6,019,924</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(39,037)	(41,053)	(42,928)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah efek-efek - bersih	<u><u>10,826,142</u></u>	<u><u>9,754,579</u></u>	<u><u>5,976,996</u></u>	Total marketable securities - net

i. Suku bunga rata-rata per tahun

i. Average annual interest rates

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Rupiah	8.62%	7.48%	7.60%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0.40%	0.61%	0.15%	Foreign currency

j. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

j. Allowance for impairment losses

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah:

Movements in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Saldo awal	41,053	42,928	39,147	Beginning balance
(Pemulihan)/pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	(2,016)	(1,875)	3,781	(Reversal)/impairment during the year (refer to Note 38)
Saldo akhir	<u><u>39,037</u></u>	<u><u>41,053</u></u>	<u><u>42,928</u></u>	Ending balance

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan tersedia untuk dijual masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp 19.295 dan Rp 19.742 (2013: Rp 20.052 dan Rp 21.001; 2012: Rp 21.762 dan Rp 21.166).

As at 31 December 2014, the allowance for impairment losses for marketable securities classified as held-to-maturity and available-for-sale amounted to Rp 19,295 and Rp 19,742, respectively (2013: Rp 20,052 and Rp 21,001; 2012: Rp 21,762 and Rp 21,166).

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai di atas telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses above is adequate.

k. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga

k. By transactions with related party and third party

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat efek-efek dari pihak berelasi.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there were no marketable securities from related party.

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

I. Informasi pokok lainnya sehubungan dengan efek-efek

Rincian peringkat obligasi korporasi dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo) dan PT Fitch Indonesia untuk efek-efek tujuan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo yang dimiliki oleh Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

	2014	2013	2012	
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	idAAA	idAAA	idAAA	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	idAAA	idAAA	idAA+	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	idAAA	idAAA	idAAA	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	idAA+	idAA+	idAA+	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	AA+(idn)	idAA+ (idn)	idAA+	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
	idAAA	idAAA	idAA+	
	dan/and	dan/and	dan/and	
PT Indosat Tbk	idAA+(sy)	idAA+(sy)	idAA+(sy)	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	idAA	idAA	idAA	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Lautan Luas Tbk	idA-	idA-	-	PT Lautan Luas Tbk
PT Federal International Finance	-	idAA+	idAA+	PT Federal International Finance
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	-	idAA+	idAA+	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	-	-	idAA+	PT Astra Sedaya Finance
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	-	-	A (idn)	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk
PT Mayora Indah Tbk	-	-	idAA-	PT Mayora Indah Tbk

8. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (continued)

I. Other significant information relating to marketable securities

Rating of corporate bonds by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo) and PT Fitch Indonesia for Bank CIMB Niaga's held-to-maturity securities are as follows:

9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH

a. Berdasarkan jenis

	2014	2013	2012	
<u>Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo</u>				<u>Held-to-maturity</u>
Nilai nominal	3,933,954	2,084,717	738,775	Nominal value
Premi yang belum diamortisasi	154,679	46,370	14,041	Unamortised premium
Jumlah dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	4,088,633	2,131,087	752,816	Total held-to-maturity
<u>Tersedia untuk dijual</u>				<u>Available-for-sale</u>
Nilai nominal	6,619,425	7,740,823	5,389,461	Nominal value
(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas (penurunan)/kenaikan nilai	(353,737)	(747,142)	355,023	Unrealised (losses)/gains on (decrease)/increase in value
Premi yang belum diamortisasi	256,687	375,689	565,702	Unamortised premium
Nilai wajar - tersedia untuk dijual	6,522,375	7,369,370	6,310,186	Fair value - available-for-sale
<u>Diperdagangkan</u>				<u>Trading</u>
Nilai nominal	847,586	699,422	962,195	Nominal value
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas kenaikan/(penurunan) nilai	487	(8,915)	3,009	Unrealised gains/(losses) on increase/(decrease) in value
Premi yang belum diamortisasi	25,185	21,963	55,734	Unamortised premium
Nilai wajar - diperdagangkan	873,258	712,470	1,020,938	Fair value - trading
Jumlah Obligasi Pemerintah	11,484,266	10,212,927	8,083,940	Total Government Bonds

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9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan jenis (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, obligasi pemerintah dalam mata uang asing adalah sebesar Rp 1.067.591 (2013: Rp 773.266; 2012: Rp 632.536).

b. Berdasarkan jenis dan jatuh tempo

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

a. Based on type (continued)

As at 31 December 2014, total government bonds in foreign currency amounted to Rp 1,067,591 (2013: Rp 773,266; 2012: Rp 632,536).

b. Based on type and maturity

	2014						
	≤ 1 bulan/ month	> 1-≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3-≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1-≤ 5 tahun/ years	> 5 tahun/ years	Jumlah/ Total	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	-	-	1,546,189	1,030,339	1,512,105	4,088,633	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	-	-	657,020	1,841,964	4,023,391	6,522,375	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Diperdagangkan	546	50,264	47,133	643,409	131,906	873,258	<i>Trading</i>
	546	50,264	2,250,342	3,515,712	5,667,402	11,484,266	

	2013						
	≤ 1 bulan/ month	> 1-≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3-≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1-≤ 5 tahun/ years	> 5 tahun/ years	Jumlah/ Total	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	59,758	328,575	-	1,227,635	515,119	2,131,087	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	-	-	431,319	3,035,590	3,902,461	7,369,370	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Diperdagangkan	-	7,356	7,608	452,117	245,389	712,470	<i>Trading</i>
	59,758	335,931	438,927	4,715,342	4,662,969	10,212,927	

	2012						
	≤ 1 bulan/ month	> 1-≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3-≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1-≤ 5 tahun/ years	> 5 tahun/ years	Jumlah/ Total	
	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	Rp	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	-	-	-	365,589	387,227	752,816	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	-	147,456	315,501	852,324	4,994,905	6,310,186	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Diperdagangkan	-	14,264	733,605	108,725	164,344	1,020,938	<i>Trading</i>
	-	161,720	1,049,106	1,326,638	5,546,476	8,083,940	

c. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata

	Average of interest rate			
	2014	2013	2012	
Suku bunga tetap				Fixed interest rate
Rupiah	6.49%	6.65%	7.90%	<i>Rupiah</i>
Mata uang asing	4.31%	6.70%	5.47%	<i>Foreign currency</i>

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9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

d. Informasi lain

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga telah menjual Obligasi Pemerintah dengan jumlah nilai nominal sebesar Rp 61.483.843 dan USD 82,43 juta (2013: Rp 55.910.445 dan USD 97 juta; 2012: Rp 43.322.475 dan USD Nihil) dengan realisasi keuntungan sebesar Rp 93.743 (2013: Rp 190.663; 2012: Rp 445.690).

Obligasi Pemerintah pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 akan jatuh tempo pada beberapa tanggal antara tanggal 8 Januari 2015 sampai dengan tanggal 15 Januari 2044 (2013: 24 Januari 2014 sampai dengan tanggal 15 April 2043; 2012: 20 Februari 2013 sampai dengan tanggal 15 April 2042).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, seluruh Obligasi Pemerintah digolongkan sebagai lancar.

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

d. Other information

During the year ended 31 December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga sold Government Bonds with a total nominal value of Rp 61,483,843 and USD 82.43 million (2013: Rp 55,910,445 and USD 97 million; 2012: Rp 43,322,475 and USD Nil) with realised gains amounted to Rp 93,743 (2013: Rp 190,663; 2012: Rp 445,690).

These Government Bonds as at 31 December 2014 will mature on various dates between 8 January 2015 up to 15 January 2044 (2013: 24 January 2014 up to 15 April 2043; 2012: 20 February 2013 up to 15 April 2042).

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, all Government Bonds were classified as pass.

10. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI

2013							
Pihak Penjual/ Counterparty	Jenis Efek/ Type of Securities	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Tingkat Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate	Tingkat Kupon/ Coupon Rate	Tanggal Dimulai/ Commencement Date	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amount
Bank Indonesia	SPNS 0414	23,305	6.35%	0.00%	13 Desember/December 2013	10 Januari/January 2014	22,870
Bank Indonesia	SPNS 0214	46,736	6.35%	0.00%	13 Desember/December 2013	10 Januari/January 2014	46,200
Jumlah/Total		<u>70,041</u>					<u>69,070</u>

2012							
Pihak Penjual/ Counterparty	Jenis Efek/ Type of Securities	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Tingkat Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate	Tingkat Kupon/ Coupon Rate	Tanggal Dimulai/ Commencement Date	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Amount
Bank Indonesia	FR0019	100,000	4.41%	14.25%	23 November/November 2012	4 Januari/January 2013	106,558
Bank Indonesia	SPN 55	100,000	4.50%	0.00%	21 Desember/December 2012	19 Februari/February 2013	94,027
Jumlah/Total		<u>200,000</u>					<u>200,585</u>

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, tidak terdapat saldo efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013 dan 2012, tidak terdapat saldo efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali dengan pihak yang berelasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013 dan 2012, seluruh efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali digolongkan sebagai lancar.

As at 31 December 2014, there was no security purchased under resale agreement's transaction.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, there was no security purchased under resale agreement's transaction with related party.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, all securities purchased under resale agreements were classified as pass.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF

Tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif dari pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam Catatan 48.

a. Berdasarkan jenis

Instrumen	2014			Instruments
	Jumlah nosional/ Notional amount	Nilai wajar/Fair values		
		Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivables	Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payables	
Tidak terkait Lindung Nilai				Non-hedging related
Kontrak tunai mata uang asing	1,221,791	577	1,942	Foreign currency spots
Kontrak berjangka mata uang asing	6,371,173	34,451	3,550	Foreign currency forwards
Swap mata uang asing	12,632,028	23,912	86,093	Foreign currency swaps
Swap tingkat suku bunga	28,675,025	854,665	539,857	Interest rate swaps
Kontrak opsi mata uang asing	1,822,161	81	61	Foreign currency options
Instrumen lindung nilai terkait lindung nilai atas nilai wajar				Hedging instrument in fair value hedges related
Swap tingkat suku bunga	1,000,000	3,902	418	Interest rate swaps
		917,588	631,921	

Instrumen	2013			Instruments
	Jumlah nosional/ Notional amount	Nilai wajar/Fair values		
		Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivables	Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payables	
Tidak terkait Lindung Nilai				Non-hedging related
Kontrak tunai mata uang asing	849,969	660	992	Foreign currency spots
Kontrak berjangka mata uang asing	2,142,041	5,147	72,893	Foreign currency forwards
Swap mata uang asing	8,282,655	181,632	-	Foreign currency swaps
Swap cross currency tingkat suku bunga dan swap tingkat suku bunga	20,871,445	949,197	839,306	Cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swap
Kontrak opsi mata uang asing	1,872,064	87	115	Foreign currency options
Instrumen lindung nilai terkait lindung nilai atas nilai wajar				Hedging instrument in fair value hedges related
Swap tingkat suku bunga	781,042	2,248	3,967	Interest rate swaps
		1,138,971	917,273	

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES
(continued)

a. Berdasarkan jenis (lanjutan)

a. By type (continued)

Instrumen	2012		Instruments	
	Jumlah nosional/ Notional amount	Nilai wajar/Fair values		
		Tagihan derivatif/ Derivative receivables		Liabilitas derivatif/ Derivative payables
Tidak terkait Lindung Nilai				
<i>Non-hedging related</i>				
Kontrak tunai mata uang asing	390,470	152	940 <i>Foreign currency spots</i>	
Kontrak berjangka mata uang asing	379,766	142	1,374 <i>Foreign currency forwards</i>	
Swap mata uang asing	5,172,171	8,484	1,743 <i>Foreign currency swaps</i>	
Swap tingkat suku bunga	17,132,241	201,286	76,144 <i>Interest rate swaps</i>	
Kontrak opsi mata uang asing	1,813,045	96	159 <i>Foreign currency options</i>	
Instrumen lindung nilai terkait				
lindung nilai atas nilai wajar				
<i>Hedging instrument in fair value hedges related</i>				
Swap tingkat suku bunga	585,658	77,694	80,125 <i>Interest rate swaps</i>	
		287,854	160,485	

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

b. By collectibility

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, seluruh tagihan derivatif digolongkan sebagai Lancar.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, all derivative receivables were classified as Pass.

c. Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 55.

c. Information in respect to maturities is disclosed in Note 55.

d. Lindung nilai wajar dengan kontrak swap tingkat suku bunga (IRS)

d. Fair value hedge using interest rate swap (IRS) contracts

i) Obligasi subordinasi

i) Subordinated bonds

Pada bulan September 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani kontrak IRS dengan PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 500.000 dengan tujuan untuk melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga pada sebagian eksposur obligasi subordinasi yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 10 Juli 2010 (lihat Catatan 32). Kontrak IRS tersebut akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 8 Juli 2017. Berdasarkan kontrak, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang sebesar suku bunga SBI 3 (tiga) bulan dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 8,30% per tahun.

In September 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, with notional amount totalling to Rp 500,000 in order to hedge interest rate risk on certain portion of subordinated bonds exposure issued on 10 July 2010 (refer to Note 32). This contract will mature on 8 July 2017. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agrees to pay floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rate and receives a fixed interest rate of 8.30% per annum.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES
(continued)

d. Lindung nilai wajar dengan kontrak swap tingkat suku bunga (IRS) (lanjutan)

d. Fair value hedge using interest rate swap (IRS) contracts (continued)

i) Obligasi subordinasi (lanjutan)

i) Subordinated bonds (continued)

Pada tanggal 8 Desember 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani kontrak IRS dengan PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 250.000 dengan tujuan untuk melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga pada sebagian eksposur obligasi subordinasi yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 10 Juli 2010 (lihat Catatan 32). Kontrak IRS tersebut akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 10 Juli 2017. Berdasarkan kontrak, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang sebesar suku bunga SBI 3 (tiga) bulan dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 8,00% per tahun.

On 8 December 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, with notional amount totalling to Rp 250,000 in order to hedge interest rate risk on certain portion of subordinated bonds exposure issued on 10 July 2010 (refer to Note 32). This contract will mature on 10 July 2017. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agrees to pay floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rate and receives a fixed interest rate of 8.00% per annum.

ii) Obligasi yang diterbitkan

ii) Bond Issued

Pada bulan Juni 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani kontrak IRS dengan PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 250.000 dengan tujuan untuk melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga pada sebagian eksposur Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I Tahun 2012 seri B yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 22 Oktober 2012 (lihat Catatan 28). Kontrak IRS tersebut akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 30 Oktober 2017. Berdasarkan kontrak, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang sebesar suku bunga JIBOR 3 (tiga) bulan - 0,7 dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 7,75% per tahun.

In June 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, with notional amount totalling to Rp 250,000 in order to hedge interest rate risk on certain portion of the Continuous bonds I Phase I Year 2012 Series B exposure issued on 22 October 2012 (refer to Note 28). This contract will mature on 30 October 2017. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agrees to pay floating interest rate of 3 (three) months JIBOR - 0.7 and receives a fixed interest rate of 7.75% per annum.

iii) Pinjaman korporasi

iii) Corporate loans

Pada tanggal 5 Oktober 2009, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani kontrak IRS dengan PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 290.308 dan Rp 40.000 dengan tujuan melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga pada eksposur pinjaman korporasi yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 10,75% per tahun. Kontrak IRS tersebut telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 26 Maret 2013 dan 19 April 2013. Berdasarkan kontrak, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 9,50% per tahun dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang SBI 1 (satu) bulan.

On 5 October 2009, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, with notional amount totalling to Rp 290,308 and Rp 40,000 in order to hedge the interest rate risk on corporate loan exposure with fixed interest rate of 10.75% per annum. The contracts have matured on 26 March 2013 and 19 April 2013. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agreed to pay interest with fixed rate of 9.50% per annum and received a floating interest rate of 1 (one) month SBI rate.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES
(continued)

d. Lindung nilai wajar dengan kontrak swap tingkat suku bunga (IRS) (lanjutan)

d. Fair value hedge using interest rate swap (IRS) contracts (continued)

iii) Pinjaman korporasi (lanjutan)

iii) Corporate loans (continued)

Pada tanggal 12 Juli 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan kontrak IRS dengan PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 200.000 dengan tujuan melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga dari eksposur pinjaman korporasi yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,75% per tahun. Kontrak IRS tersebut telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 12 Agustus 2013. Berdasarkan kontrak tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 8,00% per tahun dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang SBI 3 (tiga) bulan.

On 12 July 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, with notional amount totalling to Rp 200,000 in order to hedge the interest rate risk on corporate loan exposure with fixed interest rate of 11.75% per annum. This contract has matured on 12 August 2013. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agreed to pay interest with fixed rate of 8.00% per annum and received a floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rates.

Pada tanggal 17 Januari 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan kontrak IRS dengan PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 208.333 dengan tujuan melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga pada eksposur pinjaman korporasi yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,25% per tahun. Kontrak IRS tersebut telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 25 Mei 2013. Berdasarkan kontrak tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 8,05% per tahun dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang SBI 3 (tiga) bulan.

On 17 January 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk, with notional amount totalling to Rp 208,333 in order to hedge the interest rate risk on corporate loan exposure with fixed interest rate of 11.25% per annum. This contract has matured on 25 May 2013. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agreed to pay a fixed interest rate of 8.05% per annum and received floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rate.

Pada tanggal 26 Januari 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan kontrak IRS dengan Standard Chartered Bank dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 185.694 dengan tujuan melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga pada eksposur pinjaman korporasi yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,75% per tahun. Kontrak IRS tersebut telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 3 Januari 2014. Berdasarkan kontrak tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar suku bunga tetap sebesar 8,50% per tahun dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang SBI 3 (tiga) bulan.

On 26 January 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with Standard Chartered Bank with notional amount totalling to Rp 185,694 in order to hedge the interest rate risk on corporate loan exposure with fixed interest rate of 11.75% per annum. This contract has matured on 3 January 2014. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agreed to pay interest with a fixed rate of 8.50% per annum and received floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rate.

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11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES
(continued)

d. Lindung nilai wajar dengan kontrak swap tingkat suku bunga (IRS) (lanjutan)

d. Fair value hedge using interest rate swap (IRS) contracts (continued)

iii) Pinjaman korporasi (lanjutan)

iii) Corporate loans (continued)

Pada tanggal 26 Januari 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan kontrak IRS dengan Standard Chartered Bank dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 50.000 dengan tujuan melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga pada eksposur pinjaman korporasi yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,25% per tahun. Kontrak IRS tersebut telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 23 Desember 2013. Berdasarkan kontrak tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 8,60% per tahun dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang SBI 3 (tiga) bulan.

On 26 January 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with Standard Chartered Bank with notional amount totalling to Rp 50,000 in order to hedge the interest rate risk on corporate loan exposure with fixed interest rate of 11.25% per annum. This contract has matured on 23 December 2013. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agreed to pay interest with a fixed rate of 8.60% per annum and received floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rate.

Pada tanggal 13 April 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan kontrak IRS dengan Standard Chartered Bank dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 100.000 dengan tujuan melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga dari eksposur pinjaman korporasi yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,75% per tahun. Kontrak IRS tersebut telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 23 Maret 2014. Berdasarkan kontrak tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 8,12% per tahun dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang SBI 3 (tiga) bulan.

On 13 April 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with Standard Chartered Bank with notional amount totalling to Rp 100,000 in order to hedge the interest rate risk on corporate loan exposure with fixed interest rate of 11.75% per annum. This contract has matured on 23 March 2014. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agreed to pay interest with a fixed rate of 8.12% per annum and received floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rate.

Pada tanggal 7 Juli 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan kontrak IRS dengan PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk dengan jumlah nosional sebesar Rp 121.528 dengan tujuan melakukan lindung nilai atas risiko suku bunga dari eksposur pinjaman korporasi yang diberikan dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,50% per tahun. Kontrak IRS tersebut telah jatuh tempo pada tanggal 9 Juni 2014. Berdasarkan kontrak tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga setuju untuk membayar bunga dengan suku bunga tetap sebesar 7,80% per tahun dan menerima pembayaran bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang SBI 3 (tiga) bulan.

On 7 July 2011, Bank CIMB Niaga signed IRS contract with PT Bank ANZ Panin Tbk with notional amount totalling to Rp 121,528 in order to hedge the interest rate risk on corporate loan exposure with fixed interest rate of 11.50% per annum. This contract has matured on 9 June 2014. Based on the contract, Bank CIMB Niaga agrees to pay fixed interest rate of 7.80% per annum and receives floating interest rate of 3 (three) months SBI rate.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

**11. DERIVATIVE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES
(continued)**

d. Lindung nilai wajar dengan kontrak swap tingkat suku bunga (IRS) (lanjutan)

d. Fair value hedge using interest rate swap (IRS) contracts (continued)

iii) Pinjaman korporasi (lanjutan)

iii) Corporate loans (continued)

Perubahan nilai wajar dari kontrak IRS sebagai instrumen lindung nilai dan obligasi subordinasi dan pinjaman korporasi sebagai *item* yang dilindungi nilai akibat dari penerapan lindung nilai dibebankan sebagai laba/rugi. Perubahan nilai wajar instrumen lindung nilai dan *item* yang dilindungi nilai akan saling *off-set* dan selisihnya merupakan bagian yang tidak efektif dan dicatat sebagai keuntungan/kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar derivatif pada laba/rugi (lihat Catatan 39).

The changes in fair values of IRS contracts as the hedging instruments, and the subordinated bonds and, the corporate loans as the hedge items, as a result of hedge accounting implementation, are charged/credited as profit/loss. The changes in fair values of hedge instruments and hedged items are off-set and the amounts representing the ineffective portion are recorded as gains/losses from changes in fair values of derivative as profit/loss (refer to Note 39).

Sejak diterapkannya akuntansi lindung nilai wajar tersebut, manajemen telah memiliki dokumentasi mengenai hubungan antara instrumen lindung nilai dan *item* yang dilindungi nilai dan juga tujuan manajemen risikonya serta strategi dalam melakukan berbagai transaksi lindung nilai.

Starting from the implementation of fair value hedge accounting, management has been able to document the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions.

Dokumentasi juga meliputi penilaian efektivitas lindung nilai dari derivatif yang digunakan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai dan *item* yang dilindungi nilai. Penilaian ini dilakukan baik pada permulaan lindung nilai tersebut diterapkan dan pada saat-saat berikutnya secara berkelanjutan.

The documentation also consists of hedge effectiveness assessment of derivatives, as the hedge instruments, against the hedged items. The assessment is tested at inception of the hedge and through out the period of the hedge.

12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN

12. LOANS

Kredit yang diberikan kepada pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam Catatan 48. Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan dalam Catatan 53 dan 55.

Loans to related parties are disclosed in Note 48. Information in respect of interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit

a. By type, currency, and loan quality

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai serta penilaian secara kolektif dan individual

Loans quality based on impaired and unimpaired loans, and collectively and individually assessed

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai serta penilaian secara kolektif dan individual (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

a. By type, currency, and loan quality (continued)

Loans quality based on impaired and unimpaired loans, and collectively and individually assessed (continued)

	2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif/ Unimpaired and collectively assessed	Mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif dan individual/ Impaired and collectively and individually assessed	Jumlah/ Total	
Pihak Berelasi				Related parties
Rupiah				Rupiah
Konsumsi	192,311	-	192,311	Consumer
Sub jumlah	192,311	-	192,311	Sub total
Pihak Ketiga				Third parties
Rupiah				Rupiah
Konsumsi	34,694,877	771,840	35,466,717	Consumer
Modal Kerja	61,434,440	1,944,327	63,378,767	Working capital
Investasi	36,029,329	1,017,029	37,046,358	Investment
Sub jumlah	132,158,646	3,733,196	135,891,842	Sub total
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Konsumsi	49,239	2,229	51,468	Consumer
Modal Kerja	20,218,043	2,512,116	22,730,159	Working capital
Investasi	7,779,064	2,133,794	9,912,858	Investment
Sub jumlah	28,046,346	4,648,139	32,694,485	Sub total
Dolar Singapura				Singapore Dollar
Modal Kerja	332,696	-	332,696	Working capital
Investasi	269,285	-	269,285	Investment
Sub jumlah	601,981	-	601,981	Sub total
	160,999,284	8,381,335	169,380,619	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1,842,666)	(3,914,619)	(5,757,285)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	159,156,618	4,466,716	163,623,334	Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit (lanjutan)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai serta penilaian secara kolektif dan individual (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

a. By type, currency, and loan quality (continued)

Loans quality based on impaired and unimpaired loans, and collectively and individually assessed (continued)

	2013			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif/ Unimpaired and collectively assessed	Mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif dan individual/ Impaired and collectively and individually assessed	Jumlah/ Total	
Pihak Berelasi				Related parties
Rupiah				Rupiah
Konsumsi	63,928	-	63,928	Consumer
Sub jumlah	63,928	-	63,928	Sub total
Pihak Ketiga				Third parties
Rupiah				Rupiah
Konsumsi	33,423,877	720,184	34,144,061	Consumer
Modal Kerja	55,399,382	983,403	56,382,785	Working capital
Investasi	32,323,586	834,834	33,158,420	Investment
Sub jumlah	121,146,845	2,538,421	123,685,266	Sub total
Dolar Singapura				Singapore Dollar
Modal Kerja	295,602	-	295,602	Working capital
Investasi	376,763	-	376,763	Investment
Sub jumlah	672,365	-	672,365	Sub total
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Konsumsi	44,054	2,190	46,244	Consumer
Modal Kerja	14,725,011	1,660,064	16,385,075	Working capital
Investasi	8,041,718	795,393	8,837,111	Investment
Sub jumlah	22,810,783	2,457,647	25,268,430	Sub total
Euro				Euro
Konsumsi	1,512	-	1,512	Consumer
Sub jumlah	1,512	-	1,512	Sub total
	144,695,433	4,996,068	149,691,501	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1,801,599)	(2,080,913)	(3,882,512)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	142,893,834	2,915,155	145,808,989	Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit (lanjutan)

a. By type, currency, and loan quality (continued)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai serta penilaian secara kolektif dan individual (lanjutan)

Loans quality based on impaired and unimpaired loans, and collectively and individually assessed (continued)

	2012			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif/ Unimpaired and collectively assessed	Mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif dan individual/ Impaired and collectively and individually assessed	Jumlah/ Total	
Pihak Berelasi				Related parties
Rupiah				Rupiah
Konsumsi	43,769	-	43,769	Consumer
Sub jumlah	43,769	-	43,769	Sub total
Pihak Ketiga				Third parties
Rupiah				Rupiah
Konsumsi	31,963,263	589,168	32,552,431	Consumer
Modal Kerja	52,088,444	1,122,284	53,210,728	Working capital
Investasi	30,791,998	746,927	31,538,925	Investment
Sub jumlah	114,843,705	2,458,379	117,302,084	Sub total
Dolar Singapura				Singapore Dollar
Modal Kerja	212,023	-	212,023	Working capital
Investasi	288,318	-	288,318	Investment
Sub jumlah	500,341	-	500,341	Sub total
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Konsumsi	21,263	-	21,263	Consumer
Modal Kerja	13,254,976	928,608	14,183,584	Working capital
Investasi	8,262,465	461,507	8,723,972	Investment
Sub jumlah	21,538,704	1,390,115	22,928,819	Sub total
Euro				Euro
Konsumsi	-	1,146	1,146	Consumer
Sub jumlah	-	1,146	1,146	Sub total
	136,926,519	3,849,640	140,776,159	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1,936,640)	(1,735,080)	(3,671,720)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	134,989,879	2,114,560	137,104,439	Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit (lanjutan)

a. By type, currency, and loan quality (continued)

Kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai berdasarkan penilaian secara kolektif dan individual pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

Impaired loans based on collective and individual assessment as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

	2014			
	Kolektif/ Collective	Individual/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Konsumsi	773,646	423	774,069	Consumer
Modal Kerja	449,411	4,007,032	4,456,443	Working capital
Investasi	338,481	2,812,342	3,150,823	Investment
	<u>1,561,538</u>	<u>6,819,797</u>	<u>8,381,335</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(3,914,619)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
			<u>4,466,716</u>	
	2013			
	Kolektif/ Collective	Individual/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Konsumsi	721,904	470	722,374	Consumer
Modal Kerja	422,555	2,220,912	2,643,467	Working capital
Investasi	328,390	1,301,837	1,630,227	Investment
	<u>1,472,849</u>	<u>3,523,219</u>	<u>4,996,068</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(2,080,913)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
			<u>2,915,155</u>	
	2012			
	Kolektif/ Collective	Individual/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Konsumsi	590,314	-	590,314	Consumer
Modal Kerja	483,002	1,567,890	2,050,892	Working capital
Investasi	329,122	879,312	1,208,434	Investment
	<u>1,402,438</u>	<u>2,447,202</u>	<u>3,849,640</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(1,735,080)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
			<u>2,114,560</u>	

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit (lanjutan)

a. By type, currency, and loan quality (continued)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan kolektibilitas sesuai ketentuan OJK/BI

Loans quality based on collectibility according to OJK/BI regulation

		2014					
	Lancar/ <i>Pass</i>	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ <i>Special Mention</i>	Kurang Lancar/ Sub- <i>Standard</i>	Diragukan/ <i>Doubtful</i>	Macet/ <i>Loss</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
Pihak Berelasi							Related parties
Rupiah							Rupiah
Konsumsi	192,311	-	-	-	-	192,311	Consumer
Sub jumlah	192,311	-	-	-	-	192,311	Sub Total
Pihak Ketiga							Third parties
Rupiah							Rupiah
Konsumsi	32,089,058	2,625,431	157,282	154,342	440,604	35,466,717	Consumer
Modal Kerja	61,077,592	957,646	219,716	332,809	791,004	63,378,767	Working capital
Investasi	34,487,800	1,725,900	90,761	67,344	674,553	37,046,358	Investment
Sub jumlah	127,654,450	5,308,977	467,759	554,495	1,906,161	135,891,842	Sub Total
Dolar Amerika Serikat							United States Dollar
Konsumsi	49,239	-	2,229	-	-	51,468	Consumer
Modal Kerja	20,008,277	770,465	143,302	1,279,554	528,561	22,730,159	Working capital
Investasi	7,576,412	395,906	20,351	1,155,515	764,674	9,912,858	Investment
Sub jumlah	27,633,928	1,166,371	165,882	2,435,069	1,293,235	32,694,485	Sub Total
Dolar Singapura							Singapore Dollar
Modal Kerja	332,696	-	-	-	-	332,696	Working capital
Investasi	261,854	7,431	-	-	-	269,285	Investment
Sub jumlah	594,550	7,431	-	-	-	601,981	Sub Total
	156,075,239	6,482,779	633,641	2,989,564	3,199,396	169,380,619	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(5,757,285)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah						163,623,334	Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit (lanjutan)

a. By type, currency, and loan quality (continued)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan kolektibilitas sesuai ketentuan OJK/BI (lanjutan)

Loans quality based on collectibility according to OJK/BI regulation (continued)

		2013					
	Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Sub- Standard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total	
Pihak Berelasi							Related parties
Rupiah							Rupiah
Konsumsi	63,928	-	-	-	-	63,928	Consumer
Sub jumlah	63,928	-	-	-	-	63,928	Sub Total
Pihak Ketiga							Third parties
Rupiah							Rupiah
Konsumsi	30,545,055	2,878,238	165,404	170,964	384,400	34,144,061	Consumer
Modal Kerja	54,604,550	814,231	166,784	37,224	759,996	56,382,785	Working capital
Investasi	30,616,360	1,862,357	70,735	66,354	542,614	33,158,420	Investment
Sub jumlah	115,765,965	5,554,826	402,923	274,542	1,687,010	123,685,266	Sub Total
Dolar Amerika Serikat							United States Dollar
Konsumsi	44,042	-	2,202	-	-	46,244	Consumer
Modal Kerja	14,551,102	1,139,533	398,833	-	295,607	16,385,075	Working capital
Investasi	7,882,215	567,805	12,289	-	374,802	8,837,111	Investment
Sub jumlah	22,477,359	1,707,338	413,324	-	670,409	25,268,430	Sub Total
Dolar Singapura							Singapore Dollar
Modal Kerja	294,676	926	-	-	-	295,602	Working capital
Investasi	376,763	-	-	-	-	376,763	Investment
Sub jumlah	671,439	926	-	-	-	672,365	Sub Total
Euro							Euro
Konsumsi	1,512	-	-	-	-	1,512	Consumer
Sub jumlah	1,512	-	-	-	-	1,512	Sub Total
	138,980,203	7,263,090	816,247	274,542	2,357,419	149,691,501	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(3,882,512)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah						145,808,989	Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang, dan kualitas kredit (lanjutan)

a. By type, currency, and loan quality (continued)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan kolektibilitas sesuai ketentuan OJK/BI (lanjutan)

Loans quality based on collectibility according to OJK/BI regulation (continued)

		2012					
	Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Sub- Standard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total	
Pihak Berelasi							Related parties
Rupiah							Rupiah
Konsumsi	43,769	-	-	-	-	43,769	Consumer
Sub jumlah	43,769	-	-	-	-	43,769	Sub Total
Pihak Ketiga							Third parties
Rupiah							Rupiah
Konsumsi	29,104,200	2,867,082	133,057	146,353	301,739	32,552,431	Consumer
Modal Kerja	51,413,289	832,769	77,208	15,207	872,255	53,210,728	Working capital
Investasi	29,146,974	1,647,738	75,118	176,823	492,272	31,538,925	Investment
Sub jumlah	109,664,463	5,347,589	285,383	338,383	1,666,266	117,302,084	Sub Total
Dolar Amerika Serikat							United States Dollar
Konsumsi	21,189	-	-	-	74	21,263	Consumer
Modal Kerja	12,920,060	620,785	445,130	-	197,609	14,183,584	Working capital
Investasi	8,180,808	233,275	15,766	-	294,123	8,723,972	Investment
Sub jumlah	21,122,057	854,060	460,896	-	491,806	22,928,819	Sub Total
Dolar Singapura							Singapore Dollar
Modal Kerja	212,023	-	-	-	-	212,023	Working capital
Investasi	288,318	-	-	-	-	288,318	Investment
Sub jumlah	500,341	-	-	-	-	500,341	Sub Total
Euro							Euro
Konsumsi	-	-	1,146	-	-	1,146	Consumer
Sub jumlah	-	-	1,146	-	-	1,146	Sub Total
	131,330,630	6,201,649	747,425	338,383	2,158,072	140,776,159	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(3,671,720)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah						137,104,439	Total

Termasuk dalam kredit yang diberikan dalam Rupiah dan Dolar Amerika Serikat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah piutang dan pembiayaan Syariah diluar Ijarah sebesar Rp 6.347.196 (2013: Rp 6.567.111; 2012: Rp 7.576.973).

Included in loans denominated in Rupiah and United States Dollar at 31 December 2014 are Sharia receivables and financing excluding Ijarah amounted to Rp 6,347,196 (2013: Rp 6,567,111; 2012: Rp 7,576,973).

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

b. By economic sector

Kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi, serta kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai

Loans based on economic sector, also impaired and unimpaired loans

	2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif/ <i>Unimpaired and collectively assessed</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif dan individual/ <i>Impaired and collectively and individually assessed</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Perindustrian	19,602,333	523,750	20,126,083	<i>Manufacturing</i>
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	30,024,198	881,676	30,905,874	<i>Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration</i>
Pertanian	11,319,727	28,361	11,348,088	<i>Agriculture</i>
Jasa usaha	20,812,306	350,496	21,162,802	<i>Business services</i>
Konstruksi	1,563,163	128,052	1,691,215	<i>Construction</i>
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	2,238,370	758,250	2,996,620	<i>Transportation, warehousing, and communication</i>
Jasa pelayanan sosial	11,758,741	87,388	11,846,129	<i>Social services</i>
Pertambangan	608,768	131,106	739,874	<i>Mining</i>
Listrik, gas dan air	118,446	72,275	190,721	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>
Perumahan	21,953,102	522,097	22,475,199	<i>Housing</i>
Konsumsi	12,351,803	249,745	12,601,548	<i>Consumer</i>
Sub jumlah	<u>132,350,957</u>	<u>3,733,196</u>	<u>136,084,153</u>	<i>Sub total</i>
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
Perindustrian	8,532,763	890,040	9,422,803	<i>Manufacturing</i>
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	6,125,320	1,148,561	7,273,881	<i>Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration</i>
Pertanian	5,159,384	-	5,159,384	<i>Agriculture</i>
Jasa usaha	5,941,410	896,437	6,837,847	<i>Business services</i>
Konstruksi	208,430	75,820	284,250	<i>Construction</i>
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	472,250	400,580	872,830	<i>Transportation, warehousing, and communication</i>
Jasa pelayanan sosial	434,123	-	434,123	<i>Social services</i>
Pertambangan	1,698,635	1,038,097	2,736,732	<i>Mining</i>
Listrik, gas dan air	26,774	196,375	223,149	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>
Konsumsi	49,238	2,229	51,467	<i>Consumer</i>
Sub jumlah	<u>28,648,327</u>	<u>4,648,139</u>	<u>33,296,466</u>	<i>Sub total</i>
	160,999,284	8,381,335	169,380,619	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1,842,666)	(3,914,619)	(5,757,285)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
	<u>159,156,618</u>	<u>4,466,716</u>	<u>163,623,334</u>	

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

b. By economic sector (continued)

Kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi, serta kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Loans based on economic sector, also impaired and unimpaired loans (continued)

	2013			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif/ <i>Unimpaired and collectively assessed</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif dan individual/ <i>Impaired and collectively and individually assessed</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Perindustrian	16,781,598	697,666	17,479,264	<i>Manufacturing</i>
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	25,100,280	516,630	25,616,910	<i>Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration</i>
Pertanian	9,382,508	18,078	9,400,586	<i>Agriculture</i>
Jasa usaha	20,270,695	278,706	20,549,401	<i>Business services</i>
Konstruksi	2,057,711	18,408	2,076,119	<i>Construction</i>
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	2,823,603	92,137	2,915,740	<i>Transportation, warehousing, and communication</i>
Jasa pelayanan sosial	9,792,584	96,914	9,889,498	<i>Social services</i>
Pertambangan	1,283,435	17,723	1,301,158	<i>Mining</i>
Listrik, gas dan air	232,469	79,986	312,455	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>
Perumahan	21,438,388	501,166	21,939,554	<i>Housing</i>
Konsumsi	12,047,502	221,007	12,268,509	<i>Consumer</i>
Sub jumlah	<u>121,210,773</u>	<u>2,538,421</u>	<u>123,749,194</u>	<i>Sub total</i>
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
Perindustrian	5,357,435	349,583	5,707,018	<i>Manufacturing</i>
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	5,428,978	305,894	5,734,872	<i>Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration</i>
Pertanian	3,035,964	-	3,035,964	<i>Agriculture</i>
Jasa usaha	6,025,506	775,187	6,800,693	<i>Business services</i>
Konstruksi	762,275	-	762,275	<i>Construction</i>
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	865,323	412,536	1,277,859	<i>Transportation, warehousing, and communication</i>
Jasa pelayanan sosial	347,182	-	347,182	<i>Social services</i>
Pertambangan	1,616,431	419,292	2,035,723	<i>Mining</i>
Listrik, gas dan air	-	192,966	192,966	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>
Konsumsi	45,566	2,189	47,755	<i>Consumer</i>
Sub jumlah	<u>23,484,660</u>	<u>2,457,647</u>	<u>25,942,307</u>	<i>Sub total</i>
	144,695,433	4,996,068	149,691,501	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1,801,599)	(2,080,913)	(3,882,512)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
	<u>142,893,834</u>	<u>2,915,155</u>	<u>145,808,989</u>	

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

b. By economic sector (continued)

Kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi, serta kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Loans based on economic sector, also impaired and unimpaired loans (continued)

	2012			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif/ <i>Unimpaired and collectively assessed</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai dan penilaian secara kolektif dan individual/ <i>Impaired and collectively and individually assessed</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Perindustrian	15,989,650	775,406	16,765,056	Manufacturing
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	22,815,744	547,934	23,363,678	Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration
Pertanian	7,770,532	13,447	7,783,979	Agriculture
Jasa usaha	19,607,017	268,598	19,875,615	Business services
Konstruksi	1,853,053	11,240	1,864,293	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	3,161,445	101,948	3,263,393	Transportation, warehousing, and communication
Jasa pelayanan sosial	9,444,500	139,336	9,583,836	Social services
Pertambangan	1,838,300	6,418	1,844,718	Mining
Listrik, gas, dan air	399,980	4,883	404,863	Electricity, gas, and water
Perumahan	20,177,859	409,038	20,586,897	Housing
Konsumsi	11,829,394	180,131	12,009,525	Consumer
Sub jumlah	<u>114,887,474</u>	<u>2,458,379</u>	<u>117,345,853</u>	Sub total
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
Perindustrian	4,600,892	264,494	4,865,386	Manufacturing
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	3,416,219	1,074	3,417,293	Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration
Pertanian	1,892,296	-	1,892,296	Agriculture
Jasa usaha	4,100,284	165,708	4,265,992	Business services
Konstruksi	578,046	-	578,046	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	2,041,873	314,183	2,356,056	Transportation, warehousing, and communication
Jasa pelayanan sosial	133,739	-	133,739	Social services
Pertambangan	4,930,683	542,872	5,473,555	Mining
Listrik, gas, dan air	323,751	101,784	425,535	Electricity, gas, and water
Perumahan	74	-	74	Housing
Konsumsi	21,188	1,146	22,334	Consumer
Sub jumlah	<u>22,039,045</u>	<u>1,391,261</u>	<u>23,430,306</u>	Sub total
	136,926,519	3,849,640	140,776,159	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1,936,640)	(1,735,080)	(3,671,720)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>134,989,879</u>	<u>2,114,560</u>	<u>137,104,439</u>	

Rasio kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai bruto dan neto pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 masing-masing adalah sebesar 4,95% dan 2,64% (2013: 3,34% dan 1,95%; 2012: 2,73% dan 1,50%). Rasio kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai bruto dihitung dengan membagi jumlah pinjaman yang mengalami penurunan nilai dengan jumlah pinjaman. Rasio kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai neto dihitung dengan mengurangi jumlah pinjaman yang mengalami penurunan nilai dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan dibagi dengan jumlah pinjaman.

Gross and net impaired loan ratios as at 31 December 2014 are 4.95% and 2.64%, respectively (2013: 3.34% and 1.95%; 2012: 2.73% and 1.50%). Gross impaired loan ratio is calculated by dividing total impaired loans with total loans. Net impaired loan ratio is calculated by deducting impaired loans with allowance for impairment losses and divide with total loans.

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

b. By economic sector (continued)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi dan kolektibilitas sesuai ketentuan OJK/BI

Loans quality based on economic sector and collectibility according to OJK/BI regulation

2014							
	Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Sub- Standard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total	
Rupiah							Rupiah
Perindustrian	19,466,383	261,845	36,221	120,804	240,830	20,126,083	Manufacturing
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	29,757,839	368,406	63,331	210,590	505,708	30,905,874	Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration
Pertanian	11,293,937	26,261	1,716	3,687	22,487	11,348,088	Agriculture
Jasa usaha	20,526,600	309,291	57,477	27,106	242,328	21,162,802	Business services
Konstruksi	1,505,809	151,799	16,099	1,694	15,814	1,691,215	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	1,783,562	802,984	107,972	274	301,828	2,996,620	Transportation, warehousing, and communication
Jasa pelayanan sosial	11,089,107	690,499	20,053	29,309	17,161	11,846,129	Social services
Pertambangan	608,004	6,005	17	6,689	119,159	739,874	Mining
Listrik, gas, dan air	115,998	66,891	7,589	-	243	190,721	Electricity, gas, and water
Perumahan	20,274,399	1,639,419	102,793	75,578	383,010	22,475,199	Housing
Konsumsi	11,425,123	985,577	54,491	78,764	57,593	12,601,548	Consumer
Sub jumlah	<u>127,846,761</u>	<u>5,308,977</u>	<u>467,759</u>	<u>554,495</u>	<u>1,906,161</u>	<u>136,084,153</u>	Sub Total
Mata uang asing							Foreign currencies
Perindustrian	8,508,457	217,921	-	-	696,425	9,422,803	Manufacturing
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	6,076,835	48,484	4,983	1,141,068	2,511	7,273,881	Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration
Pertanian	5,149,476	9,908	-	-	-	5,159,384	Agriculture
Jasa usaha	5,881,603	59,801	82,850	650,763	162,830	6,837,847	Business services
Konstruksi	208,430	-	75,820	-	-	284,250	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	328,486	460,706	-	-	83,638	872,830	Transportation, warehousing, and communication
Jasa pelayanan sosial	434,123	-	-	-	-	434,123	Social services
Pertambangan	1,565,056	376,982	-	643,238	151,456	2,736,732	Mining
Listrik, gas, dan air	26,774	-	-	-	196,375	223,149	Electricity, gas, and water
Konsumsi	49,238	-	2,229	-	-	51,467	Consumer
Sub jumlah	<u>28,228,478</u>	<u>1,173,802</u>	<u>165,882</u>	<u>2,435,069</u>	<u>1,293,235</u>	<u>33,296,466</u>	Sub Total
	156,075,239	6,482,779	633,641	2,989,564	3,199,396	169,380,619	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(5,757,285)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah						<u>163,623,334</u>	Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

b. By economic sector (continued)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi dan kolektibilitas sesuai ketentuan OJK/BI (lanjutan)

Loans quality based on economic sector and collectibility according to OJK/BI regulation (continued)

2013						
Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Sub- Standard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total	
Rupiah						Rupiah
Perindustrian	16,741,726	126,772	57,162	5,779	547,825	17,479,264
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	24,904,254	259,509	48,706	21,388	383,053	25,616,910
Pertanian	9,366,677	15,068	2,253	2,184	14,404	9,400,586
Jasa usaha	19,880,266	412,920	83,011	14,143	159,061	20,549,401
Konstruksi	2,030,766	25,922	-	9,760	9,671	2,076,119
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	2,303,725	524,786	9,411	143	77,675	2,915,740
Jasa pelayanan sosial	8,762,360	1,026,770	36,438	48,608	15,322	9,889,498
Pertambangan	1,000,970	282,462	539	869	16,318	1,301,158
Listrik, gas, dan air	230,089	2,380	-	704	79,282	312,455
Perumahan	19,522,974	1,901,238	106,108	78,662	330,572	21,939,554
Konsumsi	11,086,086	976,999	59,295	92,302	53,827	12,268,509
Sub jumlah	<u>115,829,893</u>	<u>5,554,826</u>	<u>402,923</u>	<u>274,542</u>	<u>1,687,010</u>	<u>123,749,194</u>
Mata uang asing						Foreign currencies
Perindustrian	5,485,229	-	101	-	221,688	5,707,018
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	5,389,869	257,074	906	-	87,023	5,734,872
Pertanian	3,025,522	10,442	-	-	-	3,035,964
Jasa usaha	5,999,219	618,624	3,976	-	178,874	6,800,693
Konstruksi	762,275	-	-	-	-	762,275
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	686,599	178,725	396,741	-	15,794	1,277,859
Jasa pelayanan sosial	347,182	-	-	-	-	347,182
Pertambangan	1,408,862	450,433	9,398	-	167,030	2,035,723
Listrik, gas, dan air	-	192,966	-	-	-	192,966
Konsumsi	45,553	-	2,202	-	-	47,755
Sub jumlah	<u>23,150,310</u>	<u>1,708,264</u>	<u>413,324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>670,409</u>	<u>25,942,307</u>
	138,980,203	7,263,090	816,247	274,542	2,357,419	149,691,501
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(3,882,512)
Jumlah						<u>145,808,989</u>
						Less: Allowance for impairment losses
						Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

b. By economic sector (continued)

Kualitas kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan sektor ekonomi dan kolektibilitas sesuai ketentuan OJK/BI (lanjutan)

Loans quality based on economic sector and collectibility according to OJK/BI regulation (continued)

2012							
Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Sub- Standard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total		
Rupiah							Rupiah
Perindustrian	15,838,843	175,904	23,598	5,600	721,111	16,765,056	Manufacturing
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	22,589,924	234,943	70,585	92,796	375,430	23,363,678	Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration
Pertanian	7,593,486	177,188	905	226	12,174	7,783,979	Agriculture
Jasa usaha	19,421,781	311,221	1,321	1,019	140,273	19,875,615	Business services
Konstruksi	1,829,560	25,761	-	208	8,764	1,864,293	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	2,650,019	519,127	5,696	48,391	40,160	3,263,393	Transportation, warehousing, and communication
Jasa pelayanan sosial	8,457,944	976,935	46,536	43,579	58,842	9,583,836	Social services
Pertambangan	1,781,574	56,104	3,684	211	3,145	1,844,718	Mining
Listrik, gas, dan air	396,911	3,325	-	-	4,627	404,863	Electricity, gas, and water
Perumahan	18,289,451	1,886,011	73,939	76,265	261,231	20,586,897	Housing
Konsumsi	10,858,739	981,070	59,119	70,088	40,509	12,009,525	Consumer
Sub jumlah	<u>109,708,232</u>	<u>5,347,589</u>	<u>285,383</u>	<u>338,383</u>	<u>1,666,266</u>	<u>117,345,853</u>	Sub Total
Mata uang asing							Foreign currencies
Perindustrian	4,596,668	4,224	21,984	-	242,510	4,865,386	Manufacturing
Perdagangan, restoran, hotel, dan administrasi	3,347,986	68,233	-	-	1,074	3,417,293	Trading, restaurants, hotels, and administration
Pertanian	1,675,832	216,464	-	-	-	1,892,296	Agriculture
Jasa usaha	4,096,513	39,603	939	-	128,937	4,265,992	Business services
Konstruksi	578,046	-	-	-	-	578,046	Construction
Pengangkutan, pergudangan, dan komunikasi	1,928,584	113,289	314,183	-	-	2,356,056	Transportation, warehousing, and communication
Jasa pelayanan sosial	133,739	-	-	-	-	133,739	Social services
Pertambangan	4,920,091	412,247	123,790	-	17,427	5,473,555	Mining
Listrik, gas, dan air	323,751	-	-	-	101,784	425,535	Electricity, gas, and water
Perumahan	-	-	-	-	74	74	Housing
Konsumsi	21,188	-	1,146	-	-	22,334	Consumer
Sub jumlah	<u>21,622,398</u>	<u>854,060</u>	<u>462,042</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>491,806</u>	<u>23,430,306</u>	Sub Total
	131,330,630	6,201,649	747,425	338,383	2,158,072	140,776,159	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(3,671,720)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah						<u>137,104,439</u>	Total

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan)

Rasio kredit bermasalah (*NPL*) dihitung sesuai dengan pedoman perhitungan rasio keuangan sebagaimana tercantum dalam Surat Edaran BI No.3/30/DPNP tanggal 14 Desember 2001 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Surat Edaran BI No. 7/10/DPNP tanggal 31 Maret 2005 yang kemudian diubah melalui Surat Edaran BI No. 13/30/DPNP tanggal 16 Desember 2011. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, rasio *NPL* bruto dan neto Bank CIMB Niaga (termasuk ljarah) masing-masing adalah sebesar 3,90% dan 1,94% (2013: 2,23% dan 1,55%; 2012: 2,29% dan 1,11%). Rasio *NPL* bruto dihitung dengan membagi jumlah pinjaman dalam klasifikasi kurang lancar, diragukan, dan macet dengan jumlah pinjaman. Rasio *NPL* neto dihitung dengan mengurangi jumlah pinjaman dalam klasifikasi kurang lancar, diragukan, dan macet dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan dibagi dengan jumlah pinjaman. Rasio *NPL* disajikan secara konsolidasi termasuk piutang pembiayaan konsumen.

c. Berdasarkan jangka waktu perjanjian kredit

	2014	2013	2012
Rupiah			
≤ 1 tahun	28,389,074	23,855,875	17,633,395
> 1 - ≤ 2 tahun	12,858,216	10,405,121	14,905,455
> 2 - ≤ 5 tahun	28,639,259	29,841,488	31,765,426
> 5 tahun	66,197,604	59,646,710	53,041,577
	<u>136,084,153</u>	<u>123,749,194</u>	<u>117,345,853</u>
Dolar Amerika Serikat			
≤ 1 tahun	11,593,194	6,008,971	4,731,390
> 1 - ≤ 2 tahun	1,284,641	907,281	1,528,422
> 2 - ≤ 5 tahun	3,612,713	5,636,382	5,218,747
> 5 tahun	16,203,937	12,715,796	11,450,260
	<u>32,694,485</u>	<u>25,268,430</u>	<u>22,928,819</u>
Dolar Singapura			
≤ 1 tahun	169,832	178,405	110,661
> 1 - ≤ 2 tahun	71,584	5,313	9,213
> 2 - ≤ 5 tahun	76,138	107,171	80,645
> 5 tahun	284,427	381,476	299,822
	<u>601,981</u>	<u>672,365</u>	<u>500,341</u>
Euro			
> 2 - ≤ 5 tahun	-	1,512	1,146
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>1,146</u>
	169,380,619	149,691,501	140,776,159
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(5,757,285)	(3,882,512)	(3,671,720)
	<u>163,623,334</u>	<u>145,808,989</u>	<u>137,104,439</u>

12. LOANS (continued)

b. By economic sector (continued)

Non-performing loans (NPL) is determined based on financial ratio calculation guidance as stated in Circular Letter of BI No. 3/30/DPNP dated 14 December 2001 as amended with the Circular Letter of BI No. 7/10/DPNP dated 31 March 2005 then amended by Circular Letter of BI No. 13/30/DPNP dated 16 Desember 2011. As at 31 December 2014, the percentage of Bank CIMB Niaga's gross and net *NPL* (included ljarah) is 3.90% and 1.94%, respectively (2013: 2.23% and 1.55%; 2012: 2.29% and 1.11%). Gross *NPL* ratio is calculated by dividing total loans that classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss with total loans. Net *NPL* ratio is calculated by deducting total loans that classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss with allowance of impairment loans and divided by total loans. *NPL* ratio is disclosed as consolidated including the consumer financing receivables.

c. By term of credit agreements

Rupiah
≤ 1 year
> 1 - ≤ 2 years
> 2 - ≤ 5 years
> 5 years
United States Dollar
≤ 1 year
> 1 - ≤ 2 years
> 2 - ≤ 5 years
> 5 years
Singapore Dollar
≤ 1 year
> 1 - ≤ 2 years
> 2 - ≤ 5 years
> 5 years
Euro
> 2 - ≤ 5 years
Less: Allowance for impairment losses

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

d. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 55.

d. By maturity date

Information in respect of maturities is disclosed in Note 55.

e. Suku bunga rata-rata per tahun

e. Average annual interest rates

	2014	2013	2012	
Rupiah	12.83%	11.68%	12.04%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	5.62%	6.12%	6.29%	Foreign currencies

f. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 jumlah kredit yang direstrukturisasi selama tahun berjalan berdasarkan kolektibilitas adalah:

f. Restructured loans

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 total restructured loans during the year based on the collectibility are as follows:

	2014						
	Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Sub-Standard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss		Jumlah/ Total
Modal Kerja	411,760	814,638	178,138	410,077	1,496	1,816,109	Working capital
Investasi	1,895,042	176,935	42,658	1,141,269	155,089	3,410,993	Investment
Konsumsi	674	2,298	1,889	2,609	2,719	10,189	Consumer
	<u>2,307,476</u>	<u>993,871</u>	<u>222,685</u>	<u>1,553,955</u>	<u>159,304</u>	<u>5,237,291</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(1,270,490)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
						<u>3,966,801</u>	
	2013						
	Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Sub-Standard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total	
Modal Kerja	30,693	873,141	64,643	3,563	79,205	1,051,245	Working capital
Investasi	449,320	200,119	650	291	212,791	863,171	Investment
Konsumsi	4,045	5,752	315	191	14	10,317	Consumer
	<u>484,058</u>	<u>1,079,012</u>	<u>65,608</u>	<u>4,045</u>	<u>292,010</u>	<u>1,924,733</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(153,186)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
						<u>1,771,547</u>	

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

f. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi (lanjutan)

f. Restructured loans (continued)

	2012						
	Lancar/ <i>Pass</i>	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ <i>Special Mention</i>	Kurang Lancar/ <i>Sub- Standard</i>	Diragukan/ <i>Doubtful</i>	Macet/ <i>Loss</i>		Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>
Modal Kerja	53,927	71,593	318,677	-	206,827	651,024	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	1,917	38,312	-	358	208,933	249,520	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	343	2,770	1,377	-	324	4,814	<i>Consumer</i>
	<u>56,187</u>	<u>112,675</u>	<u>320,054</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>416,084</u>	<u>905,358</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(38,770)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
						<u>866,588</u>	

Kredit yang direstrukturisasi meliputi antara lain penjadwalan ulang pembayaran pokok kredit dan bunga, pembebasan tunggakan bunga, penurunan tingkat bunga dan penambahan fasilitas kredit.

Restructured loans include loans principal and interest rescheduling, overdue interest exemption, interest rates reduction, and additional loan facilities.

Tidak ada kredit yang direstrukturisasi yang termasuk dalam kredit yang diberikan kepada pihak berelasi.

There are no restructured loans to related parties.

g. Kredit sindikasi

g. Syndicated loans

Kredit sindikasi merupakan kredit yang diberikan kepada debitur berdasarkan perjanjian pembiayaan bersama dengan bank lain.

Syndicated loans represent loans provided to the debtor under syndication agreements with other banks.

Keikutsertaan Bank CIMB Niaga dalam kredit sindikasi dengan bank lain pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah sebesar Rp 4.528.743 (2013: Rp 5.656.740; 2012: Rp 4.577.342). Partisipasi Bank CIMB Niaga dalam kredit sindikasi tersebut berkisar antara 4% - 62% pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (2013: 4% - 62%; 2012: 16% - 62%). Bank CIMB Niaga juga bertindak selaku pimpinan dan/atau *arranger* sebesar 82% dari seluruh kredit sindikasi tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (2013: 82%; 2012: 78%).

Bank CIMB Niaga's participation in syndicated loans with other banks as at 31 December 2014 amounted to Rp 4,528,743 (2013: Rp 5,656,740; 2012: Rp 4,577,342). Bank CIMB Niaga's participation in syndicated loans ranged between 4% - 62% as at 31 December 2014 (2013: 4% - 62%; 2012: 16% - 62%). Bank CIMB Niaga also acted as lead manager and/or arranger on 82% of the total syndicated loans at 31 December 2014 (2013: 82%; 2012: 78%).

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

h. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

h. Allowance for impairment losses

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan adalah:

The movements of allowance for impairment loan losses are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Saldo awal	3,882,512	3,671,720	3,383,653	Beginning balance
Pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	3,160,240	966,316	1,039,261	Impairment during the year (refer to Note 38)
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang diberikan yang telah dihapuskan selama tahun berjalan	263,525	236,031	217,930	Recovery of written-off loans during the year
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(1,023,257)	(726,155)	(519,768)	Write-off during the year
Lain-lain *	(525,735)	(265,400)	(449,356)	Others *
Saldo akhir	5,757,285	3,882,512	3,671,720	Ending balance

* Termasuk selisih kurs karena penjabaran mata uang asing

Include effect of foreign currency translation *

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan untuk penilaian secara kolektif dan individual adalah:

The movements of allowance for impairment loan losses for both collective and individual assessments are as follows:

	2014			
	Kolektif/ Collective	Individual/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Saldo awal	2,211,605	1,670,907	3,882,512	Beginning balance
Pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	834,328	2,325,912	3,160,240	Impairment during the year (refer to Note 38)
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang diberikan yang telah dihapuskan selama tahun berjalan	263,525	-	263,525	Recovery of written-off loans during the year
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(471,407)	(551,850)	(1,023,257)	Write-off during the year
Lain-lain *	(589,609)	63,874	(525,735)	Others *
Saldo akhir	2,248,442	3,508,843	5,757,285	Ending balance
	2013			
	Kolektif/ Collective	Individual/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Saldo awal	2,320,129	1,351,591	3,671,720	Beginning balance
Pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	632,880	333,436	966,316	Impairment during the year (refer to Note 38)
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang diberikan yang telah dihapuskan selama tahun berjalan	236,031	-	236,031	Recovery of written-off loans during the year
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(726,155)	-	(726,155)	Write-off during the year
Lain-lain *	(251,280)	(14,120)	(265,400)	Others *
Saldo akhir	2,211,605	1,670,907	3,882,512	Ending balance

* Termasuk selisih kurs karena penjabaran mata uang asing

Include effect of foreign currency translation *

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

12. LOANS (continued)

h. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

h. Allowance for impairment losses (continued)

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan untuk penilaian secara kolektif dan individual adalah: (lanjutan)

The movements of allowance for impairment loan losses for both collective and individual assessments are as follows: (continued)

	2012			
	Kolektif/ Collective	Individual/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Saldo awal	2,102,356	1,281,297	3,383,653	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	904,260	135,001	1,039,261	<i>Impairment during the year (refer to Note 38)</i>
Penerimaan kembali kredit yang diberikan yang telah dihapuskan selama tahun berjalan	217,930	-	217,930	<i>Recovery of written-off loans during the year</i>
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(482,422)	(37,346)	(519,768)	<i>Write-off during the year</i>
Lain-lain *	(421,995)	(27,361)	(449,356)	<i>Others *)</i>
Saldo akhir	2,320,129	1,351,591	3,671,720	<i>Ending balance</i>

* Termasuk selisih kurs karena penjabaran mata uang asing

*Include effect of foreign currency translation **

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, penyisihan kerugian minimum yang dihitung berdasarkan ketentuan Bank Indonesia adalah Rp 5.855.401 (2013: Rp 3.809.372; 2012: Rp 3.124.877), sehingga pemenuhan cadangan adalah sebesar 98,32% (2013: 101,92%; 2012: 117,50%).

As at 31 December 2014, the minimum allowance for possible losses calculated based on BI regulation is Rp 5,855,401 (2013: Rp 3,809,372; 2012: Rp 3,124,877), and therefore the fulfillment is 98.32% (2013: 101.92%; 2012: 117.50%).

Rincian cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, berdasarkan jenis adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the allowance for possible losses based on the type is consisted of:

	2014	2013	2012	
Modal kerja	2,301,468	1,832,265	1,746,143	<i>Working capital loans</i>
Investasi	1,866,295	1,305,206	1,427,728	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	1,589,522	745,041	497,849	<i>Consumer</i>
	5,757,285	3,882,512	3,671,720	

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kerugian yang timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya kredit yang diberikan.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover losses arising from uncollectible loans.

i. Penghapusbukuan kredit macet

i. Write-off loans for "Loss" loans category

Pada tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga melaksanakan penghapusbukuan kredit sebesar Rp 1.023.257 (2013: Rp 726.155; 2012: Rp 519.768). Adapun kriteria debitur yang dapat dihapusbukukan meliputi:

For the period ended 31 December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga wrote-off loans amounted to Rp 1,023,257 (2013: Rp 726,155; 2012: Rp 519,768). Loans write-off criteria are as follows:

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

i. Penghapusbukuan kredit macet (lanjutan)

- a. Fasilitas kredit telah mengalami penurunan nilai;
- b. Fasilitas kredit telah dibentuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sebesar 100% dari pokok kredit;
- c. Telah dilakukan berbagai upaya penagihan dan pemulihan, namun tidak berhasil;
- d. Usaha debitur sudah tidak mempunyai prospek atau kinerja debitur buruk atau tidak ada kemampuan membayar;
- e. Hapus buku dilakukan terhadap seluruh kewajiban kreditor, termasuk yang berasal dari fasilitas *non-cash loan* sehingga penghapusbukuan tidak boleh dilakukan pada sebagian kewajiban kreditor (*partial write-off*); dan
- f. Diumumkan secara terbuka.

j. Kredit Usaha Kecil, Mikro, dan Menengah (UMKM)

Jumlah UMKM per 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp 21.342.561, Rp 18.679.286, dan Rp 18.425.802. Rasio kredit UMKM terhadap jumlah kredit yang diberikan per 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah masing-masing sebesar 12,60%, 12,48%, dan 13,09%. Rasio ini telah sesuai dengan PBI No. 14/22/PBI/2012 tanggal 21 Desember 2012 mengenai Pemberian Kredit atau Pembiayaan oleh Bank Umum dan Bantuan Teknis dalam Rangka Pengembangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah.

k. Informasi pokok lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan

Pada tanggal 20 Januari 2005, BI mengeluarkan peraturan No. 7/3/PBI/2005 tentang "Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK) Bank Umum" yang berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 20 Januari 2005. Peraturan tersebut menetapkan batas maksimum penyediaan dana kepada satu peminjam yang bukan merupakan pihak berelasi tidak melebihi 20% dari modal Bank. Peraturan tersebut juga menetapkan batas maksimum penyediaan dana kepada satu kelompok peminjam yang bukan pihak berelasi tidak melebihi 25% dari modal Bank. Peraturan ini telah diubah dengan peraturan BI No. 8/13/PBI/2006 tanggal 5 Oktober 2006 tentang kriteria penyediaan dana kepada pihak berelasi yang dikecualikan dari perhitungan BMPK. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat pelanggaran dan pelanggaran atas BMPK baik kepada pihak berelasi dan pihak tidak berelasi.

12. LOANS (continued)

i. Write-off loans for "Loss" loans category (continued)

- a. Loan facility is classified as impaired;
- b. Loan facility has been provided with 100% allowance for impairment losses from the loan principal;
- c. Collection and recovery efforts have been performed, but the results are unsuccessful;
- d. The debtor's business has been slow down and there is no prospect and ability to repay the loan;
- e. The write-offs are performed for all loan obligations, including non-cash loan facilities, and the loan obligations shall not be written-off partially; and
- f. Announced publicly.

j. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Loans

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the outstanding balance of MSME are Rp 21,342,561, Rp 18,679,286, and Rp 18,425,802, respectively. As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, ratios of MSME loans to total loans are 12.60%, 12.48%, and 13.09%, respectively. These ratios comply with BI regulation No. 14/22/PBI/2012 dated 21 December 2012 concerning The Extension of Credit or Financing by Commercial Banks and Technical Assistance in the Development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Segment.

k. Other significant information relating to loans

On 20 January 2005, BI issued regulation No. 7/3/PBI/2005 relating to the "Legal Lending Limit (LLL) for Commercial Banks" which was effective starting 20 January 2005. This regulation requires the maximum lending limit to one non-related party debtor which not exceed to 20% of the Bank's capital. This regulation also requires the maximum lending limit to non-related party group of debtors which not exceed to 25% of Bank's capital. This regulation has been changed by BI regulation No. 8/13/PBI/2006 dated 5 October 2006 regarding with criteria of lending to related parties which exempted from calculation of the LLL. As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there was no breach and violation of the LLL requirements for both related parties and third parties.

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN (lanjutan)

k. Informasi pokok lainnya sehubungan dengan kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan dijamin dengan agunan yang diikat dengan hipotik, hak tanggungan atau surat kuasa untuk menjual, deposito berjangka, dan jaminan lainnya.

Kredit yang dijamin dengan jaminan tunai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah sebesar Rp 8.639.776 (2013: Rp 14.963.081; 2012: Rp 9.892.342) (lihat Catatan 23, 24, dan 25).

Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan lindung nilai atas nilai wajar pada sebagian pinjaman korporasi dengan kontrak *swap* tingkat suku bunga (lihat Catatan 11). Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, semua kredit yang dilindung nilai sudah jatuh tempo (2013: Rp 407.222; 2012: Rp 638.158), selama periode tersebut terdapat penyesuaian nilai wajar terkait dengan lindung nilai wajar atas kredit tersebut dengan kerugian sebesar Rp 385 (2013: Rp 8.368; 2012: Rp 24.305).

12. LOANS (continued)

k. Other significant information relating to loans (continued)

Loans are generally secured by collateral with registered mortgages, powers of attorney to sell, time deposits, and by other guarantees.

Loans secured by cash collateral as at 31 December 2014 amounted to Rp 8,639,776 (2013: Rp 14,963,081; 2012: Rp 9,892,342) (refer to Note 23, 24, and 25).

Bank CIMB Niaga hedged a portion of corporate loan's fair value using interest rate swap contracts (refer to Note 11). As at 31 December 2014, all hedged loans have matured (2013: Rp 407,222; 2012: Rp 638,158), during the period there were loss on fair value hedge related with those loans amounted to Rp 385 (2013: Rp 8,368; 2012: Rp 24,305).

13. PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN

Piutang pembiayaan konsumen Anak Perusahaan adalah:

	2014	2013	2012
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - bruto	8,708,314	8,697,462	5,461,833
Cicilan diterima dimuka	(1,299)	(2,588)	(1,630)
Dikurangi:			
Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen yang belum diakui	(1,704,185)	(1,464,355)	(889,787)
	7,002,830	7,230,519	4,570,416
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(351,720)	(192,128)	(82,586)
	6,651,110	7,038,391	4,487,830

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, jumlah piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang mengalami penurunan nilai adalah sebesar Rp 58.734 (2013: Rp 49.212; 2012: Rp 43.029).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk pembiayaan konsumen yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (*unimpaired*) dan yang mengalami penurunan nilai (*impaired*) adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp 325.594 dan Rp 26.126 (2013: Rp 168.823 dan Rp 23.305; 2012: Rp 67.379 dan Rp 15.207).

13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES

The Subsidiary's consumer financing receivables are:

	2014	2013	2012
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - bruto	8,708,314	8,697,462	5,461,833
Cicilan diterima dimuka	(1,299)	(2,588)	(1,630)
Dikurangi:			
Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen yang belum diakui	(1,704,185)	(1,464,355)	(889,787)
	7,002,830	7,230,519	4,570,416
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(351,720)	(192,128)	(82,586)
	6,651,110	7,038,391	4,487,830

As at 31 December 2014, impaired consumer financing receivables amounted to Rp 58,734 (2013: Rp 49,212; 2012: Rp 43,029).

As at 31 December 2014, total allowances for impairment losses for unimpaired consumer financing receivables and impaired consumer financing receivables are Rp 325,594 and Rp 26,126, respectively (2013: Rp 168,823 and Rp 23,305; 2012: Rp 67,379 and Rp 15,207).

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13. PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN (lanjutan)

13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

Berikut ini cicilan piutang pembiayaan konsumen – bruto berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo:

Below is the installment of gross consumer financing receivables based on the settlement aging profile:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
≤ 1 bulan	78,931	212,106	38,299	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	719,944	679,193	405,660	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan	2,159,312	2,048,455	1,327,399	> 3 - ≤ 12 months
> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun	5,750,127	5,757,708	3,690,415	> 1 - ≤ 5 years
> 5 tahun	-	-	60	> 5 years
	<u>8,708,314</u>	<u>8,697,462</u>	<u>5,461,833</u>	

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang atas pembiayaan konsumen adalah:

The movements of allowance for impairment losses on consumer financing receivables are as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Saldo awal	192,128	82,586	33,223	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	293,099	216,802	101,337	<i>Impairment during the year (refer to Note 38)</i>
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(133,507)	(107,260)	(51,974)	<i>Write-off during the year</i>
Saldo akhir	<u>351,720</u>	<u>192,128</u>	<u>82,586</u>	<i>Ending balance</i>

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk piutang pembiayaan konsumen adalah sebesar 15,06% untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2014 (2013: 13,32%; 2012: 13,87%).

The average annual interest rate of consumer financing receivables is 15.06% for the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: 13.32%; 2012: 13.87%).

Piutang pembiayaan konsumen dijamin dengan Bukti Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor (BPKB) atau bukti lainnya atas barang jaminan yang dibiayai.

Consumer financing receivables are secured by Vehicle Ownership Certificates (BPKB) or other documents presenting ownership of financed assets.

14. PIUTANG SEWA PEMBIAYAAN

14. FINANCING LEASE RECEIVABLES

Piutang sewa pembiayaan Anak Perusahaan adalah:

The Subsidiary's financing lease receivables are:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Piutang sewa pembiayaan - bruto	317,569	380,614	485,923	<i>Finance lease receivables - gross</i>
Nilai sisa yang terjamin	190,356	219,699	200,779	<i>Guaranteed residual values</i>
Pendapatan sewa pembiayaan yang ditangguhkan	(44,188)	(47,923)	(70,828)	<i>Unearned lease income</i>
Simpanan jaminan	(190,356)	(219,699)	(200,779)	<i>Security deposit</i>
	273,381	332,691	415,095	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(22,318)	(21,634)	(6,348)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
	<u>251,063</u>	<u>311,057</u>	<u>408,747</u>	

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14. PIUTANG SEWA PEMBIAYAAN (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, jumlah piutang sewa pembiayaan yang mengalami penurunan nilai adalah sebesar Rp 11.528 (2013: Rp 17.673; 2012: Rp 18.371).

Piutang sewa pembiayaan yang akan diterima berdasarkan sisa waktu dari tanggal laporan posisi keuangan sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah:

	2014	2013	2012
≤ 1 bulan	11,861	11,492	8,695
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	44,221	39,321	51,314
> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan	107,537	115,052	160,662
> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun	153,950	214,749	265,252
> 5 tahun	-	-	-
	317,569	380,614	485,923

14. FINANCING LEASE RECEIVABLES (continued)

As at 31 December 2014, impaired financing lease receivables is amounting to Rp 11,528 (2013: Rp 17,673; 2012: Rp 18,371).

The installment of financing lease receivables, based on remaining period from statement of financial position's date to maturity date are as follows:

≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 12 months
> 1 - ≤ 5 years
> 5 years

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai piutang sewa pembiayaan adalah:

	2014	2013	2012
Saldo awal	21,634	6,348	1,500
Pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	1,447	15,286	4,848
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(763)	-	-
Saldo akhir	22,318	21,634	6,348

The movements of the allowances for impairment losses of financing lease receivables are as follows:

Beginning balance
Impairment during the year
(refer to Note 38)
Write-off during the year
Ending balance

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

15. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

	2014	2013	2012
Tagihan akseptasi			
Rupiah	845,829	713,869	495,581
Mata uang asing	4,273,777	4,697,873	2,605,639
	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-
	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220
Liabilitas akseptasi			
Rupiah	839,448	713,869	436,214
Mata uang asing	4,273,779	4,697,873	2,595,160
	5,113,227	5,411,742	3,031,374

15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

a. By currencies

Acceptance receivables
Rupiah
Foreign currencies

Less: Allowance for impairment losses

Acceptance payables
Rupiah
Foreign currencies

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15. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, seluruh tagihan akseptasi digolongkan sebagai Lancar.

b. By collectibility

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, all acceptance receivables were classified as Pass.

c. Berdasarkan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan pihak ketiga

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi yang berasal dari pihak berelasi.

c. By transactions with related party and third party

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there were no acceptance receivables and payables from related party.

d. Berdasarkan jangka waktu perjanjian

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi berdasarkan jangka waktu perjanjian adalah:

d. By term of agreements

The acceptance receivables and payables classified according to term of agreements are as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Tagihan akseptasi				Acceptance receivables
Rupiah				Rupiah
≤ 1 bulan	11,096	13,083	15,412	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	349,943	107,935	192,899	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	430,651	277,215	275,994	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan	54,139	308,929	11,276	> 6 months
	<u>845,829</u>	<u>707,162</u>	<u>495,581</u>	
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
≤ 1 bulan	7,275	8,467	9,732	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	506,343	253,022	432,954	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	2,918,648	1,824,746	1,909,597	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan	841,511	2,618,345	253,356	> 6 months
	<u>4,273,777</u>	<u>4,704,580</u>	<u>2,605,639</u>	
	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>5,119,606</u>	<u>5,411,742</u>	<u>3,101,220</u>	

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15. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

d. Berdasarkan jangka waktu perjanjian (lanjutan)

d. By term of agreements (continued)

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi berdasarkan jangka waktu perjanjian adalah (lanjutan):

The acceptance receivables and payables classified according to term of agreements are as follows (continued):

	2014	2013	2012	
Liabilitas akseptasi				Acceptance payables
Rupiah				Rupiah
≤ 1 bulan	11,096	11,163	15,412	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	349,024	324,006	183,394	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	425,190	288,050	237,408	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan	54,138	83,943	-	> 6 months
	<u>839,448</u>	<u>707,162</u>	<u>436,214</u>	
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
≤ 1 bulan	7,275	27,773	7,546	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	506,343	308,764	426,423	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	2,918,648	2,118,471	1,907,835	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan	841,513	2,249,572	253,356	> 6 months
	<u>4,273,779</u>	<u>4,704,580</u>	<u>2,595,160</u>	
	5,113,227	5,411,742	3,031,374	

e. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo

e. By maturity date

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo adalah:

The acceptance receivables and payables classification according to remaining period to maturity are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Tagihan akseptasi				Acceptance receivables
Rupiah				Rupiah
≤ 1 bulan	200,283	135,104	230,540	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	290,566	232,135	199,920	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	348,779	162,278	65,121	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 - ≤ 12 bulan	1,089	177,645	-	> 6 - ≤ 12 months
> 1-5 tahun	5,112	-	-	> 1-5 years
	<u>845,829</u>	<u>707,162</u>	<u>495,581</u>	
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
≤ 1 bulan	767,624	280,050	536,374	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	2,158,410	2,250,040	807,520	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	1,306,376	963,328	1,185,171	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 - ≤ 12 bulan	28,216	1,211,162	76,574	> 6 - ≤ 12 months
> 1-5 tahun	13,151	-	-	> 1-5 years
	<u>4,273,777</u>	<u>4,704,580</u>	<u>2,605,639</u>	
	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220	

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15. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI (lanjutan)

15. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES (continued)

e. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo (lanjutan)

e. By maturity date (continued)

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo adalah (lanjutan):

The acceptance receivables and payables classification according to remaining period to maturity are as follows (continued):

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Liabilitas akseptasi				Acceptance payables
Rupiah				Rupiah
≤ 1 bulan	199,364	192,700	193,956	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	290,566	415,949	177,140	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	343,318	98,513	65,118	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 - ≤ 12 bulan	1,088	-	-	> 6 - ≤ 12 months
> 1-5 tahun	5,112	-	-	> 1-5 years
	<u>839,448</u>	<u>707,162</u>	<u>436,214</u>	
Mata uang asing				Foreign currencies
≤ 1 bulan	767,624	336,612	530,058	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	2,158,411	2,618,634	805,115	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	1,306,376	1,720,304	1,183,413	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 - ≤ 12 bulan	28,216	29,030	76,574	> 6 - ≤ 12 months
> 1-5 tahun	13,152	-	-	> 1-5 years
	<u>4,273,779</u>	<u>4,704,580</u>	<u>2,595,160</u>	
	<u>5,113,227</u>	<u>5,411,742</u>	<u>3,031,374</u>	

f. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

f. Allowance for impairment losses

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai atas tagihan akseptasi sehingga tidak diperlukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Management believes that there is no impaired acceptance receivables, therefore no allowance for impairment losses is needed.

16. PENYERTAAN

16. INVESTMENTS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Metode harga perolehan	13,938	12,998	11,120	Cost method
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(890)	(890)	(899)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>13,048</u>	<u>12,108</u>	<u>10,221</u>	

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16. PENYERTAAN (lanjutan)

Penyertaan saham berdasarkan metode harga perolehan adalah:

16. INVESTMENTS (continued)

The details of investments in shares based on cost method are as follows:

	Jenis Usaha/ Nature of Business	2014		2013		2012		Cost method Related parties
		Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership (%)	Nilai Nominal/ Face Value Rp	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership (%)	Nilai Nominal/ Face Value Rp	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership (%)	Nilai Nominal/ Face Value Rp	
Metode Harga Perolehan								
Pihak berelasi								Related parties
PT CIMB Sun Life	Asuransi jiwa/ Life insurance	3.76	9,474	3.76	8,534	3.76	6,656	PT CIMB Sun Life
Pihak Ketiga								Third parties
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	Perbankan/ Banking	0.13	1,000	0.13	1,000	0.13	1,000	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk
PT Sarana Jatim Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	5.81	500	5.81	500	5.81	500	PT Sarana Jatim Ventura
PT Sarana Yogya Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	3.96	300	3.96	300	3.96	300	PT Sarana Yogya Ventura
PT Sarana Sumbar Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	3.51	250	3.51	250	4.47	250	PT Sarana Sumbar Ventura
PT Sarana Bali Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	4.68	250	4.68	250	5.02	250	PT Sarana Bali Ventura
PT Sarana Sulsel Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	5.13	250	5.13	250	4.71	250	PT Sarana Sulsel Ventura
PT Sarana Sumsel Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	3.58	250	3.58	250	3.58	250	PT Sarana Sumsel Ventura
PT Sarana Jateng Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	3.44	250	3.44	250	3.45	250	PT Sarana Jateng Ventura
PT Bhakti Sarana Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	2.71	225	2.71	225	2.71	225	PT Bhakti Sarana Ventura
PT Sarana Papua Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	5.63	200	5.63	200	5.63	200	PT Sarana Papua Ventura
PT Sarana Lampung Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	2.53	150	2.53	150	2.53	150	PT Sarana Lampung Ventura
PT Sarana Surakarta Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	1.85	150	1.85	150	1.85	150	PT Sarana Surakarta Ventura
PT Sarana Kalbar Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	2.45	100	2.45	100	2.44	100	PT Sarana Kalbar Ventura
PT Sarana Sulut Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	2.85	100	2.85	100	2.85	100	PT Sarana Sulut Ventura
PT Sarana Maluku Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	2.73	100	2.73	100	2.73	100	PT Sarana Maluku Ventura
PT Sarana Jambi Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	2.24	100	2.24	100	2.25	100	PT Sarana Jambi Ventura
PT Sarana Riau Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	1.36	100	1.36	100	1.36	100	PT Sarana Riau Ventura
PT Sarana Aceh Ventura	Modal/ Capital Ventura	1.46	100	1.46	100	1.46	100	PT Sarana Aceh Ventura
Lainnya (dibawah Rp 100 juta)	Lembaga pembiayaan/ Leasing	0.05 -1.56	89 13,938	0.05 -1.04	89 12,998	0.05 -1.04	89 11,120	Others (under Rp 100 million)
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(890)		(890)		(899)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
			13,048		12,108		10,221	

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16. PENYERTAAN (lanjutan)

Perubahan dalam cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai penyertaan adalah sebagai berikut:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Saldo awal	890	899	999
Pemulihan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	-	(9)	(100)
Saldo akhir	<u>890</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>899</u>

16. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Movements in the allowance for impairment losses on investment are as follows:

Beginning balance
Reversal during the year
(refer to Note 38)
Ending balance

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut telah memadai.

Management believes that the above allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

17. ASET TETAP

17. FIXED ASSETS

	2014				
	<u>1 Januari/ January</u>	<u>Penambahan/ Additions</u>	<u>Pengurangan/ Disposals</u>	<u>Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification</u>	
Harga perolehan					Cost
Tanah	497,182	328	(44,856)	-	452,654
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi dan Instalasi	1,110,327	24,928	(158,848)	1,906	978,313
Perlengkapan, mesin dan perabot kantor	2,050,042	304,637	(7,853)	3,598	2,350,424
Aset tidak berwujud	637,512	255,646	(9,124)	(1,946)	882,088
Kendaraan bermotor	24,015	10,019	(4,416)	23	29,641
	<u>4,319,078</u>	<u>595,558</u>	<u>(225,097)</u>	<u>3,581</u>	<u>4,693,120</u>
Aset dalam penyelesaian	198,714	275,587	-	(3,581)	470,720
	<u>4,517,792</u>	<u>871,145</u>	<u>(225,097)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,163,840</u>
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi dan Instalasi	680,101	63,256	(142,191)	-	601,166
Perlengkapan, mesin dan perabot kantor	1,402,117	200,046	(7,226)	-	1,594,937
Aset tidak berwujud	356,814	111,849	(156)	-	468,507
Kendaraan bermotor	10,842	3,932	(572)	-	14,202
	<u>2,449,874</u>	<u>379,083</u>	<u>(150,145)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,678,812</u>
Nilai buku bersih	<u>2,067,918</u>				Net book value

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17. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

17. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

	2013				31 Desember/ December		Cost
	1 Januari/ January	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification			
Harga perolehan							Land
Tanah	498,343	387	(1,548)	-	497,182		Land
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi dan Instalasi	969,704	156,414	(17,879)	2,088	1,110,327	<i>Buildings, including renovation and installations</i>	
Perlengkapan, mesin dan perabot kantor	1,835,225	229,151	(14,612)	278	2,050,042	<i>Office equipment, machine and furniture</i>	
Aset tidak berwujud	495,155	142,233	(820)	944	637,512	<i>Intangible assets</i>	
Kendaraan bermotor	21,254	4,489	(1,886)	158	24,015	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	
	3,819,681	532,674	(36,745)	3,468	4,319,078		
Aset dalam penyelesaian	1,579	200,603	-	(3,468)	198,714	<i>Construction in Progress</i>	
	3,821,260	733,277	(36,745)	-	4,517,792		
Akumulasi penyusutan							Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi dan Instalasi	628,978	65,507	(14,384)	-	680,101	<i>Buildings, including renovation and installations</i>	
Perlengkapan, mesin dan perabot kantor	1,248,789	164,677	(11,349)	-	1,402,117	<i>Office equipment, machine and furniture</i>	
Aset tidak berwujud	274,474	82,394	(54)	-	356,814	<i>Intangible assets</i>	
Kendaraan bermotor	8,514	3,458	(1,130)	-	10,842	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	
	2,160,755	316,036	(26,917)	-	2,449,874		
Nilai buku bersih	1,660,505				2,067,918		Net book value

	2012				31 Desember/ December		Cost
	1 Januari/ January	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Disposals	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification			
Harga perolehan							Land
Tanah	498,343	-	-	-	498,343		Land
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi dan Instalasi	844,223	129,317	(3,836)	-	969,704	<i>Buildings, including renovation and installations</i>	
Perlengkapan, mesin, dan perabot kantor	1,552,933	290,501	(9,773)	1,564	1,835,225	<i>Office equipment, machine, and furniture</i>	
Aset tidak berwujud	394,539	101,374	(758)	-	495,155	<i>Intangible assets</i>	
Kendaraan bermotor	17,406	7,402	(3,554)	-	21,254	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	
	3,307,444	528,594	(17,921)	1,564	3,819,681		
Aset dalam penyelesaian	3,143	-	-	(1,564)	1,579	<i>Construction in Progress</i>	
	3,310,587	528,594	(17,921)	-	3,821,260		
Akumulasi penyusutan							Accumulated depreciation
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi dan Instalasi	576,007	56,677	(3,706)	-	628,978	<i>Buildings, including renovation and installations</i>	
Perlengkapan, mesin, dan perabot kantor	1,114,414	143,066	(8,691)	-	1,248,789	<i>Office equipment, machine, and furniture</i>	
Aset tidak berwujud	209,245	65,569	(340)	-	274,474	<i>Intangible assets</i>	
Kendaraan bermotor	7,927	2,811	(2,224)	-	8,514	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	
	1,907,593	268,123	(14,961)	-	2,160,755		
Nilai buku bersih	1,402,994				1,660,505		Net book value

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17. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

17. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Rincian keuntungan penjualan aset tetap adalah:

Details of gains from the sale of fixed assets are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	304,265	1,372	1,665	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets
Nilai buku bersih	(61,626)	(840)	(1,455)	Net book value
Keuntungan penjualan	242,639	532	210	Gains from sale

Termasuk di dalam penjualan aset tetap, pada bulan Desember 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga dan pihak ketiga telah menandatangani kontrak penjualan tanah dan bangunan Menara CIMB Niaga Karawaci sebesar Rp 314.064. Keuntungan setelah pajak atas penjualan ini dibukukan pada tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 43) sebesar Rp 238.551. Pembayaran uang muka (*non-refundable*) sebesar Rp 62,812 telah dilakukan pada tanggal 30 Desember 2014.

Included in the sale of fixed assets, in December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga and third party has signed sale-purchase agreement of land and building of Menara CIMB Niaga Karawaci amounting to Rp 314,064. Gain on sale after tax of this transaction is booked in current year (refer to Note 43) amounting to Rp 238,551. Down-payment (*non-refundable*) of Rp 62,812 has been paid on 30 December 2014.

Pengurangan aset tetap termasuk penghapusbukuan aset tetap berupa mesin kantor, peralatan, dan perabot kantor serta kendaraan bermotor yang tidak ada, rusak dan tidak terpakai dengan nilai buku sebesar Rp 13.474 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (2013: Rp 8.988; 2012: Rp 1.505).

The disposals of fixed assets include the write-off, damaged and unused office machines and furnitures, equipments, and motor vehicles with book value of Rp 13,474 for the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: Rp 8,988; 2012: Rp 1,505).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki 204 (2013 dan 2012: 206) bidang tanah, dengan sertifikat Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB) yang mempunyai masa manfaat 20 (dua puluh) hingga 40 (empat puluh) tahun. Masa berlaku Hak Guna Bangunan (HGB) berakhir antara tahun 2015 sampai dengan 2041. Manajemen berpendapat tidak terdapat masalah dengan perpanjangan hak atas tanah karena seluruh tanah diperoleh secara sah dan didukung dengan bukti kepemilikan yang memadai.

As at 31 December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga has 204 (2013 and 2012: 206) plots of land, respectively, with "Hak Guna Bangunan" (HGB) titles which have an economic useful life of 20 (twenty) to 40 (forty) years. The landrights (HGB) have expiry date ranging from 2015 until 2041. Management believes that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the extension of the landrights as all the land was acquired legally and was supported by sufficient evidence of ownership.

Seluruh aset tetap yang ada pada tanggal pelaporan digunakan untuk menunjang aktivitas operasi Bank CIMB Niaga. Beberapa aset tersebut sudah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan dalam operasi Bank CIMB Niaga sebesar Rp 1.584.379 (2013: Rp 1.415.451).

All of the fixed assets as at the reporting date are fully used to support the Bank CIMB Niaga's operation activities. Several assets are fully depreciated and still used by the Bank CIMB Niaga in its operation amounting to Rp 1,584,379 (2013: Rp 1,415,451).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, aset tetap Bank CIMB Niaga berupa bangunan dan kendaraan bermotor telah diasuransikan kepada PT Lippo General Insurance Tbk dengan nilai pertanggungan Rp 1.815.413 (2013: Rp 1.722.428; 2012: Rp 1.659.977) dan USD 224 juta (2013: USD 85 juta; 2012: USD 89 juta). Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang diasuransikan.

As at 31 December 2014, fixed assets, including buildings and motor vehicles, have been insured by PT Bank CIMB Niaga to PT Lippo General Insurance Tbk with an insured amount of Rp 1,815,413 (2013: Rp 1,722,428; 2012: Rp 1,659,977) and USD 224 million (2013: USD 85 million; 2012: USD 89 million). Management believes that the insured amount is adequate to cover possible losses of these assets.

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17. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Aset dalam penyelesaian pada 31 Desember 2014 sebagian besar terdiri dari perangkat keras dan aset tidak berwujud yang berkaitan dengan *banking system* di Bank CIMB Niaga. Konstruksi tersebut diperkirakan akan selesai di tahun 2016 dengan persentase penyelesaian hingga saat ini adalah antara 40% - 50% (2013: 5% - 10%). Selain itu, Bank CIMB Niaga juga memiliki aset dalam penyelesaian berupa bangunan. Konstruksi tersebut diperkirakan akan selesai Maret 2015 dengan persentase penyelesaian hingga saat ini adalah antara 90% - 95% (2013: 50% - 60%).

Estimasi nilai wajar aset tetap (tanah dan bangunan berdasarkan nilai jual objek pajak) adalah sebesar Rp 2.425.019 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (2013: Rp 2.235.661; 2012: Rp 2.250.204). Manajemen berpendapat tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank CIMB Niaga.

Tidak terdapat aset tetap yang digunakan Bank CIMB Niaga sebagai jaminan pinjaman. Selain tanah dan bangunan, tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara nilai wajar aset tetap dengan nilai tercatatnya.

Manajemen telah mengkaji ulang estimasi umur ekonomis, metode penyusutan, dan nilai residu aset tetap pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

18. ASET YANG DIAMBIL ALIH

Agunan yang diambil alih untuk penyelesaian kredit dicatat dalam akun "Aset yang Diambil Alih" (AYDA). Rincian dalam akun ini adalah:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Aset yang diambil alih	720,804	182,389	164,636	<i>Foreclosed assets Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(16,480)	(8,004)	(3,292)	
	<u>704,324</u>	<u>174,385</u>	<u>161,344</u>	

Berdasarkan Peraturan BI (PBI) No. 14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aktiva Bank Umum", khususnya AYDA, Bank CIMB Niaga diwajibkan untuk melakukan upaya penyelesaian terhadap AYDA yang dimiliki.

17. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

Construction in progress as at 31 December 2014 mainly comprised of the hardware and intangible asset in relation to the banking system in Bank CIMB Niaga. Those constructions are estimated to be completed in 2016 with current percentages of completion between 40% - 50% (2013: 5% - 10%). In addition, Bank CIMB Niaga also has construction in progress building. Those constructions are estimated to be completed in March 2015 with current percentages of completion between 90% - 95% (2013: 50% - 60%).

The estimated fair value of fixed assets (land and building based on tax object sale value) is Rp 2,425,019 as at 31 December 2014 (2013: Rp 2,235,661; 2012: Rp 2,250,204). Management believes that there is no indication of fixed asset impairment in the value of Bank CIMB Niaga's fixed assets.

There are no fixed assets pledged by Bank CIMB Niaga for collateral. There is no significant difference between the fair value and carrying value of property, plant and equipment other than land and building.

Management has reviewed the economic useful life, depreciation method, and residual value of fixed assets as at 31 December 2014.

18. FORECLOSED ASSETS

Foreclosed assets in settlement of loans are included under "Foreclosed assets" account. The details in this account are as follows:

Based on BI Regulation (PBI) No. 14/15/PBI/2012 dated 24 October 2012 regarding with "Asset Quality Ratings for Commercial Banks" and particularly on the foreclosed assets, Bank CIMB Niaga is required to have an action plan for settlement of its foreclosed assets.

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18. ASET YANG DIAMBIL ALIH (lanjutan)

Mutasi cadangan kerugian penurunan AYDA adalah:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Saldo awal	8,004	3,292	1,328
Pembentukan selama tahun berjalan (lihat Catatan 38)	8,266	4,712	99
Lain-lain	210	-	1,865
Saldo akhir	<u>16,480</u>	<u>8,004</u>	<u>3,292</u>

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah dibentuk cukup untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian atas AYDA.

18. FORECLOSED ASSETS (continued)

The changes in allowance for impairment losses of foreclosed assets are as follows:

Beginning balance
Allowance during the year
(refer to Note 38)
Others
Ending balance

Management believes that the above allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover possible losses on foreclosed assets.

19. PENDAPATAN YANG MASIH HARUS DITERIMA

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Piutang bunga dari kredit yang diberikan	1,111,465	944,251	855,442
Piutang bunga dari efek-efek, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali, dan Obligasi Pemerintah	231,334	205,992	190,244
Lainnya	33,262	24,912	33,073
	<u>1,376,061</u>	<u>1,175,155</u>	<u>1,078,759</u>

Lainnya terutama terdiri dari pendapatan yang akan diterima sehubungan dengan jasa keuangan dan investasi.

19. ACCRUED INCOME

Interest receivable from loans
Interest receivable from marketable securities, securities purchased under resale agreements, and Government Bonds
Others

Others are mainly representing accrued income related with financial advisory and investment fees.

20. BEBAN DIBAYAR DI MUKA

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Sewa	549,581	588,435	467,795
Premi asuransi	515,911	628,365	539,199
Hadiah untuk nasabah	301,553	251,518	191,384
Gedung dan renovasi	129,494	177,757	192,762
Beban ditangguhkan terkait pinjaman karyawan	106,176	130,551	155,287
Pemeliharaan terkait hardware dan software	100,950	173,241	58,117
Promosi produk dan komunikasi	28,220	38,817	37,145
Program Kepemilikan Saham (EOP)	18,842	26,869	14,335
Persediaan dan inventaris	12,930	9,033	7,366
Pembukaan cabang	3,302	3,508	58,096
Kegiatan perusahaan	1,244	1,573	7,662
Perjalanan dinas	637	1,062	810
Lainnya	106,423	97,158	94,283
	<u>1,875,263</u>	<u>2,127,887</u>	<u>1,824,241</u>

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, beban dibayar di muka sehubungan dengan sewa gedung kantor kepada pihak berelasi adalah sebesar Rp 149.793 (2013: Rp 156.034; 2012: Rp 162.276) (lihat Catatan 48).

20. PREPAID EXPENSES

Rental
Insurance premium
Gifts for customers
Building and renovation
Deferred expense of employee loans
Maintenance of hardware and software
Promotion product and communication
Equity Ownership Plan (EOP)
Inventory and office equipment
Opening branches
Office activity
Office travelling
Others

As at 31 December 2014, prepaid expenses in relation to rental of office building to related parties amounted to Rp 149,793 (2013: Rp 156,034; 2012: Rp 162,276) (refer to Note 48).

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21. ASET LAIN-LAIN

21. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Tagihan terkait dengan transaksi ATM dan kartu kredit	417,071	389,777	340,164	Receivables relating to ATM and credit card transactions
Setoran jaminan	56,063	105,361	31,991	Security deposits
Properti terbengkalai	9,579	9,714	8,163	Abandoned properties
Tagihan terkait dengan transaksi derivatif gagal bayar	429,499	429,499	429,499	Receivables relating to defaulted derivative transactions
Lainnya	344,927	184,367	103,464	Others
	<u>1,257,139</u>	<u>1,118,718</u>	<u>913,281</u>	
Dikurangi:				Less:
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas tagihan terkait transaksi derivatif gagal bayar	(429,499)	(429,499)	(429,499)	Allowance for impairment losses on receivables related to defaulted derivatives transactions
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset lainnya	(9,988)	(8,876)	(7,199)	Allowance for impairment losses on other assets
	<u>(439,487)</u>	<u>(438,375)</u>	<u>(436,698)</u>	
	<u>817,652</u>	<u>680,343</u>	<u>476,583</u>	

Atas tagihan terkait dengan transaksi derivatif gagal bayar, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membentuk penyisihan penuh untuk menutup kerugian yang mungkin timbul akibat tidak tertagihnya tagihan tersebut.

For receivables related to defaulted derivative transactions, Bank CIMB Niaga has provided full allowance to cover the possible losses which may arise from failure to collect the receivables.

Properti terbengkalai merupakan aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank CIMB Niaga tetapi tidak digunakan untuk kegiatan usaha perbankan yang lazim sesuai dengan PBI No. 14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012 dan Surat Edaran No. 7/3/DPNP tanggal 31 Januari 2005 dan perubahannya Surat Edaran No. 15/28/DPNP tanggal 31 Juli 2013 perihal Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum.

The abandoned properties are fixed assets held by Bank CIMB Niaga but not used for its customary banking business based on PBI No. 14/15/PBI/2012 dated 24 October 2012 and Circular Letter No. 7/3/DPNP dated 31 January 2005 and its changes Circular Letter No. 15/28/DPNP dated 31 July 2013 concerning Evaluation of Asset Quality in Commercial Bank.

Properti terbengkalai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 terdiri atas tanah dan bangunan dengan nilai tercatat (setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) masing-masing adalah Rp 6.434 dan Rp 3.145 (2013: Rp 6.611 dan Rp 3.103; 2012: Rp 5.451 dan Rp 2.712).

The abandoned properties as at 31 December 2014 consists of land and buildings with carrying value (less allowance for impairment losses) amounted to Rp 6,434 and Rp 3,145, respectively (2013: Rp 6,611 and Rp 3,103; 2012: Rp 5,451 and Rp 2,712).

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk atas aset lain-lain telah memadai.

Management believes that the above allowance for impairment losses on other assets is adequate.

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22. LIABILITAS SEGERA

22. OBLIGATIONS DUE IMMEDIATELY

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Titipan transfer	344,922	372,008	407,057	Transfer liabilities
Titipan <i>Visa card</i>	219,576	232,650	214,607	Visa card liabilities
Titipan <i>merchant</i>	74,696	41,881	50,370	Merchant liabilities
Titipan umum	57,301	126,182	40,975	General liabilities
Titipan <i>Master card</i>	20,947	47,897	100,997	Master card liabilities
Titipan kredit	12,563	21,413	5,126	Credit related liabilities
Titipan personalia	3,448	3,775	4,103	Personnel related liabilities
Lainnya	264,516	204,036	70,528	Others
	<u>997,969</u>	<u>1,049,842</u>	<u>893,763</u>	

23. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH – GIRO

23. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - DEMAND DEPOSITS

Berdasarkan mata uang, pihak berelasi, dan pihak ketiga

By currency, related parties, and third parties

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Pihak berelasi				Related parties
Rupiah	84,032	109,078	92,634	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	14,691	11,643	4,579	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lainnya	1,117	798	772	Other foreign currencies
	<u>99,840</u>	<u>121,519</u>	<u>97,985</u>	
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Rupiah	25,380,862	22,993,275	24,124,851	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	11,920,619	12,353,354	9,686,400	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lainnya	1,823,037	1,324,852	1,848,519	Other foreign currencies
	<u>39,124,518</u>	<u>36,671,481</u>	<u>35,659,770</u>	
	<u>39,224,358</u>	<u>36,793,000</u>	<u>35,757,755</u>	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, giro yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah adalah Rp 588.320 (2013: Rp 430.179; 2012: Rp 328.176).

As at 31 December 2014, current account based on sharia banking principles amounted to Rp 588,320 (2013: Rp 430,179; 2012: Rp 328,176).

Giro dari pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam Catatan 48. Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53 dan 55.

Demand deposits from related parties are disclosed in Note 48. Information in respect of interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, giro sebesar Rp 959 dijadikan jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan Bank (2013: Rp 25.114; 2012: Rp 27.538) (lihat Catatan 12j).

As at 31 December 2014, demand deposits amounted to Rp 959 was pledged as collateral for the loans granted by the Bank (2013: Rp 25,114; 2012: Rp 27,538) (refer to Note 12j).

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24. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH – TABUNGAN

24. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - SAVING DEPOSITS

Berdasarkan mata uang, pihak berelasi, dan pihak ketiga

By currency, related parties, and third parties

	2014	2013	2012	
Pihak berelasi				Related parties
Rupiah	31,119	36,899	39,212	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2,650	2,264	1,657	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lainnya	2,606	6,378	3,810	Other foreign currencies
	<u>36,375</u>	<u>45,541</u>	<u>44,679</u>	
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
Rupiah	34,049,834	30,279,421	29,286,821	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	4,062,419	3,904,316	404,528	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lainnya	1,017,764	1,003,684	156,963	Other foreign currencies
	<u>39,130,017</u>	<u>35,187,421</u>	<u>29,848,312</u>	
	<u>39,166,392</u>	<u>35,232,962</u>	<u>29,892,991</u>	

Tabungan dari pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam Catatan 48. Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53 dan 55.

Saving deposits from related parties is disclosed in Note 48. Information in respect interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 24 tentang Lembaga Penjaminan Simpanan (LPS) tanggal 22 September 2004, efektif sejak tanggal 22 September 2005, sebagaimana diubah dengan Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2009 tanggal 13 Januari 2009 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang No. 3 Tahun 2008, LPS dibentuk untuk menjamin liabilitas tertentu bank-bank umum berdasarkan program penjaminan yang berlaku, yang besaran nilai jaminannya dapat berubah jika memenuhi kriteria tertentu yang berlaku.

Based on Law No. 24 concerning the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Agency (LPS) dated 22 September 2004, effective on 22 September 2005, which was amended by Law No. 7 Year 2009 dated 13 January 2009 regarding with the Determination of Government Regulation as Substitution of Law No. 3 Year 2008, LPS was formed to guarantee certain liabilities of commercial banks under the applicable guarantee program, which the amount of guarantee can be adjusted if meet certain criterias.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia No. 66/2008 tanggal 13 Oktober 2008 mengenai besarnya nilai simpanan yang dijamin LPS, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, jumlah simpanan yang dijamin LPS adalah simpanan sampai dengan Rp 2.000 untuk per nasabah per bank. Pada tanggal 15 Januari 2015, berdasarkan Surat Edaran LPS No.PRESS/1/SEKL/II/2015, simpanan nasabah dijamin hanya jika suku bunganya sama dengan atau dibawah 7,75% untuk simpanan dalam Rupiah dan 1,50% untuk simpanan dalam mata uang asing.

Based on Indonesia Republic's Government Regulation No. 66/2008 dated 13 October 2008 regarding with the amount of deposit guaranteed by LPS, as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the amount of deposits covered by LPS is customer deposits up to Rp 2,000 per depositor per bank. As at 15 January 2015, based on LPS's Circular Letter No.PRESS/1/SEKL/II/2015, deposit from customers are covered only if the rate of interest is equal to or below 7.75% for deposits denominated in Rupiah and 1.50% for deposits denominated in foreign currencies.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga adalah peserta dari program penjaminan tersebut.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga was a participant of the guarantee program.

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24. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH – TABUNGAN (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, tabungan didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah adalah Rp 2.283.748 (2013: Rp 1.906.879; 2012: Rp 1.436.545).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, tabungan sebesar Rp 284.943 dijadikan jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan Bank (2013: Rp 66.846; 2012: Rp 775.957) (lihat Catatan 12j).

24. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - SAVING DEPOSITS (continued)

As at 31 December 2014, saving deposit based on sharia banking principles amounted to Rp 2,283,748 (2013: Rp 1,906,879; 2012: Rp 1,436,545).

As at 31 December 2014, saving deposits amounted to Rp 284,943 was pledged as collateral for the loans granted by the Bank (2013: Rp 66,846; 2012: Rp 775,957) (refer to Note 12j).

25. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH - DEPOSITO BERJANGKA

a. Berdasarkan mata uang, pihak berelasi, dan pihak ketiga

	2014	2013	2012
Pihak berelasi			
Rupiah	129,742	74,168	156,613
Dolar Amerika Serikat	24,592	19,797	21,752
Mata uang asing lainnya	93	97	79
	<u>154,427</u>	<u>94,062</u>	<u>178,444</u>
Pihak ketiga			
Rupiah	73,172,004	69,563,305	65,392,153
Dolar Amerika Serikat	22,752,841	21,723,792	19,623,332
Mata uang asing lainnya	253,212	330,241	170,444
	<u>96,178,057</u>	<u>91,617,338</u>	<u>85,185,929</u>
	<u>96,332,484</u>	<u>91,711,400</u>	<u>85,364,373</u>

Related parties
Rupiah
United States Dollar
Other foreign currencies

Third parties
Rupiah
United States Dollar
Other foreign currencies

b. Berdasarkan jangka waktu kontrak

	2014	2013	2012
≤ 1 bulan	35,234,156	24,444,112	29,390,555
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	21,740,275	29,523,166	27,380,114
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	16,080,605	17,565,784	13,354,600
> 6 - ≤ 12 bulan	9,057,858	9,235,379	13,523,312
> 12 bulan	14,219,590	10,942,959	1,715,792
	<u>96,332,484</u>	<u>91,711,400</u>	<u>85,364,373</u>

≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 - ≤ 12 months
> 12 months

c. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo

	2014	2013	2012
≤ 1 bulan	58,359,994	54,881,502	55,174,100
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	19,502,769	19,666,603	16,225,114
> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan	12,788,970	12,804,751	12,096,766
> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun	5,626,330	4,261,461	1,743,222
> 5 tahun	54,421	97,083	125,171
	<u>96,332,484</u>	<u>91,711,400</u>	<u>85,364,373</u>

≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 12 months
> 1 - ≤ 5 years
> 5 years

25. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - TIME DEPOSITS

a. By currency, related parties, and third parties

b. By period of contract

c. By maturity

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25. SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH - DEPOSITO BERJANGKA
(lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, deposito berjangka berdasarkan prinsip perbankan syariah adalah Rp 3.893.218 (2013: Rp 4.130.564; 2012: Rp 5.228.261).

Deposito berjangka dari pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam Catatan 48. Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53 dan 55.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, deposito berjangka sebesar Rp 8.353.874 dijadikan jaminan kredit yang diberikan Bank CIMB Niaga (2013: Rp 6.798.723; 2012: Rp 9.088.847) (lihat Catatan 12j).

25. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS - TIME DEPOSITS
(continued)

As at 31 December 2014, time deposit based on sharia banking principles amounted to Rp 3,893,218 (2013: Rp 4,130,564; 2012: Rp 5,228,261).

Time deposits from related parties are disclosed in Note 48. Information in respect to interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

As at 31 December 2014, time deposits amounting to Rp 8,353,874 was pledged as collateral for the loans granted by Bank CIMB Niaga (2013: Rp 6,798,723; 2012: Rp 9,088,847) (refer to Note 12j).

26. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN – GIRO DAN TABUNGAN

26. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS – DEMAND AND SAVING DEPOSITS

Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang

By type and currency

	2014	2013	2012	
Giro				Demand deposits
Rupiah	541,436	433,064	483,437	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1,206,021	101,701	94,693	United States Dollar
Mata uang asing lainnya	748	-	32	Other foreign currencies
Jumlah Giro	1,748,205	534,765	578,162	Total demand deposits
Tabungan				Saving deposits
Rupiah	19,904	18,913	24,724	Rupiah
	1,768,109	553,678	602,886	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, giro dari pihak berelasi adalah Rp 8.847 (2013: Rp 20.018; 2012: Rp 78.679) (lihat Catatan 48).

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53 dan 55.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain – giro dan tabungan yang dijadikan jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan Bank.

As at 31 December 2014, demand deposits from related parties amounted to Rp 8,847 (2013: Rp 20,018; 2012: Rp 78,679) (refer to Note 48).

Information in respect to interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there were no deposits from other banks – demand and saving deposits pledged as collateral for the loans granted by the Bank.

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27. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN – DEPOSITO BERJANGKA

27. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS – TIME DEPOSITS

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

a. By currency

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Rupiah	298,378	252,584	2,616,919	Rupiah
Dolar Amerika Serikat	69	68	54	United States Dollar
	<u>298,447</u>	<u>252,652</u>	<u>2,616,973</u>	

b. Berdasarkan jangka waktu kontrak

b. By contract period

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
≤ 1 bulan	192,911	93,795	2,037,533	≤ 1 month
> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan	8,788	69,839	500,042	> 1 - ≤ 3 months
> 3 - ≤ 6 bulan	8,891	9,473	12,472	> 3 - ≤ 6 months
> 6 - ≤ 12 bulan	21,872	14,383	11,506	> 6 - ≤ 12 months
> 12 bulan	65,985	65,162	55,420	> 12 months
	<u>298,447</u>	<u>252,652</u>	<u>2,616,973</u>	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat saldo deposito berjangka dari bank berelasi.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there were no time deposits from related party banks.

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53 dan 55.

Information in respect to interest rates and maturities are disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain - deposito berjangka yang dijadikan jaminan atas kredit yang diberikan.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there were no deposits from other banks – time deposits pledged as loans collateral.

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28. EFEK-EFEK YANG DITERBITKAN

28. MARKETABLE SECURITIES ISSUED

	2014	2013	2012	
Obligasi I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahun 2011 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lihat Catatan 1c)				<i>Bank CIMB Niaga Bonds I Year 2011 with Fixed Interest Rate (see Note 1c)</i>
Seri A	-	180,000	180,000	<i>Series A</i>
Seri B	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	<i>Series B</i>
	<u>1,320,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahap I Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lihat Catatan 1c)				<i>The Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate (see Note 1c)</i>
Seri A	600,000	600,000	600,000	<i>Series A</i>
Seri B	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	<i>Series B</i>
	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank CIMB Niaga Tahap II Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lihat Catatan 1c)				<i>The Continuous Bonds I of Bank CIMB Niaga Phase II Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate (see Note 1c)</i>
Seri A	285,000	285,000	-	<i>Series A</i>
Seri B	315,000	315,000	-	<i>Series B</i>
Seri C	850,000	850,000	-	<i>Series C</i>
	<u>1,450,000</u>	<u>1,450,000</u>	<u>-</u>	
Obligasi I CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lihat Catatan 1c)				<i>CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Bond I Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate (see Note 1c)</i>
Seri A	-	-	152,000	<i>Series A</i>
Seri B	448,000	448,000	448,000	<i>Series B</i>
	<u>448,000</u>	<u>448,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>	
Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah I CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lihat Catatan 1c)	200,000	200,000	-	<i>Medium Term Notes I CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate (see Note 1c)</i>
Surat Hutang Jangka Menengah II CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap (lihat Catatan 1c)	400,000	400,000	-	<i>Medium Term Notes II CIMB Niaga Auto Finance Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate (see Note 1c)</i>
Jumlah	5,818,000	5,998,000	4,100,000	<i>Total</i>
Dikurangi :				<i>Less:</i>
Biaya emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi	(14,805)	(21,530)	(16,425)	<i>Unamortised bond issuance costs</i>
Jumlah - bersih	<u>5,803,195</u>	<u>5,976,470</u>	<u>4,083,575</u>	Total - net

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 1c.

Information in respect to interest rate and maturity is disclosed in Notes 1c.

Transaksi lindung nilai

Hedge transactions

Pada tanggal 20 Juni 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan lindung nilai atas nilai wajar pada sebagian Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahun 2012 Seri B sebesar Rp 1.400.000 dengan kontrak *swap* suku bunga, dengan nilai nosional sebesar Rp 250.000 (lihat Catatan 11).

On 20 June 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga hedged a proportion of the fair value of Continuous Bonds I Phase I Year 2012 Series B amounted to Rp 1,400,000 using interest rate swap contracts with notional amount of Rp 250,000 (refer to Note 11).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga telah melakukan evaluasi terhadap lindung nilai tersebut dengan menggunakan metode regresi dan hasilnya efektif.

As at 31 December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga has performed the hedging evaluation of bond fair value by using regression method and the result is effective.

Hasil net dari keuntungan instrumen lindung nilai dan kerugian *hedge item* yang dilindungi nilainya disajikan pada tabel berikut ini:

The net effect of the gain from the hedging instrument and the loss from the hedged item are summarised below:

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28. EFEK-EFEK YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

28. MARKETABLE SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

Transaksi lindung nilai (lanjutan)

Hedge transactions (continued)

	<u>2014</u>	
Kerugian instrumen lindung nilai	(988)	Loss on hedging instrument
Keuntungan <i>hedged item</i> yang berhubungan dengan risiko yang dilindung nilai	1,570	Gain on hedged item attributable to hedged risk
Keuntungan bersih dari transaksi lindung nilai	<u>582</u>	Net gain from hedging transaction

29. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA

29. BORROWINGS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Bank Indonesia	-	-	74,566	Bank Indonesia
Kredit Penerusan	910	2,354	4,868	Two step loans
Bank lain	4,732,197	5,374,660	3,428,301	Other banks
	<u>4,733,107</u>	<u>5,377,014</u>	<u>3,507,735</u>	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Bank lain	4,081,745	3,214,357	2,718,828	Other banks
	<u>4,081,745</u>	<u>3,214,357</u>	<u>2,718,828</u>	
	<u>8,814,852</u>	<u>8,591,371</u>	<u>6,226,563</u>	

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan saat jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53 dan 55.

Information in respect to interest rates and maturities is disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

Bank Indonesia

Bank Indonesia

Pinjaman yang diterima dari Bank Indonesia merupakan fasilitas pinjaman likuiditas yang diperoleh dari BI yang kemudian diteruskan kepada nasabah Bank CIMB Niaga yang memenuhi persyaratan program fasilitas pinjaman yang bersangkutan. Kredit yang diberikan kepada nasabah Bank CIMB Niaga dalam program ini diasuransikan kepada PT Asuransi Kredit Indonesia (ASKRINDO). Seluruh pinjaman yang diterima dari Bank Indonesia telah dilunasi pada tanggal 30 Juni 2013.

Borrowings from Bank Indonesia represents liquidity borrowing facilities obtained from BI which are channelled to Bank CIMB Niaga's qualified customers as intended by the borrowing facilities program. The corresponding loans granted to Bank CIMB Niaga's customers are insured to PT Asuransi Kredit Indonesia (ASKRINDO). All borrowings from Bank Indonesia have been paid on 30 June 2013.

Tingkat bunga per tahun untuk fasilitas ini untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2013 dan 2012 adalah 7,00%.

Annual interest rates on the above facilities for the year ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 was 7.00%.

Kredit penerusan

Two-step loans

Kredit penerusan terdiri dari fasilitas kredit dalam mata uang Rupiah dan mata uang asing yang diperoleh dari beberapa lembaga pembiayaan internasional melalui pemerintah Indonesia yang ditujukan untuk membiayai proyek-proyek tertentu di Indonesia.

Two-step loans consist of credit facilities in Rupiah and foreign currencies obtained from several international funding institutions through the Indonesian Government which are designated to finance specific projects in Indonesia.

Kredit penerusan ini akan jatuh tempo antara tahun 2015 – 2017. Tingkat bunga per tahun untuk kredit penerusan dalam mata uang Rupiah masing-masing berkisar antara 7,00%-7,20% untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2014 (2013: 7,00%-7,75%; 2012: 1,73%-7,75%).

Two-step loans will be mature in the period of 2015 - 2017. The annual range of interest rates for two-step loans in Rupiah ranged between 7.00%-7.20% for the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: 7.00%-7.75%; 2012: 1.73%-7.75%).

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29. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

29. BORROWINGS (continued)

Bank lain

Other banks

	2014	2013	2012	
Rupiah - Pihak ketiga				Rupiah - Third parties
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	1,610,040	1,495,336	586,345	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	1,420,694	1,192,500	758,750	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	284,367	408,289	169,287	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Permata Tbk	206,051	255,024	218,645	PT Bank Permata Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	202,083	94,444	194,444	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
PT Bank DKI	182,094	304,154	10,000	PT Bank DKI
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	163,349	-	-	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	135,653	343,867	221,517	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Permata Syariah	113,074	194,153	-	PT Bank Permata Syariah
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	104,167	287,500	170,833	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	56,944	126,944	134,028	PT Bank Victoria International Tbk
PT Bank QNB Kesawan Tbk	54,889	158,556	94,444	PT Bank QNB Kesawan Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	50,136	174,750	181,346	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank BNI Syariah	50,083	83,417	-	PT Bank BNI Syariah
PT Bank DKI Syariah	33,090	50,115	-	PT Bank DKI Syariah
PT Bank BCA Syariah	30,206	49,848	45,130	PT Bank BCA Syariah
PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk	28,333	31,250	-	PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	6,944	23,611	40,278	PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
PT Bank Himpunan Saudara 1906 Tbk	-	37,682	-	PT Bank Himpunan Saudara 1906 Tbk
PT Bank BRI Syariah	-	23,839	28,032	PT Bank BRI Syariah
PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk	-	23,056	51,389	PT Bank Windu Kentjana International Tbk
PT Bank Victoria Syariah	-	16,325	23,833	PT Bank Victoria Syariah
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi-UFJ	-	-	250,000	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi-UFJ
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	-	-	250,000	PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia
	4,732,197	5,374,660	3,428,301	
Dolar Amerika Serikat				United States Dollar
Pihak berelasi				Related parties
CIMB Bank Berhad	1,486,200	1,785,683	1,670,500	CIMB Bank Berhad
CIMB Thailand	-	390	-	CIMB Thailand
	1,486,200	1,786,073	1,670,500	
Pihak ketiga				Third parties
United Overseas Bank Ltd	1,238,500	-	-	United Overseas Bank Ltd
International Finance Corporation	921,793	904,954	715,437	International Finance Corporation
Shizuoka Bank Ltd	173,390	-	-	Shizuoka Bank Ltd
Citibank, NY	130,297	371,681	131,783	Citibank, NY
Bank of New York, NY	125,011	136,045	173,174	Bank of New York, NY
Wachovia Bank, NY	6,554	15,604	20,048	Wachovia Bank, NY
Bank of America, NY	-	-	7,886	Bank of America, NY
	2,595,545	1,428,284	1,048,328	
	4,081,745	3,214,357	2,718,828	
	8,813,942	8,589,017	6,147,129	

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29. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

Bank lain (lanjutan)

Mata uang Rupiah – Pihak ketiga

Seluruh pinjaman di atas digunakan untuk pembiayaan kendaraan roda dua dan roda empat, baik dalam kondisi baru atau bekas dan pembiayaan sewa guna usaha.

Pinjaman lainnya sebagian besar merupakan pinjaman yang diterima Anak Perusahaan dalam menjalankan bisnisnya. Pinjaman tersebut akan jatuh tempo pada berbagai tahun antara 2015-2019. Tingkat suku bunga per tahun untuk fasilitas tersebut untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 berkisar antara 9,00%-13,50% (2013: 9,00%-12,75%; 2012: 7,00%-12,25%).

Selama tahun 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga telah melakukan pembayaran kepada Bank Mandiri dengan nominal sebesar Rp 878.629 dan kepada Bank Pan Indonesia dengan nominal sebesar Rp 802.361.

Mata uang asing – Pihak berelasi

Pinjaman yang diterima Bank CIMB Niaga dari CIMB Bank Berhad mempunyai plafon sebesar USD 200 juta. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, saldo pinjaman adalah USD 120 juta (2013: USD 147 juta; 2012: USD 173 juta). Pinjaman ini terkait dengan pinjaman penerusan yang diterima CIMB Bank Berhad dari Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). Pinjaman ini akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 31 Maret 2015. Tingkat suku bunga per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah 1,08% (2013: 1,12%; 2012: 1,49%).

Pinjaman ini bertujuan untuk penyediaan barang dan jasa untuk kepentingan proyek. Pinjaman ini mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga untuk tidak menjual aset yang bernilai material atau berkaitan dengan kesuksesan proyek. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian pinjaman yang diterima.

Mata uang asing – Pihak ketiga

Pinjaman yang diterima Bank CIMB Niaga dari United Overseas Bank (UOB) sebesar USD 100 juta, diterima pada 23 Desember 2014 dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 26 Desember 2017. Tingkat bunga per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah 1,91%.

29. BORROWINGS (continued)

Other banks (continued)

Rupiah currency – Third parties

All the borrowings above are used for finance of two wheelers and four wheelers either new or used and for finance lease business.

Other borrowings mostly represent borrowings received by Subsidiaries to finance their business. The borrowing will be mature in the years between 2015-2019. The annual interest rates for the year ended 31 December 2014 ranged between 9.00%-13.50% (2013: 9.00%-12.75%; 2012: 7.00%-12.25%).

During the year 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga has paid to Bank Mandiri amounting to Rp 878,629 and to Bank Pan Indonesia amounting to Rp 802,361.

Foreign currency – Related parties

Borrowing obtained by Bank CIMB Niaga from CIMB Bank Berhad has plafond of USD 200 million. As at 31 December 2014, the borrowing balance amounted to USD 120 million (2013: USD 147 million; 2012: USD 173 million). This loan related to two step loan received by CIMB Bank Berhad from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). This borrowing will be mature on 31 March 2015. The annual interest rate the year ended 31 December 2014 was 1.08% (2013: 1.12%; 2012: 1.49%).

The purpose of the borrowings is to provide the goods and services need for project matter. The borrowing requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to sell or dispose the asset which material or related to the project achievement. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in borrowing agreements.

Foreign currency – Third parties

Borrowing obtained by Bank CIMB Niaga from United Overseas Bank (UOB) amounted to USD 100 million, was received on 23 December 2014 and will be mature on 26 December 2017. The annual interest rate for the year ended 31 December 2014 was 1.91%.

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29. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

Bank lain (lanjutan)

Pinjaman ini bertujuan untuk pembiayaan umum Bank CIMB Niaga. Pinjaman di atas mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga untuk tidak membuat atau mengizinkan pembuatan hak gadai atas aset yang dimiliki. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian pinjaman yang diterima.

Pinjaman yang diterima Bank CIMB Niaga dari International Finance Corporation (IFC) merupakan pinjaman jangka panjang dengan plafon sebesar USD 75 juta. Pinjaman ini diterima pada 20 November 2012 dan akan jatuh tempo pada 16 November 2020. Tingkat suku bunga per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah 2,08% (2013: 2,12%; 2012: 2,28%).

Pinjaman ini bertujuan untuk kegiatan pembiayaan perumahan. Pinjaman ini mensyaratkan Bank CIMB Niaga untuk tidak melakukan penggabungan, reorganisasi, dan konsolidasi yang diekspektasi memiliki dampak negatif yang material serta untuk tidak menjual, transfer, menyewakan, atau membuang aset yang substansial. Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian pinjaman yang diterima.

Pinjaman yang diterima Bank CIMB Niaga dari Bank Shizuoka sebesar USD 14 juta, diterima pada 21 Februari 2014 dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 22 Februari 2016. Tingkat suku bunga per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah 0,93%.

Pinjaman ini bertujuan untuk keperluan modal kerja umum Bank CIMB Niaga. Pada kontrak perjanjian pinjaman, tidak dituliskan adanya pembatasan-pembatasan antara Bank CIMB Niaga dan Shizuoka Bank.

29. BORROWINGS (continued)

Other banks (continued)

The purpose of the borrowing is for general funding requirements of Bank CIMB Niaga. The borrowing requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to create or permit to subsist any security over all or any of its assets. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in borrowing agreements.

Borrowing obtained by Bank CIMB Niaga from International Finance Corporation (IFC) is a long term borrowing with plafond of USD 75 million. The borrowing was drawdown on 20 November 2012 and will be mature on 16 November 2020. The annual interest rate for the year ended 31 December 2014 was 2.08% (2013: 2.12%; 2012: 2.28%).

The purpose of the loan is to provide Bank CIMB Niaga with mortgage financing operation. The borrowing requires Bank CIMB Niaga not to perform any merger, reorganisation, and consolidation which could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect or not to sell, transfer, lease or dispose substansial asset. Bank CIMB Niaga has fulfilled the debt covenants requirement outlined in borrowing agreements.

Borrowing obtained by Bank CIMB Niaga from Shizuoka Bank amounted to USD 14 million, was received on 21 February 2014 and will be mature on 22 February 2016. The annual interest rate for the year ended 31 December 2014 was 0.93%.

The purpose of the borrowing is for Bank CIMB Niaga general working capital. In the loan agreement, there is no covenant between Bank CIMB Niaga and Shizuoka Bank is written.

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30. PAJAK PENGHASILAN

30. INCOME TAX

a. Hutang pajak

a. Taxes payable

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Bank CIMB Niaga				Bank CIMB Niaga
Pajak penghasilan badan				Corporate income tax
Pasal 25	-	103,161	127,495	Article 25
Pasal 29	-	61,613	21,278	Article 29
Pajak penghasilan lainnya				Other income taxes
Pasal 4 (2)	248,434	209,792	148,955	Article 4 (2)
Pasal 21, 23, dan 26	61,429	66,183	57,255	Article 21, 23, and 26
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	9,824	4,137	4,773	Value Added Tax
	<u>319,687</u>	<u>444,886</u>	<u>359,756</u>	
Anak perusahaan	8,342	6,310	11,921	Subsidiaries
	<u>328,029</u>	<u>451,196</u>	<u>371,677</u>	

b. Beban pajak penghasilan

b. Income tax expense

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum pajak seperti yang disajikan sebagai laba/rugi dengan beban pajak penghasilan kini adalah:

The reconciliation between income before tax, as shown in profit/loss, with current year income tax expense are as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Bank CIMB Niaga				Bank CIMB Niaga
Pajak kini	(760,260)	(1,410,124)	(1,402,914)	Current tax
Pajak tahun sebelumnya	(141)	(23,323)	-	Previous year tax
Pajak tangguhan	<u>(95,447)</u>	<u>(52,450)</u>	<u>(60,238)</u>	Deferred tax
	<u>(855,848)</u>	<u>(1,485,897)</u>	<u>(1,463,152)</u>	
Anak perusahaan				Subsidiaries
Pajak kini	(5,131)	(55,375)	(76,343)	Current tax
Pajak tangguhan	4,650	5,406	2,429	Deferred tax
	<u>(481)</u>	<u>(49,969)</u>	<u>(73,914)</u>	
Konsolidasian				Consolidated
Pajak kini	(765,391)	(1,465,499)	(1,479,257)	Current tax
Pajak tahun sebelumnya	(141)	(23,323)	-	Previous year tax
Pajak tangguhan	<u>(90,797)</u>	<u>(47,044)</u>	<u>(57,809)</u>	Deferred tax
	<u>(856,329)</u>	<u>(1,535,866)</u>	<u>(1,537,066)</u>	

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30. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

30. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Laba konsolidasian sebelum pajak	3,200,169	5,832,017	5,786,927	<i>Consolidated income before tax</i>
Laba/(rugi) sebelum pajak- Anak perusahaan	<u>264,703</u>	<u>(197,773)</u>	<u>(231,496)</u>	<i>Income/(loss) before tax- Subsidiaries</i>
Laba sebelum pajak- Bank CIMB Niaga	<u>3,464,872</u>	<u>5,634,244</u>	<u>5,555,431</u>	<i>Income before tax- Bank CIMB Niaga</i>
Perbedaan temporer				Temporary differences
Perbedaan antara komersial dan fiskal pada:				<i>Differences between commercial and fiscal amounts on:</i>
Beban penyusutan aset tetap	(90,670)	(50,886)	(38,387)	<i>Fixed asset depreciation</i>
Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek untuk tujuan diperdagangkan	7,892	(9,731)	2,088	<i>Unrealised gains/(losses) from changes in fair value of trading securities</i>
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(165,634)	(192,088)	(11,575)	<i>Allowance for impairment losses</i>
Cadangan tunjangan bonus, THR, dan tantiem	36,761	(16,689)	(27,639)	<i>Accrued bonus, vacation pay, and tantiem</i>
Lain-lain	<u>(170,136)</u>	<u>59,628</u>	<u>(24,041)</u>	<i>Others</i>
	<u>(381,787)</u>	<u>(209,766)</u>	<u>(99,554)</u>	
Perbedaan tetap				Permanent differences
Perbedaan antara komersial dan fiskal pada:				<i>Differences between commercial and fiscal amounts on:</i>
Beban lain yang tidak dapat diperhitungkan untuk tujuan perpajakan	188,105	229,948	160,705	<i>Other non deductible expense</i>
Laba penjualan aset tetap	(227,587)	(1,260)	(635)	<i>Gain on sale of fixed assets</i>
Lain-lain	<u>(2,562)</u>	<u>(12,669)</u>	<u>(4,285)</u>	<i>Others</i>
	<u>(42,044)</u>	<u>216,019</u>	<u>155,785</u>	
Penghasilan kena pajak	3,041,041	5,640,497	5,611,662	<i>Taxable income</i>
Beban pajak penghasilan (kini)	760,260	1,410,124	1,402,914	<i>Income tax expense (current)</i>
Dikurangi:				<i>Less:</i>
Pajak dibayar dimuka	<u>(842,921)</u>	<u>(1,245,350)</u>	<u>(1,254,141)</u>	<i>Prepaid tax</i>
(Uang muka)/hutang pajak penghasilan badan (pasal 25 dan 29)	<u>(82,661)</u>	<u>164,774</u>	<u>148,773</u>	<i>(Prepaid)/payable of corporate income tax (article 25 and 29)</i>

Perhitungan perpajakan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013 dan 2012 sesuai dengan SPT Bank CIMB Niaga.

The calculation of income tax for the year ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 conforms with Bank CIMB Niaga's annual tax return.

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30. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

30. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Laba konsolidasian sebelum pajak	3,200,169	5,832,017	5,786,927	<i>Consolidated income before tax</i>
Beban pajak penghasilan sesuai tarif pajak	800,042	1,458,004	1,446,732	<i>Income tax expense at effective tax rates</i>
Pengaruh pajak atas perbedaan tetap:				<i>Tax effect of permanent differences:</i>
Beban lain yang tidak dapat diperhitungkan untuk tujuan perpajakan	47,026	60,827	47,962	<i>Other non taxable expense</i>
Perbedaan tarif pajak atas laba penjualan aset tetap	(56,897)	(315)	(159)	<i>Differences on tax rate from gain on sale of fixed assets</i>
Kerugian anak perusahaan	65,008	-	-	<i>Loss from subsidiaries</i>
Lain-lain	1,150	17,350	42,531	<i>Others</i>
	<u>56,287</u>	<u>77,862</u>	<u>90,334</u>	
Jumlah beban pajak	<u>856,329</u>	<u>1,535,866</u>	<u>1,537,066</u>	<i>Total tax expense</i>

c. Aset pajak tangguhan – bersih

c. Deferred tax asset – net

	2014				
	1 Januari/ January	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke laba/rugi/ Credit/(charged) to profit/loss	Dibebankan ke pendapatan komprehensif lainnya/ Charged to other comprehensive income		31 Desember/ December
Aset/(liabilitas) pajak tangguhan:				<i>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):</i>	
Beban penyusutan aset tetap	(38,999)	(22,668)	-	(61,667)	<i>Fixed assets depreciation</i>
Kerugian/(keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah - bersih	249,365	1,886	(116,075)	135,176	<i>Unrealised losses/(gains) from changes in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - net</i>
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	129,328	(41,480)	-	87,848	<i>Impairment of losses</i>
Cadangan tunjangan bonus, THR, dan tantiem	205,485	9,190	-	214,675	<i>Accrued bonus, vacation pay, and tantiem</i>
Lain-lain	70,863	(37,725)	(523)	32,615	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah aset pajak tangguhan - bersih	<u>616,042</u>	<u>(90,797)</u>	<u>(116,598)</u>	<u>408,647</u>	<i>Total deferred tax asset - net</i>

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30. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

30. INCOME TAX (continued)

c. Aset pajak tangguhan – bersih (lanjutan)

c. Deferred tax asset – net (continued)

		2013			
		Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke pendapatan komprehensif lainnya/ <i>Credit/(charged) to other comprehensive income</i>	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke pendapatan komprehensif lainnya/ <i>Credit/(charged) to other comprehensive income</i>	31 Desember/ December	
1 Januari/ January	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke laba/rugi/ <i>Credit/(charged) to profit/loss</i>	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke pendapatan komprehensif lainnya/ <i>Credit/(charged) to other comprehensive income</i>	Dikreditkan/ (dibebankan) ke pendapatan komprehensif lainnya/ <i>Credit/(charged) to other comprehensive income</i>	31 Desember/ December	
2013					
Aset/(liabilitas) pajak tangguhan:					<i>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):</i>
Beban penyusutan aset tetap	(26,278)	(12,721)	-	(38,999)	<i>Fixed assets depreciation</i>
Kerugian/(keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah - bersih	(100,923)	(2,433)	352,721	249,365	<i>Unrealised losses/(gains) from changes in fair value of marketable securities and government bonds - net</i>
Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	177,687	(48,359)	-	129,328	<i>Impairment of losses</i>
Cadangan tunjangan bonus, THR, dan tantiem	209,657	(4,172)	-	205,485	<i>Accrued bonus, vacation pay, and tantiem</i>
Lain-lain	51,437	20,641	(1,215)	70,863	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah aset pajak tangguhan - bersih	<u>311,580</u>	<u>(47,044)</u>	<u>351,506</u>	<u>616,042</u>	<i>Total deferred tax asset - net</i>
2012					
Aset/(liabilitas) pajak tangguhan:					<i>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):</i>
- Beban penyusutan aset tetap	(16,681)	(9,597)	-	(26,278)	<i>Fixed assets depreciation -</i>
- Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek - bersih	(55,581)	(34,828)	(10,514)	(100,923)	<i>Unrealised gains from changes - in fair value of marketable securities - net</i>
- Beban cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	180,595	(2,908)	-	177,687	<i>Impairment of losses -</i>
- Cadangan tunjangan bonus, THR, dan tantiem	216,567	(6,910)	-	209,657	<i>Accrued bonus, vacation pay, - and tantiem</i>
- Lain-lain	55,003	(3,566)	-	51,437	<i>Others -</i>
Jumlah aset pajak tangguhan - bersih	<u>379,903</u>	<u>(57,809)</u>	<u>(10,514)</u>	<u>311,580</u>	<i>Total deferred tax asset - net</i>

d. Administrasi

d. Administration

Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Perpajakan yang berlaku di Indonesia, Perseroan menghitung, menetapkan, dan membayar sendiri besarnya jumlah pajak yang terhutang. Direktur Jenderal Pajak (DJP) dapat menetapkan atau mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu 10 (sepuluh) tahun sejak saat terhutangnya pajak, atau akhir tahun 2013, mana yang lebih awal. Ketentuan ini berlaku untuk tahun pajak sebelum tahun 2008. Sedangkan, untuk tahun pajak 2008 dan tahun-tahun selanjutnya menentukan bahwa DJP dapat menetapkan dan mengubah liabilitas pajak tersebut dalam batas waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak saat terhutangnya pajak.

Under the taxation laws in Indonesia, the Company submits tax returns on the basis of self assessment. The Director General of Tax (DGT) may assess or amend taxes within 10 (ten) years since the tax becomes due, or until the end of 2013, whichever is earlier. This rule applicable for fiscal year prior to 2008. While for fiscal year 2008 and subsequent years stipulate that the DGT may assess or amend taxes within 5 (five) years since the tax becomes due.

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30. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

30. INCOME TAX (continued)

e. Surat ketetapan pajak

e. Tax assessment letters

Tahun fiskal 2008 eks PT Bank Lippo Tbk

Fiscal year 2008 ex PT Bank Lippo Tbk

Pada tanggal 17 September 2010, sebagai kelanjutan dari audit pajak yang dilakukan oleh kantor pajak atas tahun fiskal 2008 terkait dengan eks PT Bank Lippo Tbk, Bank CIMB Niaga menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak untuk tahun pajak 2008 yang menyatakan kurang bayar atas pajak penghasilan badan pasal 29, pajak penghasilan pasal 23, 4(2), 26, dan 21, dan pajak pertambahan nilai dengan jumlah Rp 537.348 (termasuk denda dan sanksi administrasi). Setelah melakukan evaluasi atas surat ketetapan pajak tersebut dan walaupun Bank CIMB Niaga tidak setuju terhadap sebagian temuan tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membayar seluruh pajak kurang bayar tersebut pada tanggal 14 Oktober 2010. Pada tanggal 10 Desember 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengajukan keberatan kepada kantor pajak dan atas keberatan tersebut dilakukan banding pada Pengadilan Pajak. Pajak kurang bayar sebesar Rp 537.348 tersebut dicatat sebesar Rp 479.411 pada akun uang muka pajak dan sebesar Rp 57.937 pada akun beban bukan operasional.

On 17 September 2010, as a result of tax audit conducted by the tax authority in respect of fiscal year 2008 related with ex PT Bank Lippo Tbk, Bank CIMB Niaga has received the tax assessment letter for the fiscal year 2008 which stated that there was an underpayment of corporate income tax article 29, income tax articles 23, 4(2), 26, and 21, and value added tax with total amounting to Rp 537,348 (include penalty and administrative charges). After evaluating the tax assessment letter, and even though Bank CIMB Niaga did not agree to some tax findings, Bank CIMB Niaga has already paid to the tax office full underpayment amount on 14 October 2010. On 10 December 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga has submitted the tax objection letter to the tax office and subsequently the objection has been submitted to tax court. The above underpayment of tax amounted to Rp 537,348 has been recorded as prepaid taxes and non-operating expenses amounted to Rp 479,411 and Rp 57,937, respectively.

Berikut ini proses sengketa dan banding yang diajukan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga:

Below is the process of the dispute and appeal submitted by Bank CIMB Niaga:

- Pada tanggal 5 Maret 2013, pajak penghasilan pasal 26 sejumlah Rp 2.600 dimenangkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga. Untuk kasus yang tidak dimenangkan pada Putusan Pengadilan Pajak tertanggal 5 Maret 2013, yaitu atas sengketa PPh pasal 23 dan sebagian PPh pasal 26, Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengajukan proses peninjauan kembali ke Mahkamah Agung pada tanggal 4 Juni 2013 dan Bank CIMB Niaga telah mendapatkan hasil keputusan dari Mahkamah Agung yang mengabulkan seluruh permohonan tersebut.
- Pada tanggal 26 Februari 2014, pajak pertambahan nilai (PPN) sejumlah Rp 8.004 dimenangkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga. Sedangkan untuk kasus yang tidak dimenangkan atas hasil Putusan Pengadilan Pajak tertanggal 26 Februari 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengajukan proses peninjauan kembali ke Mahkamah Agung pada tanggal 22 Mei 2014 dan sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan ini, Bank CIMB Niaga belum mendapatkan hasil atas permohonan peninjauan kembali tersebut.

- On 5 March 2013, tax article 26 amounting to Rp 2,600 was won by Bank CIMB Niaga. For those items not won on 5 March 2013, such as dispute on tax article 23 and part of tax article 26, Bank CIMB Niaga has submitted reconsideration to the Supreme Court on 4 June 2013 and Bank CIMB Niaga has received decision from the Supreme Court to grant the whole reconsideration.
- On 26 February 2014, value added tax (VAT) amounting to Rp 8,004 was won by Bank CIMB Niaga. For those items not won on 26 February 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga has submitted reconsideration to the Supreme Court on 22 May 2014 and up to the date of these financial statements, Bank CIMB Niaga has not received any outcome yet on the reconsideration.

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30. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

e. Surat ketetapan pajak (lanjutan)

Tahun fiskal 2008 eks PT Bank Lippo Tbk
(lanjutan)

- Pada tanggal 26 November 2014, Pengadilan Pajak telah memutuskan sisa sengketa terkait pajak penghasilan badan dimana dimenangkan sebagian oleh Bank CIMB Niaga sebesar Rp 35.140, sementara sengketa yang tidak dimenangkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga sejumlah Rp 243 dicatat pada laba rugi.

Dengan dikeluarkannya keputusan pada tanggal 26 November 2014, berarti seluruh kasus sengketa pajak telah selesai diputuskan seluruhnya di tingkat Pengadilan Pajak.

Tahun fiskal 2008 eks PT Bank Niaga Tbk

Pada tanggal 2 Desember 2011, sebagai kelanjutan dari audit pajak yang dilakukan oleh kantor pajak atas tahun fiskal 2008 terkait dengan eks PT Bank Niaga Tbk, Bank CIMB Niaga menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak yang menyatakan kurang bayar atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan Pasal 29, Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 23, 4(2), 26, dan 21, dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dengan jumlah Rp 341.212 (termasuk denda dan sanksi administrasi). Setelah melakukan evaluasi atas surat ketetapan pajak tersebut dan walaupun Bank CIMB Niaga tidak setuju terhadap sebagian temuan tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membayar seluruh kurang bayar pajak tersebut pada tanggal 30 Desember 2011. Kurang bayar pajak sebesar Rp 341.212 tersebut dicatat masing-masing sebesar Rp 303.867 pada akun uang muka pajak, Rp 31.402 pada akun beban bukan operasional, dan Rp 5.943 pada akun beban pajak penghasilan.

Pada tanggal 29 Februari 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga mengajukan keberatan ke Direktorat Jenderal Pajak atas sebagian surat ketetapan pajak tersebut dan pada tanggal 27 November 2012 dan 26 Desember 2012, Direktorat Jenderal Pajak menyatakan menolak keberatan tersebut. Pada tanggal 15 Februari 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga mengajukan banding sebagian atas hasil penolakan keberatan tersebut dengan total banding yang diajukan sebesar Rp 240.378 yang sudah dicatat pada akun uang muka pajak. Sedangkan sebagian jumlah yang tidak diajukan banding masing-masing dicatat pada akun beban bukan operasional dan beban pajak penghasilan masing-masing sebesar Rp 41.606 dan Rp 21.883.

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30. INCOME TAX (continued)

e. Tax assessment letters (continued)

Fiscal year 2008 ex PT Bank Lippo Tbk (continued)

- On 26 November 2014, the tax court has decided for the remaining of disputed items relating with corporate income tax which was partially won by Bank CIMB Niaga amounting to Rp 35,140, while for dispute that was not won by the Bank CIMB Niaga amounting Rp 243 is recorded in profit and loss.

With the issuance of the decision dated 26 November 2014, all disputed tax items has been decided at the tax court level.

Fiscal year 2008 ex PT Bank Niaga Tbk

On 2 December 2011, as a result of tax audit conducted by the tax authority in respect of fiscal year 2008 related with ex PT Bank Niaga Tbk, Bank CIMB Niaga has received the tax assessment letter which stated that there was an underpayment of corporate income tax article 29, income tax articles 23, 4(2), 26, and 21, and value added tax with total amounting to Rp 341,212 (include penalty and administrative charges). After evaluating the tax assessment letter, and even though Bank CIMB Niaga did not agree to some tax findings, Bank CIMB Niaga has already paid to the tax office full underpayment amount on 30 December 2011. The underpayment of tax amounted to Rp 341,212 has been recorded as prepaid taxes, non-operating expenses, and income tax expense amounted to Rp 303,867, Rp 31,402, and Rp 5,943, respectively.

On 29 February 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga submitted the tax objection letter to the tax office regarding with some of the tax assessment letters and on 27 November 2012 and 26 December 2012, the tax office has rejected the objection. On 15 February 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga has appealed regarding some portion of that objection amounting to Rp 240,378 which has been recorded as prepaid tax. The remaining amounts that were not appealed have been recorded as non-operational expense and income tax expense amounting to Rp 41,606 and Rp 21,883, respectively.

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30. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

e. Surat ketetapan pajak (lanjutan)

Tahun fiskal 2008 eks PT Bank Niaga Tbk (lanjutan)

Atas sengketa yang diajukan banding tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga telah menerima semua Putusan Pengadilan Pajak, jumlah yang dimenangkan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga sebesar Rp 210.176. Untuk kasus yang tidak dimenangkan atas hasil Putusan Pengadilan Pajak, Bank CIMB Niaga akan mengajukan proses peninjauan kembali ke Mahkamah Agung paling lambat tanggal 28 Februari 2015. Seluruh jumlah ini masih tercatat sebagai pajak dibayar di muka pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

Tahun fiskal 2007 eks PT Bank Lippo Tbk

Pada tanggal 27 Desember 2013, sebagai kelanjutan dari audit pajak yang dilakukan oleh kantor pajak atas tahun fiskal 2007 terkait dengan eks PT Bank Lippo Tbk, Bank CIMB Niaga menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak yang menyatakan kurang bayar atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan Pasal 29, Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 23, 26, 4(2), 21, dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dengan jumlah Rp 179.947 (termasuk denda dan sanksi administrasi). Pada tanggal 24 Januari 2014 Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan pembayaran SKPKB sebesar Rp 179.947 dan dicatat sebagai biaya Pajak perseroan sebesar Rp 141, biaya koreksi dan denda Pajak sebesar Rp 68, sedangkan sebesar Rp 180 dicatat sebagai Biaya Dibayar Dimuka Pajak Perseroan atas hasil pemeriksaan Pajak yang tidak disetujui oleh Bank CIMB Niaga. Pada tanggal 25 Maret 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengajukan keberatan sebagian melalui Surat Keberatan yang ditujukan kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak, dan sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan ini, Bank CIMB Niaga belum mendapatkan hasil atas pengajuan keberatan tersebut.

Tahun fiskal 2009, 2010, dan 2011 PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga mencatat biaya sebesar Rp 1.441 pada akun beban pajak penghasilan atas koreksi pembetulan SPT pajak penghasilan badan untuk tahun pajak 2009, 2010, dan 2011.

30. INCOME TAX (continued)

e. Tax assessment letters (continued)

Fiscal year 2008 ex PT Bank Niaga Tbk (continued)

Regarding some of disputed items, Bank CIMB Niaga has received the result of the tax court ruling. Based on the tax court ruling result, total amount items that were won by Bank CIMB Niaga amounted to Rp 210,176. For those items not won, Bank CIMB Niaga will submit reconsideration to the Supreme Court by the latest of 28 February 2015. All of these amounts are still recorded as prepaid taxes as at 31 December 2014.

Fiscal year 2007 ex PT Bank Lippo Tbk

On 27 December 2013, as a result of tax audit conducted by the tax authority in respect of fiscal year 2007 related with ex PT Bank Lippo Tbk, Bank CIMB Niaga has received the tax assessment letter which stated that there was an underpayment of corporate income tax article 29, income tax articles 23, 26, 4(2), 21, and value added tax with total amount of Rp 179,947 (including penalty and administrative charges). Bank CIMB Niaga has paid the underpayment amounting to Rp 179,947 on 24 January 2014 and recorded Rp 141 as income tax expense, Rp 68 as tax penalty, and prepaid taxes amounting to Rp 180 on which the tax finding result is not agreed by Bank CIMB Niaga. On 25 March 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga has been submitted the tax objection letter to the tax office, and up to this financial statement released, Bank CIMB Niaga has not received any outcome yet on the submitted objection.

Fiscal year 2009, 2010, and 2011 PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk

As at 31 December 2013, Bank CIMB Niaga recorded income tax expense of Rp 1,441 as rectification of Annual Tax Return for the fiscal year ended 2009, 2010, and 2011.

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31. BEBAN YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR DAN
LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN

31. ACCRUALS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Beban yang masih harus dibayar	792,102	797,724	607,357	Accrued expenses
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	614,480	453,270	422,791	Accrued interest
Komisi diterima dimuka	418,612	266,113	322,206	Unearned commission
Setoran jaminan	274,596	298,682	187,343	Security deposits
Pendapatan yang ditangguhkan	120,715	66,844	76,299	Deferred income
Lain-lain	157,554	278,865	261,105	Others
	<u>2,378,059</u>	<u>2,161,498</u>	<u>1,877,101</u>	

Beban yang masih harus dibayar terutama terdiri dari beban kantor dan umum dan beban promosi produk.

Accrued expenses mainly consist of office general expenses and product promotion expenses.

Termasuk ke dalam bunga yang masih harus dibayar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah hutang bunga pinjaman subordinasi sebesar Rp 39.811 (2013 dan 2012: Rp 39.811) dan hutang bunga pinjaman efek-efek yang diterbitkan sebesar Rp 43.049 (2013: 43.345 dan 2012: 28.163). Informasi mengenai pinjaman subordinasi dan efek-efek yang diterbitkan diungkapkan pada Catatan 32 dan 28.

As at 31 December 2014, accrued interest was also consisted of accrued interest for subordinated loans amounting to Rp 39,811 (2013 and 2012: Rp 39,811) and accrued interest for marketable securities issued amounting to Rp 43,049 (2013: 43,345 and 2012: 28,163). Information in respect to subordinated loans and marketable securities are disclosed in Note 32 and 28.

32. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI

32. SUBORDINATED LOANS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Obligasi subordinasi				Subordinated bonds
Rupiah				Rupiah
Nilai nominal	2,980,000	2,980,000	2,980,000	Par value
Dikurangi:				Less:
Biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi	(9,299)	(11,131)	(12,770)	Unamortised issuance cost
Penyesuaian nilai wajar	(346)	(6,300)	61,163	Fair value changes
Nilai tercatat	<u>2,970,355</u>	<u>2,962,569</u>	<u>3,028,393</u>	Carrying value

Informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53 dan 55.

Information in respect to interest rates and maturities is disclosed in Notes 53 and 55.

Berikut adalah rincian obligasi subordinasi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012.

Below is the detail of subordinated bonds as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012.

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32. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

32. SUBORDINATED LOANS (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	Tercatat/ Listed	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Due date	Opsi Pelunasan/ Call option	Tingkat bunga/ Interest rate
Obligasi Subordinasi I Tahun/ Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	Bursa Efek Indonesia/ Indonesia Stock Exchange	8 Juli/July 2017	N/A	11.30% per tahun/per annum
Obligasi Subordinasi II Tahun/ Subordinated Bonds II Year 2010	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	Bursa Efek Indonesia/ Indonesia Stock Exchange	23 Desember/ December 2020	N/A	10.85% per tahun/per annum
	2,980,000	2,980,000	2,980,000				
Penyesuaian nilai wajar/Fair value changes	(346)	(6,300)	61,163				
Biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi/ Unamortised issuance cost	(9,299)	(11,131)	(12,770)				
Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	<u>2,970,355</u>	<u>2,962,569</u>	<u>3,028,393</u>				

Pada tanggal 8 Juli 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi I Tahun 2010 dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap sebesar Rp 1.380.000. Pada tanggal 9 Juli 2010, obligasi tersebut telah dicatat pada Bursa Efek Indonesia. Penerbitan Obligasi Subordinasi ini telah disetujui oleh BI melalui Surat No. 12/121/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia pada tanggal 8 Juli 2010 dan mendapatkan pernyataan efektif dari Bapepam-LK melalui Surat No. S-5902/BL/2010 tanggal 29 Juni 2010.

On 8 July 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga issued Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010 with Fixed Interest Rate amounted to Rp 1,380,000. On 9 July 2010, these bonds were listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. This issuance has been approved by BI through its Letter No. 12/121/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia dated 8 July 2010 and has obtained notice of effectivity from Bapepam-LK through its letter No. S-5902/BL/2010 dated 29 June 2010.

Pada tanggal 23 Desember 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi II Tahun 2010 sebesar Rp 1.600.000. Penerbitan obligasi ini telah disetujui oleh BI melalui Surat No. 12/196/DPB3/TPB-3/Rahasia tanggal 29 Desember 2010 dan mendapatkan pernyataan efektif dari Ketua Bapepam-LK melalui Surat No. S-11156/BL/2010 tanggal 15 Desember 2010.

On 23 December 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga issued Subordinated Bonds II Year 2010 amounted to Rp 1,600,000. This issuance has been approved by BI through its Letter No. 12/196/DPB3/TPB-3/Rahasia dated 29 December 2010 and has obtained notice of effectivity from Chairman of Bapepam-LK through its Letter No. S-11156/BL/2010 dated 15 December 2010.

Bank CIMB Niaga telah melakukan pembayaran bunga secara tepat waktu dan sesuai dengan jumlah yang diperjanjikan.

Bank CIMB Niaga has paid interest on schedule and in accordance with the amount agreed.

Sehubungan dengan penerbitan obligasi tersebut, Bank CIMB Niaga memperoleh peringkat "AA (idn)" dari PT Fitch Indonesia.

In connection with the bond issuance, Bank CIMB Niaga obtained a rating of "AA (idn)" from PT Fitch Indonesia.

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32. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

Transaksi lindung nilai

Pada tanggal 3 September 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan lindung nilai atas nilai wajar pada sebagian Obligasi Subordinasi I Tahun 2010 sebesar Rp 500.000 dengan kontrak *swap* suku bunga, dengan nilai nosional sebesar Rp 500.000 (lihat Catatan 11).

Pada tanggal 8 Desember 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan lindung nilai atas nilai wajar sebagian Obligasi Subordinasi I Tahun 2010 sebesar Rp 250.000 dengan kontrak *swap* suku bunga, dengan nilai nosional sebesar Rp 250.000 (lihat Catatan 11).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga telah melakukan evaluasi terhadap lindung nilai tersebut dengan menggunakan metode regresi dan hasilnya efektif.

Hasil net dari keuntungan instrumen lindung nilai dan kerugian *hedge item* yang dilindungi nilainya (pinjaman subordinasi) disajikan pada tabel berikut ini:

	2014	2013	2012	
(Kerugian)/keuntungan instrumen lindung nilai	(4,284)	(69,114)	14,205	(Losses)/gains on hedging instrument
Keuntungan/(kerugian) <i>hedged item</i> yang berhubungan dengan risiko yang dilindungi nilai	5,953	67,463	(12,414)	Gains/(losses) on hedged item attributable to hedged risk
Keuntungan/(kerugian) bersih dari transaksi lindung nilai	1,669	(1,651)	1,791	Net gains/(losses) from hedging transaction

Perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum

Pada bulan Juli 2010, melalui Surat BI No. 12/121/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia, Bank CIMB Niaga telah memperoleh persetujuan dari BI untuk memperhitungkan Obligasi Subordinasi sebesar Rp 1.380.000 sebagai komponen pelengkap dalam perhitungan rasio KPMM.

Pada tanggal 29 Desember 2010, melalui Surat BI No. 12/196/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia, Bank CIMB Niaga telah memperoleh persetujuan dari BI untuk memperhitungkan Obligasi Subordinasi sebesar Rp 1.600.000 sebagai komponen pelengkap dalam perhitungan rasio KPMM.

Peringkat obligasi subordinasi

Peringkat obligasi subordinasi ini berdasarkan *credit rating* Moody's pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah Ba1 (2013 dan 2012: berdasarkan PT Fitch Indonesia AA(idn))

Tidak terdapat pembatasan-pembatasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian pinjaman subordinasi.

32. SUBORDINATED LOANS (continued)

Hedge transactions

On 3 September 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga hedged a proportion of the fair value of Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010 amounted to Rp 500,000 using interest rate swap contracts with notional amount of Rp 500,000 (refer to Note 11).

On 8 December 2010, Bank CIMB Niaga hedged a proportion of the fair value of Subordinated Bonds I Year 2010 amounted to Rp 250,000 using interest rate swap contracts with notional amount of Rp 250,000 (refer to Note 11).

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga has performed the hedging evaluation of bond fair value by using regression method and the result is effective.

The net effect of the gain from the hedging instrument and the loss from the hedged item (subordinated loans) are summarised below:

Capital Adequacy Ratio calculation

In July 2010, based on Letter from BI No. 12/121/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia, BI had given an approval to Bank CIMB Niaga to include the Subordinated Bonds of Rp 1,380,000 as a component of tier 2 capital in CAR calculation.

On 29 December 2010, based on Letter from BI No. 12/196/DPB3/TPB3-3/Rahasia, BI had given an approval to Bank CIMB Niaga to include the Subordinated Bonds of Rp 1,600,000 as a component of tier 2 capital in CAR calculation.

Subordinated bonds ratings

The ratings for the subordinated bonds, based on *credit rating* Moody's at 31 December 2014 is Ba1 (2013 and 2012: based on PT Fitch Indonesia AA(idn))

There were no negative covenants in the subordinated loans agreements.

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33. MODAL SAHAM DAN TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR

Susunan pemegang saham pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

33. SHARE CAPITAL AND ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL

The shareholders' composition as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 were as follows:

Pemegang saham	2014, 2013 dan/and 2012			Shareholders
	Jumlah lembar saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh/ Number of shares issued and fully paid	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Jumlah dalam Rupiah/ Amount in Rupiah	
Saham biasa kelas A				Class A ordinary share
Pemegang saham lainnya (kepemilikan di bawah 5%)	71,853,936	0.29%	359,270	Other shareholders (ownership interest below 5%)
Saham biasa kelas B				Class B ordinary share
CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, Malaysia	24,358,324,638	96.92%	1,217,916	CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, Malaysia
Pemegang saham lainnya (kepemilikan di bawah 5%)	701,428,269	2.79%	35,071	Other shareholders (ownership interest below 5%)
	25,131,606,843	100.00%	1,612,257	

Dari jumlah saham yang beredar dan disetor penuh pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, terdapat jumlah saham yang dimiliki oleh direksi, yaitu:

Of the total issued and fully paid capital as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, there are number of shares owned by directors, namely:

	2014	2013	2012	
Bpk. Arwin Rasyid	1,381	1,381	1,381	Mr. Arwin Rasyid
Bpk. Handoyo Soebali ⁽¹⁾	-	288,750	288,750	Mr. Handoyo Soebali ⁽¹⁾

(1) Mengundurkan diri pada tanggal 27 Maret 2014

Resigned on 27 March 2014 (1)

Saham biasa kelas A dan saham biasa kelas B adalah saham biasa yang memiliki hak yang sama.

Class A and class B ordinary shares are ordinary shares that have the same rights.

Efektif sejak tanggal 24 Agustus 2007, CIMB Group Holdings Berhad sebagai pemegang saham mayoritas sekaligus pengendali Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengalihkan seluruh kepemilikan sahamnya pada Bank CIMB Niaga sejumlah 7.779.138.350 saham kepada CIMB Group Sdn Bhd sehingga Bank CIMB Niaga telah menjadi bagian dari CIMB Group. Pengalihan saham tersebut telah mendapat persetujuan BI melalui Surat No. 9/67/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia tanggal 29 Juni 2007. CIMB Group Sdn Bhd dimiliki seluruhnya oleh CIMB Group Holdings Berhad.

On 24 August 2007, CIMB Group Holdings Berhad as Bank CIMB Niaga's majority and controlling shareholder has transferred the ownership in Bank CIMB Niaga of 7,779,138,350 shares to CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, as a result, Bank CIMB Niaga is part of CIMB Group. This ownership transfer has been approved by BI through Letter No. 9/67/GBI/DPIP/Rahasia dated 29 June 2007. CIMB Group Sdn Bhd is fully owned by CIMB Group Holdings Berhad.

Pada tanggal 16 Agustus 2010, CIMB Group Sdn Bhd membeli saham Bank CIMB Niaga dari Santubong Ventures Sdn Bhd, Greatville Pte.Ltd dan PT Pantai Damai masing-masing sebanyak 3.982.024.793 saham atau 16,64%, 615.993.242 saham atau 2,57%, dan 110.511.515 saham atau 0,46%. Dengan transaksi tersebut, maka kepemilikan CIMB Group Sdn Bhd di Bank CIMB Niaga mengalami peningkatan dari 77,24% menjadi 96,92%.

On 16 August 2010, CIMB Group Sdn Bhd purchased Bank CIMB Niaga's shares from Santubong Ventures Sdn Bhd, Greatville Pte.Ltd and PT Pantai Damai of 3,982,024,793 shares or 16.64%, 615,993,242 shares or 2.57%, and 110,511,515 shares or 0.46%, respectively. After this transaction CIMB Group Sdn Bhd ownership in Bank CIMB Niaga increased from 77.24% to 96.92%.

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**33. MODAL SAHAM DAN TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR
(lanjutan)**

Pemegang saham akhir CIMB Group Holdings Berhad pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

**33. SHARE CAPITAL AND ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL
(continued)**

The ultimate shareholders of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 were as follows:

Pemegang saham	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership			Shareholders
	2014	2013	2012	
Khazanah Nasional Berhad	29.31%	30.14%	29.90%	Khazanah Nasional Berhad
Employee Provident Fund	14.65%	15.93%	13.68%	Employee Provident Fund
Lain-lain dan Masyarakat	56.04%	53.93%	56.42%	Others and Public
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Khazanah Nasional Berhad adalah entitas yang dimiliki oleh Pemerintah Malaysia.

Khazanah Nasional Berhad is an entity owned by the Government of Malaysia.

Tambahan modal disetor pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 termasuk selisih nilai transaksi restrukturisasi entitas sepengendali masing-masing sebesar Rp 1.115.123 (lihat Catatan 1b).

Included in additional paid in capital as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 is the previous difference in restructuring value of transaction of entities under common control amounting to Rp 1,115,123 (refer to Note 1b).

34. PENGGUNAAN LABA BERSIH

Penggunaan laba bersih tahun 2012

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan ("RUPST") pada tanggal 28 Maret 2013, disetujui seluruh laba bersih untuk tahun buku 2012 sebesar Rp 4.233.111 dicatat sebagai laba ditahan.

34. APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME

Appropriation of 2012 net income

Based on Annual Shareholders General Meeting dated 28 March 2013, the shareholders agreed to record all net income for the year of 2012 amounted to Rp 4,233,111 as retained earnings.

Penggunaan laba bersih tahun 2013

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan ("RUPST") pada tanggal 27 Maret 2014, disetujui seluruh laba bersih untuk tahun buku 2013 sebesar Rp 4.282.417 dicatat sebagai laba ditahan.

Appropriation of 2013 net income

Based on Annual Shareholders General Meeting dated 27 March 2014, the shareholders agreed to record all net income for the year of 2013 amounted to Rp 4,282,417 as retained earnings.

Cadangan umum dan wajib

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, cadangan umum dan wajib adalah Rp 351.538. Cadangan umum dan wajib ini dibentuk sehubungan dengan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 1/1995 yang telah digantikan dengan Undang-Undang No. 40/2007 efektif tanggal 16 Agustus 2007 mengenai Perseroan Terbatas, yang mengharuskan perusahaan-perusahaan untuk membuat penyesuaian cadangan umum sebesar sekurang-kurangnya 20% dari jumlah modal yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh. Undang-Undang tersebut tidak mengatur jangka waktu untuk penyesuaian tersebut.

General and statutory reserve

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the general and statutory reserve amounted to Rp 351,538. This general and statutory reserve was provided in relation with the Law of Republic Indonesia No.1/1995 which has been replaced with Law No. 40/2007 effective on 16 August 2007 regarding with the limited company, which requires companies to set up a general reserve at least 20% of the issued and paid up share capital. There is no timeline over which this amount should be provided.

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35. PENDAPATAN BUNGA DAN SYARIAH

35. INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Kredit yang diberikan	17,963,596	15,488,792	14,415,863	Loans
Efek-efek, Obligasi Pemerintah, dan efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	1,739,002	1,267,001	1,000,435	Marketable securities, Government Bonds, and marketable securities purchase under resale agreement
Pembiayaan konsumen, sewa guna usaha, dan anjak piutang	848,685	650,100	406,817	Consumer financing, financing lease, and factoring
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	149,681	358,710	290,917	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	60,194	69,319	59,395	Current account with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Lain-lain	51,726	36,281	22,144	Others
	<u>20,812,884</u>	<u>17,870,203</u>	<u>16,195,571</u>	

Termasuk dalam pendapatan bunga konsolidasian adalah pendapatan berdasarkan prinsip syariah untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah Rp 756.701 (2013: Rp 900.106; 2012: Rp 661.456).

Included in consolidated interest income is income based on sharia principles for the year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to Rp 756,701 (2013: Rp 900,106; 2012: Rp 661,456).

Pendapatan bunga berdasarkan klasifikasi aset keuangan adalah:

Interest income based on the classification of financial assets are as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	300,429	177,308	423,699	Fair value through profit and loss
Lainnya	20,512,455	17,692,895	15,771,872	Others
	<u>20,812,884</u>	<u>17,870,203</u>	<u>16,195,571</u>	

Termasuk dalam pendapatan bunga dari kredit yang diberikan adalah pendapatan bunga atas bagian yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai terhadap kredit yang diberikan yang mengalami penurunan nilai (*time value unwinding*) untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah Rp 129.857 (2013: Rp 108.814; 2012: Rp 165.469).

Included in interest income from loans is interest income recognised on the unimpaired portion of the impaired loans (time value unwinding) for the year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to Rp 129,857 (2013: Rp 108,814; 2012: Rp 165,469).

Lihat Catatan 48 untuk transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 48 for transactions with related parties.

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36. BEBAN BUNGA DAN SYARIAH

36. INTEREST AND SHARIA EXPENSE

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Simpanan nasabah:				<i>Deposits from customers:</i>
Giro	789,494	650,834	544,646	<i>Demand deposits</i>
Tabungan	1,112,950	754,791	833,237	<i>Saving deposits</i>
Deposito berjangka dan Sertifikat Deposito	6,667,284	4,983,784	4,152,703	<i>Time deposits and certificates of deposits</i>
Pinjaman yang diterima dan obligasi subordinasi	1,031,986	882,100	671,668	<i>Borrowings and subordinated bonds</i>
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	454,739	341,511	155,076	<i>Marketable securities issued</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	31,318	117,100	119,938	<i>Deposits from other banks</i>
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali	51	-	-	<i>Marketable securities sold under repurchase agreement</i>
Lain-lain	35,567	19,392	9,084	<i>Others</i>
	<u>10,123,389</u>	<u>7,749,512</u>	<u>6,486,352</u>	

Termasuk dalam beban bunga adalah beban bunga berdasarkan prinsip syariah untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah Rp 272.423 (2013: Rp 394.761; 2012: Rp 257.430).

Included in interest expense is interest expense based on sharia principle for the year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to Rp 272,423 (2013: Rp 394,761; 2012: Rp 257,430).

Lihat Catatan 48 untuk transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi.

Refer to Note 48 for transactions with related parties.

37. PROVISI DAN KOMISI LAINNYA

37. OTHER FEES AND COMMISSIONS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Jasa administrasi nasabah	287,265	312,334	225,917	<i>Customer administration fees</i>
Komisi <i>merchant</i>	272,000	251,565	211,697	<i>Merchant commission</i>
Pendapatan <i>interchange fee</i> kartu kredit	227,446	174,226	144,526	<i>Credit card interchange fee income</i>
Pendapatan <i>bancassurance</i>	212,432	231,640	175,998	<i>Bancassurance income</i>
Jasa kliring dan transfer	161,974	147,476	133,225	<i>Clearing and transfer fees</i>
Jasa dokumen ekspor-impor	148,470	133,533	90,383	<i>Export-import document fees</i>
Jasa agensi	128,600	107,541	170,369	<i>Agency fee</i>
Jasa servis kustodian	38,671	59,731	70,952	<i>Custodial services fees</i>
Pendapatan <i>annual fee</i>	35,717	34,169	30,245	<i>Annual fee income</i>
Lain-lain	204,210	751,628	687,865	<i>Others</i>
	<u>1,716,785</u>	<u>2,203,843</u>	<u>1,941,177</u>	

Termasuk di dalam lain-lain adalah pendapatan potongan premi asuransi setelah dikurangi beban komisi kepada pihak ketiga yang membantu Bank dan anak perusahaan dalam aktifitas pembelian polis asuransi. Sebelum 1 Maret 2014, komisi yang dibayarkan kepada pihak ketiga tidak dijelaskan sebagai komisi penjualan polis asuransi dalam ruang lingkup pekerjaan, oleh karena itu dicatat sebagai biaya transaksi untuk mendapatkan nasabah pembiayaan baru dan diamortisasi sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga selama tenor pembiayaan.

Included in others is discount on insurance premium after deducting with commission to third parties who help the Bank and subsidiaries in the selling of the insurance policies. Prior to 1 March 2014, the commission paid to third parties were not specified for the scope of selling of insurance policies, hence were previously treated as transaction cost in obtaining new financing customer and amortised as part of interest income accordingly over the financing period.

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38. PEMBENTUKAN CADANGAN KERUGIAN PENURUNAN
NILAI ATAS ASET KEUANGAN DAN NONKEUANGAN

38. ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON
FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Pembentukan/(pemulihan) cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas:				<i>Impairment/(reversal) of losses on:</i>
Aset keuangan				Financial assets
Kredit yang diberikan	3,160,240	966,316	1,039,261	<i>Loans</i>
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	293,099	216,802	101,337	<i>Consumer financing receivable</i>
<i>Suspense account</i> dan piutang lainnya	9,309	10,265	2,866	<i>Suspense account and other receivables</i>
Piutang sewa pembiayaan	1,447	15,286	4,848	<i>Financing lease receivables</i>
Penyertaan	-	(9)	(100)	<i>Investments</i>
Efek-efek	(2,016)	(1,875)	3,781	<i>Marketable securities</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	(4,071)	(8,016)	(9,203)	<i>Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia</i>
Aset nonkeuangan				Non-financial assets
Aset yang diambil alih	8,266	4,712	99	<i>Foreclosed assets</i>
	<u>3,466,274</u>	<u>1,203,481</u>	<u>1,142,889</u>	

Manajemen membukukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan pada tahun 2014 sebesar Rp 3.160.240 (2013: Rp 966.316; 2012: Rp 1.039.261). Jumlah cadangan yang lebih besar di tahun 2014 disebabkan oleh peningkatan jumlah kredit yang mengalami penurunan nilai (lihat Catatan 12).

Management books allowance for impairment losses on loans in 2014 amounting to Rp 3,160,240 (2013: Rp 966,316; 2012: Rp 1,039,261). This higher amount in 2014 is as a result of higher impaired loans (see Note 12).

39. KEUNTUNGAN DARI PERUBAHAN NILAI WAJAR
INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN YANG DIPERDAGANGKAN

39. GAINS FROM CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF TRADING
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Efek-efek	1,475	(2,231)	(2,711)	<i>Marketable securities</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah	8,904	(11,822)	714	<i>Government Bonds</i>
Derivatif	295,747	641,330	28,568	<i>Derivatives</i>
	<u>306,126</u>	<u>627,277</u>	<u>26,571</u>	

40. KEUNTUNGAN DARI PENJUALAN EFEK-EFEK

40. GAINS FROM SALE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Obligasi Pemerintah	93,743	190,663	445,690	<i>Government Bonds</i>
Efek-efek	35,728	6,013	43,394	<i>Marketable securities</i>
	<u>129,471</u>	<u>196,676</u>	<u>489,084</u>	

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40. KEUNTUNGAN DARI PENJUALAN EFEK-EFEK
(lanjutan)

Keuntungan dari penjualan efek-efek berdasarkan klasifikasinya adalah:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2013</u>
Diperdagangkan	128,125	30,755	123,831
Tersedia untuk dijual	1,346	165,921	365,253
	<u>129,471</u>	<u>196,676</u>	<u>489,084</u>

Trading
Available-for-sale

40. GAINS FROM SALE OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES
(continued)

Gains from sale of marketable securities based on its classifications:

41. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Gaji dan upah	1,868,664	1,702,708	1,472,997
Tunjangan karyawan	1,139,982	1,148,502	1,131,856
Pelatihan dan pendidikan	163,580	146,717	136,876
Lain-lain	108,995	231,127	139,975
	<u>3,281,221</u>	<u>3,229,054</u>	<u>2,881,704</u>

Salaries and wages
Allowances for employees
Trainings and educations
Others

41. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Termasuk di dalam beban tenaga kerja adalah tunjangan bonus dan Tunjangan Hari Raya (THR), pensiun, dan liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja lainnya, dan tantiem untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 sebesar Rp 887.387 (2013: Rp 896.037; 2012: Rp 745.403).

Included in personnel expenses are bonus and vacation pay (THR), pension, and other post retirement obligations, and tantiem for the year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to Rp 887,387 (2013: Rp 896,037; 2012: Rp 745,403).

Termasuk ke dalam beban tenaga kerja adalah gaji dan kompensasi lainnya yang dibayarkan kepada Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

Included in personnel expenses are also salaries and other allowances for Commissioners, Directors, and Executive Bank Officers of Bank CIMB Niaga as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Komisaris			
Gaji dan tunjangan	12,861	14,009	15,770
Bonus dan THR	921	921	921
	<u>13,782</u>	<u>14,930</u>	<u>16,691</u>
Direksi			
Gaji dan tunjangan	67,006	63,209	48,428
Bonus dan THR	50,636	63,460	57,479
Kompensasi berbasis saham	35,582	12,999	29,688
	<u>153,224</u>	<u>139,668</u>	<u>135,595</u>
Pejabat Eksekutif Bank			
Gaji dan tunjangan	125,038	87,233	63,147
Bonus dan THR	75,587	69,793	42,969
Pensiun	7,479	5,322	3,607
Kompensasi berbasis saham	4,485	1,594	2,367
	<u>212,589</u>	<u>163,942</u>	<u>112,090</u>
	<u>379,595</u>	<u>318,540</u>	<u>264,376</u>

Commissioners
Salaries and allowances
Bonus and Vacation Pay

Directors
Salaries and allowances
Bonus and Vacation Pay
Share-based payments

Executive Bank Officers
Salaries and allowances
Bonus and Vacation Pay
Pension
Share-based payments

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42. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

42. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Sewa, penyusutan, dan pemeliharaan gedung	699,662	650,128	449,913	Rental, depreciation, and maintenance of building
Telepon, telex, dan komputer	678,656	593,740	545,227	Telephone, telex, and computer
Biaya pihak ketiga	513,370	457,886	624,912	Outsourced service expenses
Iklan dan promosi	352,374	381,433	411,874	Advertising and promotion
Asuransi penjaminan simpanan	336,213	325,461	291,131	Deposit insurance guarantee
Transportasi	148,303	152,169	150,759	Transportation
Jasa profesional	128,385	106,445	106,625	Professional fees
Perlengkapan kantor	117,579	109,850	125,850	Office supplies
Penyusutan dan pemeliharaan perabot kantor	72,787	51,260	97,576	Depreciation and maintenance of office furniture
Biaya tahunan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK)	56,066	-	-	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) fee
Premi asuransi	5,972	7,300	10,583	Insurance premium
Lain-lain	401,651	327,804	221,299	Others
	<u>3,511,018</u>	<u>3,163,476</u>	<u>3,035,749</u>	

Beban umum dan administrasi lain-lain antara lain terdiri dari beban penyusutan aset ijarah, utilitas, dan biaya aktivitas kantor lainnya.

Other general and administrative expenses consist of depreciation of ijarah assets, utilities, and other office activities expenses.

43. PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL – BERSIH

43. NON-OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSES) – NET

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Pendapatan sewa	7,217	7,021	8,298	Rental income
Keuntungan atas penjualan aset tetap	242,639	532	210	Gain on sale of fixed assets
Denda	(410)	(61,119)	(1,066)	Fines
Kerugian penjualan aset yang diambil alih	(57,652)	(31,762)	(27,903)	Loss on sale of foreclosed assets
Lain-lain - bersih	50,135	51,375	66,559	Others - net
	<u>241,929</u>	<u>(33,953)</u>	<u>46,098</u>	

Termasuk dalam keuntungan atas penjualan aset tetap pada tahun 2014 adalah penjualan Menara CIMB Niaga Karawaci sebesar Rp 314.064 dimana keuntungan setelah pajak atas penjualan ini adalah sebesar Rp 238.551 (lihat Catatan 17).

Included in gain on sale of fixed assets in 2014 is the sale of Menara CIMB Niaga Karawaci amounting to Rp 314,064 with gain on sale (net of tax) of Rp 238,551 (refer to Note 17).

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44. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA

Liabilitas imbalan kerja terdiri dari :

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Beban bonus yang masih harus dibayar	319,867	468,257	520,549
Pensiun dan liabilitas imbalan pasca kerja lainnya	567,465	445,812	332,111
	<u>887,332</u>	<u>914,069</u>	<u>852,660</u>

Sesuai dengan kebijakan Bank CIMB Niaga, pegawai mendapat fasilitas imbalan pensiun dan imbalan kerja lainnya, sebagai berikut:

Imbalan Pensiun

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, penilaian liabilitas pensiun dilakukan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga menggunakan asumsi-asumsi penilaian aktuaria yang dihitung oleh PT Dayamandiri Dharmakonsolido menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit".

Bank CIMB Niaga menyelenggarakan 2 (dua) program pensiun terdiri dari program pensiun manfaat pasti dan program iuran pasti sebagai berikut:

a. Manfaat pasti

Manfaat pasti diselenggarakan untuk sebagian karyawan tetap Bank CIMB Niaga yang dikelola dan diadministrasikan oleh "Dana Pensiun PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk".

Program tersebut memberikan manfaat pensiun yang akan dibayarkan kepada karyawan yang berhak pada saat karyawan pensiun atau pada saat karyawan tersebut berhenti sesuai dengan peraturan dana pensiun yang bersangkutan yang dibuat sesuai dengan UU Ketenagakerjaan. Manfaat pensiun dihitung berdasarkan masa kerja karyawan yang bersangkutan pada Bank CIMB Niaga dan tingkat gaji terakhir pada saat pensiun.

Pendanaan program pensiun ini dilakukan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga dengan membayar iuran tahunan yang setidaknya memenuhi jumlah minimum seperti yang diharuskan oleh peraturan perundang-undangan dana pensiun yang berlaku.

44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Employee benefit obligations consist as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Accrued bonus Pension and other post retirement obligations	319,867	468,257	520,549
	567,465	445,812	332,111
	<u>887,332</u>	<u>914,069</u>	<u>852,660</u>

In accordance with Bank CIMB Niaga's policy, employees are entitled to the pension employee benefit and other employee benefits, as follows:

Pension benefits

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga's calculation of pension obligation using actuarial assumptions, which were prepared by an independent PT Dayamandiri Dharmakonsolido using the "Projected Unit Credit".

Bank CIMB Niaga sponsors 2 (two) pension employee program plans consisting of a defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan, as follows:

a. Defined benefit plan

Bank CIMB Niaga sponsors a defined benefit pension retirement program covering a certain number of its permanent employees which is managed and administered by "Dana Pensiun PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk".

The plan calls for benefits to be paid to eligible employees at retirement or when the employees resign according to the pension fund regulation which is designed to comply with Labor Law. The benefits paid at retirement are based primarily upon years of service with Bank CIMB Niaga and the last compensation rates at the retirement age.

Bank CIMB Niaga has funded the plan through annual contributions which are sufficient to meet the minimum requirements set forth in applicable pension fund laws.

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44. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Imbalan Pensiun (lanjutan)

a. Manfaat pasti (lanjutan)

Jumlah iuran ini umumnya meliputi imbalan pensiun untuk jasa karyawan masa kini, amortisasi biaya masa lalu, dan koreksi aktuarial.

Berikut ini adalah hal-hal yang diungkapkan dalam laporan aktuarial tanggal 12 Januari 2015, 15 Januari 2014 dan 21 Januari 2013, masing-masing dalam menghitung liabilitas pensiun pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012.

Asumsi-asumsi utama yang digunakan oleh aktuarial independen dalam perhitungan di atas adalah:

44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Pension benefits (continued)

a. Defined benefit plan (continued)

This contribution usually reflects benefits attributed to employees' current service costs, as well as amortisation of past service cost, and actuary adjustments.

The following are disclosed in the actuarial report dated 12 January 2015, 15 January 2014 and 21 January 2013, to calculate the retirement benefits liability as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012.

The key assumptions used by the independent actuary in the above calculation are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Asumsi ekonomi:				Economic assumptions:
Tingkat diskonto	8,5% per tahun/ 8.5% per annum	9,3% per tahun/ 9.3% per annum	6,5% per tahun/ 6.5% per annum	Discount rate
Tingkat proyeksi / kenaikan gaji	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	Salary increase rate
Asumsi lainnya:				Other assumptions:
Proyeksi kenaikan pensiun di masa datang	5% per tahun/ 5% per annum	5% per tahun/ 5% per annum	5% per tahun/ 5% per annum	Expected future pension increases
Usia pensiun normal	55 tahun/ 55 years	55 tahun/ 55 years	55 tahun/ 55 years	Normal retirement age
Tingkat kematian	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)	Mortality rate
Tingkat cacat	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	Disability rate
Tingkat pengembalian investasi	8,5% per tahun/ 8.5% per annum	9,3% per tahun/ 9.3% per annum	9,0% per tahun/ 9.0% per annum	Rate of return on investment
Tingkat pengunduran diri	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	Resignation rate
Proporsi pensiun normal	100%	100%	100%	Proportion of retirement

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44. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan Pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

a. Manfaat pasti (lanjutan)

a. Defined benefit plan (continued)

Jumlah yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian ditentukan sebagai berikut:

The amounts recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Bank CIMB Niaga				Bank CIMB Niaga
Nilai wajar aset program	882,692	832,764	879,884	Fair value of plan assets
Nilai kini liabilitas manfaat pasti yang didanai	(832,371)	(792,603)	(870,409)	Present value of funded defined benefit obligation
	50,321	40,161	9,475	
Biaya jasa tahun lalu (<i>non-vested</i>) yang belum diakui	(11,301)	(13,402)	(15,504)	Unrecognised prior service cost (<i>non-vested</i>)
(Kerugian)/keuntungan aktuarial yang belum diakui	(40,365)	(16,115)	16,563	Unrecognised actuarial (losses)/gains
	(1,345)	10,644	10,534	
Anak Perusahaan	(29,606)	(24,748)	(16,968)	Subsidiaries
Liabilitas di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian	(30,951)	(14,104)	(6,434)	Liability recognised in consolidated statements of financial position

Imbal hasil aktual atas aset program untuk 5 (lima) tahun terakhir yaitu:

The actual plan assets return for the latest of 5 (five) years is as follows:

	Jumlah/ Total	Persentase/ Percentage	
31 Desember 2014	127,657	14.46	31 December 2014
31 Desember 2013	4,465	0.54	31 December 2013
31 Desember 2012	96,635	10.98	31 December 2012
31 Desember 2011	49,295	5.90	31 December 2011
31 Desember 2010	164,967	19.89	31 December 2010

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas manfaat pasti yang didanai selama tahun berjalan adalah sebagai berikut:

The movement in the present value of funded defined benefit obligations of the year are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Nilai kini liabilitas pada awal tahun	792,603	870,409	812,986	Actual Present Value of Obligation at beginning of the year
Biaya bunga	71,795	56,135	29,265	Interest Cost
Biaya jasa kini - bruto	28,227	35,198	16,755	Gross Current Service Cost
Pembayaran Imbalan pada tahun berjalan	(87,691)	(61,885)	(43,258)	Benefit Payments in Period
Efek perubahan asumsi aktuarial	38,774	(101,242)	33,637	Effect of Changes in Actuarial Assumptions
Nilai kini liabilitas yang diharapkan	843,708	798,615	849,385	Expected Present Value of Obligation at EoP
(Keuntungan)/kerugian dari liabilitas	(11,336)	(6,013)	21,026	Actuarial (Gain) or Loss on Obligation
Nilai kini liabilitas pada akhir tahun	832,372	792,602	870,411	Actual Present Value of Obligation at end of the year

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44. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan Pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

a. Manfaat pasti (lanjutan)

a. Defined benefit plan (continued)

Rekonsiliasi nilai wajar aset program adalah:

The reconciliation of fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Saldo awal	832,764	879,884	835,059	Beginning balance
Tingkat pengembalian aset program yang diharapkan	75,970	79,042	89,959	Expected return on plan assets
Kontribusi karyawan	9,962	10,300	10,488	Employees' contributions
Keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial	51,687	(74,577)	6,677	Actuarial gain/(loss)
Pembayaran selama tahun berjalan	(87,691)	(61,885)	(62,299)	Benefit payments during the year
Saldo akhir	<u>882,692</u>	<u>832,764</u>	<u>879,884</u>	Ending balance

Jumlah nilai wajar kategori utama aset program untuk 5 (lima) tahun terakhir adalah:

The fair value of main categories of plan assets for the last 5 (five) years are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Saham	248,476	217,990	235,803	210,834	226,344	Shares
Obligasi (termasuk obligasi Pemerintah)	289,194	294,554	332,282	316,714	288,616	Bonds (including Government bonds)
Reksadana	155,712	129,054	121,808	126,889	124,714	Mutual funds
Lain-lain	189,310	191,166	189,991	180,622	189,719	Others
	<u>882,692</u>	<u>832,764</u>	<u>879,884</u>	<u>835,059</u>	<u>829,393</u>	

Jumlah yang diakui sebagai laporan laba/rugi adalah:

The amounts recognised as profit/loss are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Bank CIMB Niaga				Bank CIMB Niaga
Biaya jasa kini setelah dikurangi kontribusi karyawan	(18,265)	(24,898)	(22,816)	Current service cost net of employees' contributions
Beban bunga	(71,795)	(56,135)	(56,879)	Interest cost
Hasil yang diharapkan dari aset program	75,970	79,042	89,958	Expected return on plan assets
Amortisasi biaya jasa luhun lalu (non-vested)	2,101	2,101	2,101	Amortization of recognised past service cost (non-vested)
	(11,989)	110	12,364	
Anak Perusahaan	(8,127)	(8,799)	(8,676)	Subsidiaries
Jumlah, disajikan sebagai bagian dari beban tenaga kerja	<u>(20,116)</u>	<u>(8,689)</u>	<u>3,688</u>	Total, included in personnel expenses

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44. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan Pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

a. Manfaat pasti (lanjutan)

a. Defined benefit plan (continued)

Mutasi saldo liabilitas yang diakui di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah:

The liability movement recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	2014	2013	2012	
Saldo awal	10,644	10,534	(1,830)	Beginning balance
(Beban)/pendapatan tahun berjalan	(11,989)	110	12,364	Current year (expense)/income
	(1,345)	10,644	10,534	
Anak Perusahaan	(29,606)	(24,748)	(16,968)	Subsidiaries
Saldo akhir	(30,951)	(14,104)	(6,434)	Ending balance

Nilai kini liabilitas yang didanai, nilai wajar aset program, dan surplus pada program serta keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial atas penyesuaian historis untuk 5 (lima) tahun terakhir yaitu:

Present value of funded obligations, fair value of plan assets, and surplus of program and actuarial gains/(losses) on historical adjustments for the last 5 (five) years are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Nilai kini liabilitas yang didanai	(832,371)	(792,603)	(870,409)	(767,349)	(647,744)	Present value of funded obligations
Nilai wajar aset program	882,692	832,764	879,884	835,059	829,393	Fair value of plan assets
Surplus pada program	50,321	40,161	9,475	67,710	181,649	Surplus in plan
Penyesuaian yang timbul pada liabilitas program	11,336	6,013	(41,537)	34,236	11,572	Experience adjustments on plan liabilities
Penyesuaian yang timbul pada aset program	51,687	(74,577)	6,676	(42,488)	85,321	Experience adjustments on plan assets

b. Program iuran pasti

b. Defined contribution plan

Program pensiun untuk seluruh karyawan eks Bank Lippo adalah Program Iuran Pasti yang dikelola oleh PT AIA Financial. Sedangkan untuk sebagian karyawan eks Bank Niaga dikelola oleh PT Asuransi Manulife.

The defined contribution retirement plan for all ex Bank Lippo permanent employees is administered by PT AIA Financial. Meanwhile the defined contribution retirement plan for ex Bank Niaga employees is administered by PT Asuransi Manulife.

Berikut ini adalah hal-hal yang diungkapkan dalam laporan aktuarial tanggal 12 Januari 2015, 15 Januari 2014 dan 21 Januari 2013, masing-masing dalam menghitung liabilitas pensiun pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012.

The following are disclosed in the actuarial report dated 12 January 2015, 15 January 2014 and 21 January 2013, to calculate the retirement benefits liability as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012.

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44. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan Pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

b. Program iuran pasti (lanjutan)

b. Defined contribution plan (continued)

Asumsi-asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam menentukan biaya imbalan pensiun oleh aktuaria independen adalah:

The key assumptions used by the independent actuary for the calculation of pension benefit expenses, are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Asumsi ekonomi:				Economic assumptions:
Tingkat diskonto	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8,8% per tahun/ 8.8% per annum	5,8% per tahun/ 5.8% per annum	<i>Discount rate</i>
Tingkat proyeksi / kenaikan gaji	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	<i>Salary increase rate</i>
Asumsi lainnya:				Other assumptions:
Usia pensiun normal	55 tahun/ 55 years	55 tahun/ 55 years	55 tahun/ 55 years	<i>Normal retirement age</i>
Tingkat Kematian	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ <i>Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)</i>	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ <i>Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)</i>	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ <i>Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)</i>	<i>Mortality rate</i>
Tingkat cacat	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	<i>Disability rate</i>
Tingkat pengembalian investasi	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	4,5% per tahun/ 4.5% per annum	4,3% per tahun/ 4.3% per annum	<i>Rate of return on investment</i>
Tingkat pengunduran diri	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	<i>Resignation rate</i>
Proporsi pensiun normal	100%	100%	100%	<i>Proportion of retirement</i>

Asumsi tingkat pengembalian investasi dihitung berdasarkan proyeksi jangka panjang dengan mengacu pada tingkat pengembalian aktual historis.

The rate of return on investment is calculated based on long term outlook and take into account actual historical rate of return.

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44. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

b. Program iuran pasti (lanjutan)

b. Defined contribution plan (continued)

Jumlah yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah:

The amounts recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Bank CIMB Niaga				Bank CIMB Niaga
Nilai wajar aset program	143,404	160,370	160,927	Fair value of plan assets
Nilai kini liabilitas	(665,970)	(556,861)	(690,250)	Present value of obligation
Biaya jasa tahun lalu yang belum diakui (<i>non-vested</i>)	2,111	5,505	11,203	Unrecognised prior service cost (<i>non-vested</i>)
Keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial yang belum diakui	14,144	(13,334)	222,404	Unrecognised actuarial gains/(losses)
Liabilitas yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian	<u>(506,311)</u>	<u>(404,320)</u>	<u>(295,716)</u>	Liability recognised in consolidated statements of financial position

Imbal hasil aktual atas aset program untuk tahun 2014 adalah Rp 3.215 atau 2,24% dari total nilai wajar aset program iuran pasti (2013: negatif Rp 557 atau -0,35%).

The actual plan assets return for the year ended 2014 is Rp 3,215 or 2.24% of total fair value of plan assets for defined contribution plan (2013: negative Rp 557 or -0.35%).

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas iuran pasti yang didanai selama tahun berjalan adalah sebagai berikut:

The movement in the present value of funded defined contribution of the year are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Nilai kini liabilitas pada awal tahun	556,861	690,250	579,540	Actual Present Value of Obligation at beginning of the year
Biaya jasa tahun lalu - <i>non vested</i>	(1,787)	(3,791)	(1,537)	Past service cost - <i>non vested</i>
Biaya bunga	47,333	39,297	20,041	Interest Cost
Biaya jasa kini - bruto	59,190	85,581	29,973	Gross Current Service Cost
Pembayaran Imbalan pada tahun berjalan	(20,181)	(23,793)	(15,494)	Benefit Payments in Period
Efek <i>Curtailment</i>	-	-	(3,102)	Effect of Curtailment
Efek perubahan asumsi aktuarial	46,695	(257,759)	108,720	Effect of Changes in Actuarial Assumptions
Nilai kini liabilitas dari perpindahan karyawan atau kesalahan data	-	-	1,616	Present Value of Obligation of Transferred Employees/Error Data
Nilai kini liabilitas yang diharapkan (Keuntungan)/kerugian dari liabilitas	<u>688,111</u>	<u>529,785</u>	<u>719,757</u>	Expected Present Value of Obligation at EoP
	(22,141)	27,077	(29,507)	Actuarial (Gain) or Loss on Obligation
Nilai kini liabilitas pada akhir tahun	<u>665,970</u>	<u>556,862</u>	<u>690,250</u>	Actual Present Value of Obligation at ending of the year

Rekonsiliasi nilai wajar aset program adalah:

The reconciliation of fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Saldo awal	160,370	160,927	-	Beginning balance
Tingkat pengembalian aset program yang diharapkan	6,140	6,549	-	Expected return on plan assets
Kontribusi Perusahaan	-	-	160,927	Company's contributions
Kerugian aktuarial	(2,925)	(7,106)	-	Actuarial loss
Pembayaran selama tahun berjalan	(20,181)	-	-	Benefit payments during the year
Saldo akhir	<u>143,404</u>	<u>160,370</u>	<u>160,927</u>	Ending balance

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44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

b. Program iuran pasti (lanjutan)

b. Defined contribution plan (continued)

Aset program pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah dalam bentuk giro dan deposito berjangka.

Plan assets as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 were in form of current accounts and time deposits.

Jumlah yang diakui sebagai laba/rugi adalah:

The amounts recognised as profit/loss are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Bank CIMB Niaga				Bank CIMB Niaga
Biaya jasa kini	(59,190)	(85,581)	(61,431)	Current service cost
Beban bunga	(47,333)	(39,297)	(38,327)	Interest cost
Hasil yang diharapkan dari aset program	6,139	6,549	-	Expected return on plan assets
Amortisasi biaya jasa tahun lalu (non-vested)	(1,607)	(1,906)	(2,256)	Amortization of recognised past service cost (non-vested)
Amortisasi kerugian aktuarial	-	(12,163)	(8,515)	Amortisation of actuarial loss
Jumlah, disajikan sebagai bagian dari beban tenaga kerja	<u>(101,991)</u>	<u>(132,398)</u>	<u>(110,529)</u>	Total, included in personnel expenses

Mutasi saldo liabilitas yang diakui di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah:

The liability movement recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	2014	2013	2012	
Saldo awal	(404,320)	(295,716)	(368,969)	Beginning balance
Beban imbalan kerja yang diakui tahun berjalan	(101,991)	(132,398)	(110,529)	Employee benefit expense recognised in the current year
Pembayaran imbalan	-	23,794	22,855	Actual benefit payments
Kontribusi pemberi kerja terhadap dana pensiun	-	-	160,927	Employer contribution to the pension fund
Saldo akhir	<u>(506,311)</u>	<u>(404,320)</u>	<u>(295,716)</u>	Ending balance

Nilai kini liabilitas, nilai wajar aset program dan defisit pada program, serta keuntungan (kerugian) aktuarial atas penyesuaian historis untuk 5 (lima) tahun terakhir yaitu:

Present value of obligation, fair value of plan assets and deficit of program, and actuarial gains (losses) on historical adjustments for the latest of 5 (five) years are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Nilai kini liabilitas	(665,970)	(556,861)	(690,250)	(568,320)	(368,832)	Present value of obligations
Nilai wajar aset program	143,404	160,370	160,927	-	-	Fair value of plan assets
Defisit pada program	<u>(522,566)</u>	<u>(396,491)</u>	<u>(529,323)</u>	<u>(568,320)</u>	<u>(368,832)</u>	Deficit in program
Penyesuaian yang timbul pada liabilitas program	22,141	(27,077)	15,619	(18,380)	30,476	Experience adjustments on plan liabilities
Penyesuaian yang timbul pada aset program	(2,925)	(7,106)	-	-	-	Experience adjustments on plan assets

c. Imbalan kerja lainnya

c. Other employee benefits

Imbalan kerja lainnya meliputi uang jasa, uang pisah, pesangon, imbalan kerja jangka panjang, dan kompensasi lainnya, dikompensasikan dengan imbalan pensiun.

Other employee benefits consist of service payments, severance payments, termination benefits, long term service awards, and other compensation, compensated with retirement benefits.

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44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

c. Imbalan kerja lainnya (lanjutan)

c. Other employee benefits (continued)

Asumsi-asumsi utama yang digunakan dalam menentukan biaya imbalan pensiun oleh aktuaria independen adalah:

The key assumptions used by the independent actuary for the calculation of pension benefit expenses, are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Asumsi ekonomi:				Economic assumptions:
Tingkat diskonto	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8,8% per tahun/ 8.8% per annum	5,8% per tahun/ 5.8% per annum	Discount rate
Tingkat proyeksi / kenaikan gaji	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	8% per tahun/ 8% per annum	Salary increase rate
Asumsi lainnya:				Other assumptions:
Usia pensiun normal	55 tahun/ 55 years	55 tahun/ 55 years	55 tahun/ 55 years	Normal retirement age
Tingkat Kemalian	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)	Tabel Mortalitas Indonesia 2011 (TMI 2011)/ Indonesian Mortality Table 2011 (TMI 2011)	Mortality rate
Tingkat cacat	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	10% dari TMI 2011/ 10% of TMI 2011	Disability rate
Tingkat pengunduran diri	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	10% untuk usia sampai dengan 25 tahun, dan menurun dengan garis lurus 0% pada usia 44 tahun dan 1% setelahnya/ 10% up to age 25, then decreasing linearly to 0% at age 44 and 1% thereafter	Resignation rate
Proporsi pensiun normal	100%	100%	100%	Proportion of retirement

Jumlah yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah:

The amounts recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Nilai kini liabilitas	(30,203)	(27,388)	(29,961)	Present value of obligation
Liabilitas yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian	(30,203)	(27,388)	(29,961)	Liability recognised in consolidated statements of financial position

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44. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Imbalan pensiun (lanjutan)

Pension benefits (continued)

c. Imbalan kerja lainnya (lanjutan)

c. Other employee benefits (continued)

Jumlah yang diakui sebagai laba/rugi adalah:

The amounts recognised as profit/loss are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Biaya jasa kini	2,528	(3,110)	(2,681)	Current service cost
Beban bunga	2,177	(1,667)	(1,794)	Interest cost
(Kerugian)/keuntungan aktuarial	(1,854)	5,482	(1,333)	Actuarial (losses)/gains
Biaya jasa tahun lalu - vested	2,054	-	-	Prior service cost - vested
Jumlah, disajikan sebagai bagian dari beban tenaga kerja	<u>4,905</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>(5,808)</u>	Total, included in personnel expense

Mutasi saldo liabilitas yang diakui di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah:

The liability movement recognised in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	2014	2013	2012	
Saldo awal	(27,388)	(29,961)	(27,389)	Beginning balance
(Beban)/pendapatan tahun berjalan	(4,905)	705	(5,808)	Current year (expense)/income
Pembayaran imbalan	2,090	1,868	3,236	Actual benefit payments
Saldo akhir	<u>(30,203)</u>	<u>(27,388)</u>	<u>(29,961)</u>	Ending balance

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, karyawan Bank CIMB Niaga yang memperoleh imbalan pensiun dan imbalan kerja lainnya berjumlah 13.727 (2013: 13.109; 2012: 13.069).

As at 31 December 2014, the total Bank CIMB Niaga employees who are eligible for retirement and other employee benefits was 13,727 (2013: 13,109; 2012: 13,069).

45. PROGRAM SAHAM MANAJEMEN DAN PROGRAM KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM

45. MANAGEMENT EQUITY SCHEME AND EQUITY OWNERSHIP PLAN

a. Program Opsi Manajemen (MOP)

a. Management Option Program (MOP)

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad mengalokasikan sejumlah 162.180.111 lembar saham Bank CIMB Niaga yang dimilikinya untuk diberikan kepada manajemen Bank CIMB Niaga melalui MOP. CIMB Group Holdings Berhad, melalui suratnya tanggal 22 Juni 2006 menawarkan program ini kepada manajemen Bank CIMB Niaga tertentu. Tanggal pemberian (*grant date*) program ini adalah tanggal 30 Juni 2006, yaitu tanggal dimana manajemen menyatakan keikutsertaan dalam program.

CIMB Group Holdings Berhad set aside 162,180,111 Bank CIMB Niaga shares to be offered to Bank CIMB Niaga's Management under a MOP. CIMB Group Holdings Berhad, through its letter dated 22 June 2006, offered certain members of Bank CIMB Niaga's management an entitlement to participate in the program. The grant date for this program was 30 June 2006, being the date when management confirmed their participation.

Opsi ini dapat dieksekusi pada tanggal pemberian sampai dengan tanggal 31 Oktober 2008 sesuai persentase yang dialokasi untuk tiap periode. Harga eksekusi yang telah ditetapkan adalah antara Rp 292 (nilai penuh) sampai Rp 368 (nilai penuh).

Under the program, options can be exercised from grant date up to 31 October 2008 in accordance with an allocated percentage for each period. The exercise price was determined between Rp 292 (full amount) to Rp 368 (full amount).

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45. PROGRAM SAHAM MANAJEMEN DAN PROGRAM
KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM (lanjutan)

a. Program Opsi Manajemen (MOP) (lanjutan)

Eksekusi *MOP* dicatat pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank CIMB Niaga seperti yang diatur dalam PSAK 53 - Akuntansi Kompensasi Berbasis Saham. Oleh karena Bank CIMB Niaga tidak memiliki liabilitas untuk memberikan kas kepada manajemen (tidak ada dampak terhadap arus kas Bank CIMB Niaga), Bank CIMB Niaga memperlakukan transaksi ini sebagai transaksi yang diselesaikan dengan pemberian saham (*equity-settled*) dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, di mana Bank CIMB Niaga mencatat beban tersebut dan mengkredit cadangan kompensasi berbasis saham (sehingga tidak ada dampak terhadap jumlah ekuitas Bank CIMB Niaga secara keseluruhan). Beban tersebut diukur pada tanggal pemberian opsi (*grant date*) berdasarkan nilai wajar dari opsi yang diberikan dengan menggunakan metode *Binomial* dan diamortisasi selama periode *vesting*.

b. Program Kepemilikan Saham (EOP)

EOP diberikan pada bulan Maret 2011 oleh Grup CIMB dimana Grup CIMB dalam hal ini memberikan saham biasa atas Grup CIMB untuk karyawan-karyawan tertentu (*Senior Vice President (SVP)* dan *Executive Vice President (EVP)* dan Direksi) yang akan dibebankan langsung kepada Bank CIMB Niaga. Berdasarkan *EOP* tersebut, bagian dari remunerasi karyawan-karyawan tertentu tersebut akan digunakan untuk membeli saham biasa Grup CIMB dari pasar. Saham yang dibeli akan diberikan secara progresif kepada karyawan yang berhak berdasarkan tanggal-tanggal tertentu setelah tanggal pembelian, tergantung pada hubungan kerja antara karyawan tersebut dan Bank CIMB Niaga.

Perusahaan terkait akan bertindak mewakili Grup CIMB untuk melakukan administrasi atas *EOP* dan menyimpan saham tersebut selama periode sebelum tanggal penyerahan. Kelayakan akan keikutsertaan pada *EOP* ditentukan oleh kebijakan dari *Group Compensation Review Committee CIMB Group*.

Apabila terjadi pemutusan hubungan kerja selain pensiun, cacat atau kematian, karyawan tidak akan mendapatkan saham-saham yang belum diberikan.

45. MANAGEMENT EQUITY SCHEME AND EQUITY
OWNERSHIP PLAN (continued)

a. Management Option Program (MOP) (continued)

The grant of *MOP* is recorded in Bank CIMB Niaga's consolidated financial statements as required by SFAS 53 - Accounting for Share-based Compensation. Because Bank CIMB Niaga does not have the obligation to deliver cash to management (no cash flow impact to Bank CIMB Niaga), Bank CIMB Niaga treats for the transaction as equity-settled in its consolidated financial statements which Bank CIMB Niaga recognises the expense and corresponding credit to share-based compensation reserve (therefore no impact on Bank CIMB Niaga's overall equity). The cost is measured at grant date based on the fair value of the options issued under the program using the *Binomial* model and amortised over the vesting period.

b. Equity Ownership Plan (EOP)

The *EOP* was introduced in March 2011 by CIMB Group where CIMB Group will grant ordinary shares of CIMB Group to selected employees of Bank CIMB Niaga (*Senior Vice President (SVP)* and *Executive Vice President (EVP)* and Boards of Directors) with a re-charge to Bank CIMB Niaga. Under the *EOP*, earmarked portions of variable remuneration of selected employees of Bank CIMB Niaga will be utilised to purchase ordinary shares of CIMB Group from the market. The purchased shares will be released progressively to the eligible employees at various dates after the purchase date, subject to continued employment.

A related company will act on behalf of CIMB Group to administer the *EOP* and to hold the shares in trust up to the pre-determined transfer date. The eligibility of participation in the *EOP* shall be at the discretion of the *Group Compensation Review Committee* of CIMB Group.

In the case of termination of employment other than retirement, disability or death, employee will not receive any unreleased shares.

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45. PROGRAM SAHAM MANAJEMEN DAN PROGRAM
KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM (lanjutan)

b. Program Kepemilikan Saham (EOP) (lanjutan)

Untuk seluruh program EOP ini, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membayar Rp 35.030 (termasuk pajak) kepada perusahaan yang dibentuk oleh Grup CIMB (dan kepada kantor pajak terkait dengan pajak penghasilan karyawan) untuk membeli 1.034.802 lembar saham pada harga rata-rata RM 8,27 per lembar saham. Hal ini efektif pada tanggal 1 April 2011. Pemberian hak EOP ini terbagi atas 4 (empat) *tranche* masing-masing sebesar 25% dari total EOP dengan *vesting period* masing-masing pada 1 Oktober 2011, 1 April 2012, 1 Oktober 2012, dan 1 April 2013.

Pada tanggal 28 Maret 2012, tambahan EOP diberikan dengan persyaratan dan ketentuan yang sama dengan EOP sebelumnya. Untuk seluruh program EOP ini, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membayar Rp 35.533 (termasuk pajak) kepada perusahaan yang dibentuk oleh Grup CIMB (dan kepada kantor pajak terkait dengan pajak penghasilan karyawan) untuk membeli 1.108.502 lembar saham dengan harga rata-rata RM 7,70 per lembar saham. Hal ini efektif pada tanggal 1 April 2012. Pemberian hak EOP ini terbagi atas 4 (empat) *tranche* masing-masing sebesar 25% dari total EOP dengan *vesting period* masing-masing pada 1 Oktober 2012, 1 April 2013, 1 Oktober 2013, dan 1 April 2014.

Pada tanggal 25 Maret 2013, tambahan EOP diberikan dengan persyaratan dan ketentuan yang sama dengan EOP sebelumnya. Untuk seluruh program EOP ini, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membayar Rp 43.374 (termasuk pajak) kepada perusahaan yang dibentuk oleh Grup CIMB (dan kepada kantor pajak terkait dengan pajak penghasilan karyawan) untuk membeli 1.220.675 lembar saham dengan harga rata-rata RM 7,74 per lembar saham. Hal ini efektif pada tanggal 1 April 2013. Pemberian hak EOP ini terbagi atas 3 (tiga) *tranche* masing-masing sebesar 33,33% dari total EOP dengan *vesting period* masing-masing pada 1 April 2014, 1 April 2015, dan 1 Januari 2016.

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45. MANAGEMENT EQUITY SCHEME AND EQUITY
OWNERSHIP PLAN (continued)

b. Equity Ownership Plan (EOP) (continued)

For this EOP program, Bank CIMB Niaga has paid Rp 35,030 (including tax) to the entity established by CIMB Group (and tax office in relation to the employee tax) to purchase 1,034,802 shares at an average price of RM 8.27 per share. This is effective on 1 April 2011. This EOP is divided into 4 (four) tranches, which are 25% each from the total EOP, with each vesting periods of 1 October 2011, 1 April 2012, 1 October 2012, and 1 April 2013.

On 28 March 2012, additional EOP was given based on the same terms and conditions as previous EOP. For this EOP program, Bank CIMB Niaga has paid Rp 35,533 (including tax) to the entity established by CIMB Group (and tax office in relation to the employee tax) to purchase 1,108,502 shares at an average price of RM 7.70 per share. This is effective on 1 April 2012. This EOP is divided into 4 (four) tranches, which are 25% each from the total EOP, with each vesting periods of 1 October 2012, 1 April 2013, 1 October 2013, and 1 April 2014.

On 25 March 2013, additional EOP was given based on the same terms and conditions as previous EOP. For this EOP program, Bank CIMB Niaga has paid Rp 43,374 (including tax) to the entity established by CIMB Group (and tax office in relation to the employee tax) to purchase 1,220,675 shares at an average price of RM 7.74 per share. This is effective on 1 April 2013. This EOP is divided into 3 (three) tranches, which are 33.33% each from the total EOP, with each vesting periods of 1 April 2014, 1 April 2015, and 1 January 2016.

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45. PROGRAM SAHAM MANAJEMEN DAN PROGRAM
KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM (lanjutan)

b. Program Kepemilikan Saham (EOP) (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 25 Maret 2014, tambahan EOP diberikan dengan persyaratan dan ketentuan yang sama dengan EOP sebelumnya. Untuk seluruh program EOP ini, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membayar Rp 32.084 (termasuk pajak) kepada perusahaan yang dibentuk oleh Grup CIMB (dan kepada kantor pajak terkait dengan pajak penghasilan karyawan) untuk membeli 1.250.297 lembar saham dengan harga rata-rata RM 7,15 per lembar saham. Hal ini efektif pada tanggal 31 Maret 2014. Pemberian EOP ini terbagi atas 3 (tiga) *tranche* masing-masing sebesar 33,33% dari total EOP dengan *vesting period* masing-masing pada 31 Maret 2015, 31 Maret 2016, dan 31 Desember 2016.

Berikut ini adalah mutasi jumlah hak atas lembar saham yang telah diberikan:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Saldo awal	1,853,708	1,127,267	778,472	Beginning balance
Diberikan	1,250,297	1,220,675	1,108,502	Granted
Eksekusi ⁽¹⁾	(1,698,985)	(494,234)	(759,707)	Exercised ⁽¹⁾
Saldo akhir	<u>1,405,020</u>	<u>1,853,708</u>	<u>1,127,267</u>	Ending balance

⁽¹⁾ Vested/Pengunduran diri

⁽¹⁾ Vested/resignation

c. Program Ekuitas Manajemen (MES)

Pemberian hak dalam program ini dilakukan oleh Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi CIMB Group Holdings Berhad. Hak ini adalah tidak dapat diberikan kepada pihak lain (*non-assignable* dan *non-transferable*) dimana Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi yang melakukan administrasi mewakili pemegang saham utama Grup CIMB. Pemberian kompensasi ini memasuki tahap vesting secara proporsional dalam beberapa tahap periode eksekusi.

Pada tanggal 28 Februari 2012, pemegang saham utama CIMB Group Holdings Berhad telah memperpanjang periode MES dari 28 Februari 2012 menjadi 31 Mei 2012. MES dapat di eksekusi hingga 31 Mei 2012, setelah itu hak voting atas jumlah yang belum dieksekusi akan tetap menjadi hak pemegang saham utama CIMB Group Holdings Berhad.

45. MANAGEMENT EQUITY SCHEME AND EQUITY
OWNERSHIP PLAN (continued)

b. Equity Ownership Plan (EOP) (continued)

On 25 March 2014, additional EOP was given based on the same term and conditions as previous EOP. For this EOP program, Bank CIMB Niaga has paid Rp 32,084 (including tax) to the entity established by CIMB Group (and tax office in relation to the employee tax) to purchase 1,250,297 shares at an average price of RM 7.15 per share. This is effective on 31 March 2014. This EOP is divided into 3 (three) tranches, which are 33.33% each from the total EOP, with each vesting periods of 31 March 2015, 31 March 2016, and 31 December 2016.

Below is the movement of entitlements shares granted:

c. Management Equity Scheme (MES)

The eligibility participation in the scheme shall be at the discretion of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad. Entitlements of eligible members of senior management are non-assignable and non-transferable whereby the Nomination and Remuneration Committee administer the scheme on behalf of the substantial shareholder of CIMB Group. The entitlements granted vest in proportion across various exercised periods.

On 28 February 2012, the substantial shareholder of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad had approved the extension of MES from 28 February 2012 to 31 May 2012. The MES could be exercised until 31 May 2012, after which the voting rights of unexercised balances will remain with the substantial shareholder of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad.

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**45. PROGRAM SAHAM MANAJEMEN DAN PROGRAM
KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM (lanjutan)**

**45. MANAGEMENT EQUITY SCHEME AND EQUITY
OWNERSHIP PLAN (continued)**

c. Program Ekuitas Manajemen (MES) (lanjutan)

c. Management Equity Scheme (MES) (continued)

Berikut ini adalah mutasi jumlah hak atas lembar saham yang telah diberikan:

Below is the movement of entitlements shares granted:

	2012	2011	
Saldo awal	1,430,738	2,704,868	<i>Beginning balance</i>
Dieksekusi	(1,430,738)	(1,274,130)	<i>Exercised</i>
Jumlah pada akhir periode	-	1,430,738	<i>Ending balance</i>

Di tahun 2012 dan 2011, hak memiliki harga referensi adalah sebesar RM 1,74.

In 2012 and 2011, entitlements the reference price is RM 1.74.

46. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR DAN DILUSIAN

46. BASIC AND DILUTIVE EARNINGS PER SHARE

Laba per saham dasar

Basic earnings per share

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba bersih yang tersedia bagi pemegang saham dengan rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year.

	2014	2013	2012	
Laba bersih yang tersedia bagi pemegang saham	2,342,431	4,282,417	4,233,111	<i>Net profit attributable to shareholders</i>
Rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar (dalam ribuan) (termasuk dana setoran modal) *	25,131,607	25,131,607	25,131,607	<i>Weighted average number of ordinary share on issue (in thousands) (including capital paid in advance) *</i>
Laba per saham dasar (nilai penuh)	93.21	170.40	168.44	<i>Basic earnings per share (full amount)</i>

* Rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar dihitung berdasarkan jumlah saham biasa yang beredar pada posisi tiap akhir bulan sesuai dengan data dari Biro Administrasi Efek

** The weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue is calculated based on the number of ordinary shares on issue at the end of month based on the data from Securities Administration Bureau*

Laba per saham dilusian

Diluted earnings per share

Dalam perhitungan laba bersih per saham dilusian jumlah rata-rata tertimbang jumlah yang beredar disesuaikan dengan asumsi bahwa semua efek berpotensi saham biasa yang sifatnya dilutif dikonversi.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga tidak memiliki potensi saham yang bersifat dilutif.

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, Bank CIMB Niaga has no dilutive potential shares.

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47. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI - BERSIH

Dalam bisnis normal perbankan, Bank CIMB Niaga mempunyai komitmen dan kontinjensi yang tidak disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Ikhtisar komitmen dan kontinjensi Bank CIMB Niaga yang dinyatakan dalam nilai kontrak setara dengan mata uang Rupiah adalah:

47. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - NET

As part of normal banking business, Bank CIMB Niaga has commitments and contingencies that are not presented in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The following is a summary of Bank CIMB Niaga commitments and contingencies at the equivalent Rupiah contractual amounts:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
KOMITMEN				COMMITMENTS
Liabilitas komitmen				Commitments payable
Fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan	(55,030,807)	(56,497,987)	(43,788,350)	Unutilised portion of fund facilities
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i> yang masih berjalan	(2,669,385)	(3,512,510)	(2,640,343)	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Lain-lain	(15,975)	(5,418)	(2,943)	Others
Jumlah liabilitas komitmen	<u>(57,716,167)</u>	<u>(60,015,915)</u>	<u>(46,431,636)</u>	Total commitments payable
Komitmen - bersih	<u>(57,716,167)</u>	<u>(60,015,915)</u>	<u>(46,431,636)</u>	Commitments - net
KONTINJENSI				CONTINGENCIES
Tagihan kontinjensi				Contingent receivables
Garansi yang diterima	1,019,848	779,507	537,434	Guarantees received
Penghasilan bunga dalam penyelesaian	843,648	874,667	719,408	Interest receivable on non-performing assets
Jumlah tagihan kontinjensi	<u>1,863,496</u>	<u>1,654,174</u>	<u>1,256,842</u>	Total contingent receivables
Liabilitas kontinjensi				Contingent payables
Garansi yang diterbitkan	(3,918,714)	(4,079,789)	(3,970,735)	Guarantees issued
Lain-lain	(856)	-	-	Others
Jumlah liabilitas kontinjensi	<u>(3,919,570)</u>	<u>(4,079,789)</u>	<u>(3,970,735)</u>	Total contingent payables
Kontinjensi - bersih	<u>(2,056,074)</u>	<u>(2,425,615)</u>	<u>(2,713,893)</u>	Contingencies - net
KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI - BERSIH	<u>(59,772,241)</u>	<u>(62,441,530)</u>	<u>(49,145,529)</u>	COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - NET

Komitmen dan kontinjensi yang berhubungan dengan derivatif disajikan di Catatan 11.

The commitments and contingencies relating to derivative transaction is disclosed in Note 11.

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47. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI – BERSIH (lanjutan)

47. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES – NET
(continued)

Rincian liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi untuk fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan, *irrevocable letters of credit* yang masih berjalan, dan garansi yang diterbitkan berdasarkan kolektibilitas dan mata uang adalah:

The details of commitments and contingencies payables for unused provision of fund facilities, outstanding *irrevocable letters of credit*, and guarantees issued based on collectibility and currency are as follows:

		2014					
		Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Substandard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total	
Rupiah	Lancar/ Pass						Rupiah
Fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan	37,977,450	479,288	1,536	3,322	4,140	38,465,736	Unutilised portion of fund facilities
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i> yang masih berjalan	506,867	-	-	-	-	506,867	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	2,929,737	-	-	-	-	2,929,737	Guarantees issued
Sub jumlah	<u>41,414,054</u>	<u>479,288</u>	<u>1,536</u>	<u>3,322</u>	<u>4,140</u>	<u>41,902,340</u>	Sub total
Mata Uang Asing							Foreign currencies
Fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan	16,528,311	35	-	-	36,725	16,565,071	Unused provision of fund facilities
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i> yang masih berjalan	2,162,518	-	-	-	-	2,162,518	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	988,977	-	-	-	-	988,977	Guarantees issued
Sub jumlah	<u>19,679,806</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,725</u>	<u>19,716,566</u>	Sub total
	<u>61,093,860</u>	<u>479,323</u>	<u>1,536</u>	<u>3,322</u>	<u>40,865</u>	<u>61,618,906</u>	
Dikurangi: Estimasi kerugian atas komitmen dan kontinjensi						-	Less: Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies
						<u>61,618,906</u>	
		2013					
		Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Substandard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	Jumlah/ Total	
Rupiah	Lancar/ Pass						Rupiah
Fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan	42,170,765	1,480,698	-	-	-	43,651,463	Unutilised portion of fund facilities
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i> yang masih berjalan	748,612	-	-	-	-	748,612	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	2,668,862	-	-	-	-	2,668,862	Guarantees issued
Sub jumlah	<u>45,588,239</u>	<u>1,480,698</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,068,937</u>	Sub total
Mata Uang Asing							Foreign currencies
Fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan	12,681,765	164,759	-	-	-	12,846,524	Unused provision of fund facilities
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i> yang masih berjalan	2,763,898	-	-	-	-	2,763,898	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	1,410,927	-	-	-	-	1,410,927	Guarantees issued
Sub jumlah	<u>16,856,590</u>	<u>164,759</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,021,349</u>	Sub total
	<u>62,444,829</u>	<u>1,645,457</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,090,286</u>	
Dikurangi: Estimasi kerugian atas komitmen dan kontinjensi						-	Less: Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies
						<u>64,090,286</u>	

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47. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI – BERSIH (lanjutan)

47. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES – NET
(continued)

	2012					Rupiah
	Lancar/ Pass	Dalam Perhatian Khusus/ Special Mention	Kurang Lancar/ Substandard	Diragukan/ Doubtful	Macet/ Loss	
Rupiah						
Fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan	33,418,919	268,023	-	-	150	33,687,092
<i>Irrevocable L/C</i> yang masih berjalan	410,329	-	-	-	-	410,329
Garansi yang diterbitkan	3,112,526	-	-	-	-	3,112,526
Sub jumlah	<u>36,941,774</u>	<u>268,023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>37,209,947</u>
Mata Uang Asing						
Fasilitas penyediaan dana yang belum digunakan	10,053,125	48,133	-	-	-	10,101,258
<i>Irrevocable L/C</i> yang masih berjalan	2,230,014	-	-	-	-	2,230,014
Garansi yang diterbitkan	858,209	-	-	-	-	858,209
Sub jumlah	<u>13,141,348</u>	<u>48,133</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,189,481</u>
	<u>50,083,122</u>	<u>316,156</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>50,399,428</u>
Dikurangi: Estimasi kerugian atas komitmen dan kontinjensi (lihat Catatan 30)						-
						<u>50,399,428</u>

Less: Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies (refer to Note 30)

48. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI

Bank CIMB Niaga dikendalikan oleh CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, Malaysia. Kepemilikan minoritas dipegang dan dimiliki oleh banyak pihak. Lihat Catatan 33 untuk informasi mengenai pemegang saham utama dari CIMB Group Sdn Bhd.

Sifat Hubungan Berelasi

Pihak-pihak berelasi adalah perusahaan dan perorangan yang mempunyai keterkaitan kepemilikan atau kepengurusan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan Bank CIMB Niaga. Informasi Anak Perusahaan diungkapkan pada Catatan 1d. Pemegang saham pengendali dan mayoritas, induk dari pemegang saham mayoritas, dan pemegang saham akhir diungkapkan pada Catatan 33.

48. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Bank CIMB Niaga is controlled by CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, Malaysia. The remaining minority shares are widely held. For information on the ultimate parent company of CIMB Group Sdn Bhd, refer to Note 33.

Nature of Relationship

Related parties are companies and individuals who directly or indirectly have relationships with Bank CIMB Niaga through ownership or management. Information of Subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 1d. The controlling and majority shareholder, parent of majority shareholder, and the ultimate shareholders are disclosed in Note 33.

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48. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI
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48. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Sifat Hubungan Berelasi (lanjutan)

Nature of Relationship (continued)

Pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat dari hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Sifat dari transaksi/ Nature of transactions
CIMB Group Holdings Berhad	Pemegang saham mayoritas/ <i>Parent of majority shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah; Liabilitas derivatif/ <i>Deposits from customers; Derivative payables</i>
PT CIMB Principal Asset Management	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>
PT CIMB Sun Life	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>
CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari bank lain/ <i>Deposits from other banks</i>
CIMB Bank Berhad	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari bank lain; Pinjaman yang diterima/ <i>Deposits from other banks; Borrowings</i>
PT XL Axiata Tbk	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>
CIMB Bank (L) Limited	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari bank lain/ <i>Deposits from other banks</i>
PT CIMB Securities Indonesia	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Kredit yang diberikan; Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Loan; Deposits from customers</i>
PT Niaga Manajemen Citra	Dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga/ <i>Controlled by Bank CIMB Niaga's executive officers</i>	Beban dibayar di muka; Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Prepaid expenses; Deposits from customers</i>
PT Commerce Kapital	Dikendalikan oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama/ <i>Controlled by same ultimate shareholder</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>
Dana Pensiun PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	Dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga/ <i>Controlled by Bank CIMB Niaga's executive officers</i>	Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Deposits from customers</i>
Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank/ <i>Board of Commissioners, Directors, and Executive Bank Officers</i>	Manajemen Bank CIMB Niaga/ <i>Bank CIMB Niaga's Management</i>	Kredit yang diberikan; Simpanan dari nasabah/ <i>Loans; Deposits from customers</i>

Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi terutama berhubungan dengan pinjam-meminjam dana dalam kegiatan normal usaha.

The related party transactions primarily related to lending and borrowing of funds in the normal course of their business.

Rincian saldo dengan pihak-pihak yang berelasi yang merupakan perusahaan asosiasi dengan Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

The details of balances with related parties of associated parties with Bank CIMB Niaga are as follows:

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48. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI
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48. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	
Aset				Assets
Kredit yang diberikan				Loans
- Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank	72,311	61,920	35,123	Board of Commissioners, Directors, - and Executive Bank Officers
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	120,000	2,008	8,646	Parties under - same ultimate shareholder
	<u>192,311</u>	<u>63,928</u>	<u>43,769</u>	
Beban dibayar di muka				Prepaid expense
- Pihak yang dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga	149,793	156,034	162,276	Parties controlled by - Bank CIMB Niaga's executive officers
	<u>149,793</u>	<u>156,034</u>	<u>162,276</u>	
Jumlah aset yang terkait dengan pihak-pihak berelasi	<u>342,104</u>	<u>219,962</u>	<u>206,045</u>	Total asset associated with related parties
Sebagai persentase terhadap jumlah aset	<u>0.15%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>	<u>0.10%</u>	As a percentage to total assets
Liabilitas				Liabilities
Simpanan dari nasabah				Deposits from customers
- Giro				Demand deposits -
- Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank	30,299	10,640	5,445	Board of Commissioners, Directors, - and Executive Bank Officers
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	68,745	109,351	89,563	Parties under - same ultimate shareholders
- Pihak yang dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga	786	1,517	2,965	Parties controlled by - Bank CIMB Niaga's executive officers
- Pemegang saham mayoritas	10	11	12	Parent of majority shareholders -
	<u>99,840</u>	<u>121,519</u>	<u>97,985</u>	
- Tabungan				Saving deposits -
- Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank	36,264	45,541	44,677	Board of Commissioners, Directors, - and Executive Bank Officers
- Pihak yang dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga	111	-	2	Parties controlled by - Bank CIMB Niaga's executive officers
	<u>36,375</u>	<u>45,541</u>	<u>44,679</u>	

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48. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	2014	2013	2012	
- Deposito berjangka				<i>Time deposits -</i>
- Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank	77,463	78,063	61,186	<i>Board of Commissioners, Directors, - and Executive Bank Officers</i>
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	55,364	5,982	110,682	<i>Parties under - same ultimate shareholders</i>
- Pihak yang dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga	21,600	10,017	6,576	<i>Parties controlled by Bank - CIMB Niaga's executive officers</i>
	<u>154,427</u>	<u>94,062</u>	<u>178,444</u>	
Simpanan dari bank lain				Deposits from other banks
- Giro				<i>Demand Deposit -</i>
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	8,847	20,018	78,679	<i>Parties under - same ultimate shareholders</i>
	<u>8,847</u>	<u>20,018</u>	<u>78,679</u>	
Liabilitas derivatif				Derivative payables
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	-	-	4,515	<i>Parties under - same ultimate shareholders</i>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,515</u>	
Pinjaman yang diterima				Borrowing
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	1,486,200	1,786,073	1,670,500	<i>Parties under - same ultimate shareholders</i>
	<u>1,486,200</u>	<u>1,786,073</u>	<u>1,670,500</u>	
Jumlah liabilitas yang terkait dengan pihak-pihak berelasi	<u>1,785,689</u>	<u>2,067,213</u>	<u>2,074,802</u>	<i>Total liabilities associated with related parties</i>
Sebagai persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas	<u>0.87%</u>	<u>1.07%</u>	<u>1.19%</u>	<i>As a percentage to total liabilities</i>

Rincian transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

The details of transactions with related parties with Bank CIMB Niaga are as follows:

	2014	2013	2012	
Pendapatan bunga				Interest Income
- Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank	9,278	9,028	4,229	<i>Board of Commissioners, Directors, and - Executive Bank Officers</i>
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	15,396	293	1,041	<i>Parties under same ultimate shareholders -</i>
Jumlah pendapatan bunga yang terkait dengan pihak-pihak berelasi	<u>24,674</u>	<u>9,321</u>	<u>5,270</u>	<i>Total interest income associated with related parties</i>
Sebagai persentase terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga	<u>0.12%</u>	<u>0.05%</u>	<u>0.03%</u>	<i>As a percentage to total interest income</i>
Beban bunga				Interest expense
- Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan Pejabat Eksekutif Bank	8,997	6,531	5,319	<i>Board of Commissioners, Directors, and - Executive Bank Officers</i>
- Pihak yang dimiliki oleh pemegang saham akhir yang sama	25,118	23,526	37,423	<i>Parties under same ultimate shareholders -</i>
- Pihak yang dikelola oleh pejabat eksekutif Bank CIMB Niaga	1,961	-	110	<i>Parties controlled by Bank CIMB Niaga's - executive officers</i>
Jumlah beban bunga yang terkait dengan pihak-pihak berelasi	<u>36,076</u>	<u>30,057</u>	<u>42,852</u>	<i>Total interest expense associated with related parties</i>
Sebagai persentase terhadap jumlah beban bunga	<u>0.36%</u>	<u>0.39%</u>	<u>0.66%</u>	<i>As a percentage to total interest expense</i>

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Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi dilakukan dengan kebijakan harga dan syarat normal, sebagaimana dilakukan dengan pihak yang tidak berelasi, kecuali kredit diberikan kepada karyawan Bank CIMB Niaga.

48. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Transactions with related parties are conducted with normal pricing policy and conditions as similar with third parties, except for loans to the Bank CIMB Niaga's employees.

49. KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI

a. Kepentingan nonpengendali atas kekayaan bersih Anak Perusahaan adalah:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Saldo awal	94,659	84,139	66,884	Beginning balance
Bagian keuntungan bersih				
- tahun berjalan	1,409	13,734	16,750	Net income - current year
Pembagian dividen				Distribution of cash dividend
Anak perusahaan	-	(4,900)	-	by Subsidiary
Pengaruh perubahan kepemilikan				Effect of changes in
Anak Perusahaan	(95,515)	-	-	ownership of Subsidiaries
Cadangan lindung nilai arus kas	181	1,686	505	Cash flow hedging reserve
Saldo akhir periode kepentingan nonpengendali	<u>734</u>	<u>94,659</u>	<u>84,139</u>	Ending balance of non-controlling interest

49. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

a. The non-controlling interest in the net assets of Subsidiaries is as follows:

b. Kepentingan nonpengendali atas laba bersih Anak Perusahaan adalah:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance	(132)	74	72	PT CIMB Niaga Auto Finance
PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance	1,541	13,660	16,678	PT Kencana Internusa Artha Finance
	<u>1,409</u>	<u>13,734</u>	<u>16,750</u>	

b. The non-controlling interest in the net income of Subsidiaries are as follows:

50. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA

Bank CIMB Niaga telah menyajikan segmen operasi berdasarkan informasi yang disiapkan secara internal untuk pengambil keputusan operasional. Kebijakan akuntansi ini merupakan penerapan PSAK 5 (Revisi 2009), "Segmen Operasi".

Segmen operasi dilaporkan sesuai dengan laporan internal yang disiapkan untuk pengambil keputusan operasional yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya ke segmen tertentu dan melakukan penilaian atas performanya. Seluruh segmen operasi yang digunakan oleh Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi kriteria pelaporan berdasarkan PSAK 5 (Revisi 2009).

50. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION

Bank CIMB Niaga presents operating segments based on the information that is internally provided to the chief operating decision maker. This accounting policy is due to the adoption of SFAS 5 (Revised 2009), "Operating Segments".

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, which is responsible for allocating resources to the reportable segments and assesses its performance. All operating segments used by Bank CIMB Niaga meet the definition of a reportable segment under SFAS 5 (Revised 2009).

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50. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki 7 (tujuh) pelaporan segmen. Di bawah ini merupakan penjelasan mengenai operasi dari masing-masing pelaporan segmen yang dimiliki oleh Bank CIMB Niaga:

- Korporasi - termasuk kredit yang diberikan, simpanan dan transaksi-transaksi lain, serta saldo atas nasabah korporasi;
- Bisnis - merupakan produk dan jasa untuk nasabah yang berskala kecil hingga sedang;
- Ritel - fokus kepada produk dan jasa kepada nasabah individual. Segmen ini termasuk fasilitas kredit yang diberikan, simpanan dan transaksi-transaksi lain, serta saldo atas nasabah ritel;
- Tresuri - segmen ini terkait dengan kegiatan tresuri Bank CIMB Niaga termasuk transaksi valuta asing, *money market*, derivatif, serta investasi dalam bentuk penempatan dan efek-efek;
- Syariah - seluruh transaksi yang dilakukan oleh unit usaha Syariah;
- Lain-lain - termasuk aktivitas *back office* dan divisi yang tidak menghasilkan laba di Bank CIMB Niaga. Lain-lain termasuk jasa korporasi, penjualan dan distribusi, serta lain-lain; dan
- Anak Perusahaan - termasuk seluruh transaksi yang timbul dan dilakukan berdasarkan bisnis anak perusahaan.

50. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION (continued)

Bank CIMB Niaga has 7 (seven) reportable segments. The following describes the operations in each of Bank CIMB Niaga's reportable segments:

- *Corporate - includes loans, deposits and other transactions, and balances with corporate customers;*
- *Business - includes products and services for customer segments comprising small to medium scale enterprises;*
- *Retail - focuses on products and services for individual customers. It includes products such as loan, deposit and others transactions, and balances with retail customers;*
- *Treasury - undertake Bank CIMB Niaga's treasury activities which include foreign exchange, money market, derivatives, and investing in placements and securities;*
- *Sharia - includes all transactions relating to Sharia Business Unit;*
- *Others - includes all back office activities and non-profit center divisions in Bank CIMB Niaga. Thus, it includes corporate service, sales and distribution, and others; and*
- *Subsidiaries - includes all transactions relating to subsidiaries' businesses.*

	2014								
	Korporasi/ <i>Corporate</i>	Bisnis/ <i>Business</i>	Ritel/ <i>Retail</i>	Tresuri/ <i>Treasury</i>	Syariah/ <i>Sharia</i>	Lain-lain/ <i>Others</i>	Anak Perusahaan/ <i>Subsidiaries</i>		Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>
Penghasilan bunga bersih	1,645,749	3,132,319	2,567,144	3,027,471	434,195	(263,718)	146,335	10,689,495	<i>Net interest income</i>
-Pendapatan dari pihak eksternal	3,272,309	5,433,023	959,197	404,336	428,364	45,931	146,335	10,689,495	<i>Income from external parties -</i>
-Pendapatan antar segmen	(1,626,560)	(2,300,704)	1,607,947	2,623,135	5,831	(309,649)	-	-	<i>Inter-segmen income -</i>
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan	(1,714,013)	(751,540)	(488,380)	5,212	(204,963)	(9,778)	(302,812)	(3,466,274)	<i>Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets</i>
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	413,031	184,532	893,308	(20,862)	4,805	462	241,509	1,716,785	<i>Other fees and commissions</i>
Pendapatan operasional lainnya	84,250	30,560	130,932	397,611	20,063	376	184,904	848,696	<i>Other operating income</i>
Beban tenaga kerja	(149,174)	(399,656)	(1,045,830)	(60,052)	(80,394)	(1,328,005)	(218,110)	(3,281,221)	<i>Personnel expenses</i>
Umum dan administrasi	(113,182)	(358,817)	(1,868,907)	(80,574)	(79,453)	(734,119)	(275,966)	(3,511,018)	<i>General and administrative</i>
Beban operasional lainnya	659	(290)	(6,363)	(24)	(108)	(32,097)	-	(38,223)	<i>Other operating expenses</i>
Laba operasional bersih	167,320	1,837,108	181,904	3,268,782	94,145	(2,366,879)	(224,140)	2,958,240	<i>Net operating income</i>
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional	1,957	1,853	(11,486)	(262,056)	587	546,958	(35,884)	241,929	<i>Income/(expenses) from non-operations</i>
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	169,277	1,838,961	170,418	3,006,726	94,732	(1,819,921)	(260,024)	3,200,169	<i>Income before income tax</i>
Beban pajak penghasilan	-	-	-	-	-	(855,848)	(481)	(856,329)	<i>Income tax expense</i>
Laba bersih	169,277	1,838,961	170,418	3,006,726	94,732	(2,675,769)	(260,505)	2,343,840	<i>Net income</i>
Kepentingan nonpengendali	-	-	-	-	-	(1,409)	-	(1,409)	<i>Non-controlling interest</i>
Jumlah aset	55,739,783	70,766,477	40,077,380	43,360,993	7,307,825	7,963,560	7,946,405	233,162,423	<i>Total assets</i>
Jumlah liabilitas	21,735,682	59,171,168	78,036,389	31,347,967	6,813,669	671,441	6,938,413	204,714,729	<i>Total liabilities</i>

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50. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

50. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION (continued)

	2013								
	Korporasi/ Corporate	Bisnis/ Business	Ritel/ Retail	Tresuri/ Treasury	Syariah/ Sharia	Lain-lain/ Others	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries		Jumlah/ Total
Penghasilan bunga bersih	1,532,901	2,825,015	2,726,476	2,782,714	459,735	(275,119)	68,969	10,120,691	Net interest income
-Pendapatan dari pihak eksternal	2,530,363	4,357,991	1,919,576	782,761	455,719	5,312	68,969	10,120,691	Income from external parties -
-Pendapatan antar segmen	(997,462)	(1,532,976)	806,900	1,999,953	4,016	(280,431)	-	-	Inter-segmen income -
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan	31,777	(392,773)	(561,714)	9,846	(141,305)	87,488	(236,800)	(1,203,481)	Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	414,994	157,412	908,840	(17,291)	4,658	26,472	708,758	2,203,843	Other fees and commissions
Pendapatan/(beban) operasional lainnya	70,771	25,146	134,625	837,837	5,127	732	165,682	1,239,920	Other operating income/(expense)
Beban tenaga kerja	(137,578)	(373,297)	(914,850)	(58,970)	(73,785)	(1,474,642)	(195,932)	(3,229,054)	Personnel expenses
Umum dan administrasi	(128,078)	(384,470)	(1,592,121)	(77,234)	(89,214)	(599,744)	(292,615)	(3,163,476)	General and administrative
Beban operasional lainnya	(4,385)	(9,089)	(89,850)	-	(178)	1,029	-	(102,473)	Other operating expenses
Laba operasional bersih	1,780,402	1,847,944	611,406	3,476,902	165,038	(2,233,784)	218,062	5,865,970	Net operating income
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional	(54,035)	976	247	(5,795)	(629)	42,891	(17,608)	(33,953)	Income/(expenses) from non-operations
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	1,726,367	1,848,920	611,653	3,471,107	164,409	(2,190,893)	200,454	5,832,017	Income before income tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	-	-	-	-	-	(1,485,897)	(49,969)	(1,535,866)	Income tax expense
Laba bersih	1,726,367	1,848,920	611,653	3,471,107	164,409	(3,676,790)	150,485	4,296,151	Net income
Kepentingan nonpengendali	-	-	-	-	-	(13,734)	-	(13,734)	Non-controlling interest
Jumlah aset	31,447,632	58,811,930	32,283,415	38,249,170	7,895,876	41,644,905	8,533,481	218,866,409	Total assets
Jumlah liabilitas	33,606,343	56,070,517	71,223,210	17,834,406	6,544,675	135,216	7,565,355	192,979,722	Total liabilities

	2012								
	Korporasi/ Corporate	Bisnis/ Business	Ritel/ Retail	Tresuri/ Treasury	Syariah/ Sharia	Lain-lain/ Others	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries		Jumlah/ Total
Penghasilan bunga bersih	1,766,646	2,754,921	2,495,081	2,507,495	376,247	(242,884)	51,713	9,709,219	Net interest income
Pendapatan dari pihak eksternal	2,670,834	3,774,813	2,240,676	620,806	375,752	(25,375)	51,713	9,709,219	Income from external parties -
Pendapatan antar segmen	(904,188)	(1,019,892)	254,405	1,886,689	495	(217,509)	-	-	Inter-segmen income -
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan non keuangan	(83,974)	(164,020)	(490,764)	4,469	(111,677)	(190,640)	(106,283)	(1,142,889)	Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	413,366	129,511	737,339	(12,119)	4,876	21,902	646,302	1,941,177	Other fees and commissions
Pendapatan (beban) operasional lainnya	60,899	23,457	132,119	1,203,708	1,619	(236,031)	104,017	1,289,788	Other operating income (expense)
Beban tenaga kerja	(85,321)	(252,607)	(686,242)	(36,099)	(51,045)	(1,592,302)	(178,088)	(2,881,704)	Personnel expenses
Umum dan administrasi	(116,958)	(368,588)	(1,519,569)	(66,686)	(83,298)	(596,764)	(283,886)	(3,035,749)	General and administrative
Beban operasional lainnya	(7,189)	(23,325)	(80,944)	(78)	(1,658)	(25,819)	-	(139,013)	Other operating expenses
Laba operasional bersih	1,947,469	2,099,349	587,020	3,600,690	135,064	(2,862,538)	233,775	5,740,829	Net operating income
Pendapatan dan beban bukan operasional	25	2,388	(12,803)	(46)	227	62,347	(6,040)	46,098	Income and expenses from non-operations
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	1,947,494	2,101,737	574,217	3,600,644	135,291	(2,800,191)	227,735	5,786,927	Income before income tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	-	-	-	-	-	(1,463,152)	(73,914)	(1,537,066)	Income tax expense
Laba bersih	1,947,494	2,101,737	574,217	3,600,644	135,291	(4,263,343)	153,821	4,249,861	Net income
Kepentingan nonpengendali	-	-	-	-	-	(16,750)	-	(16,750)	Non-controlling interest
Jumlah aset	26,798,281	52,792,554	28,405,377	27,235,490	7,319,138	49,054,747	5,806,894	197,412,481	Total assets
Jumlah liabilitas	30,387,036	55,114,339	62,485,357	13,367,895	7,322,349	1,099,334	4,984,259	174,760,569	Total liabilities

Informasi yang berkaitan dengan segmen usaha utama dari Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan disajikan dalam tabel di atas ini.

Information concerning the main business segments of Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries is presented in the table above.

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50. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

50. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION (continued)

Segmen geografis

Geographical segment

Operasional utama dari Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan dikelola di wilayah Indonesia. Segmen bisnis Bank CIMB Niaga terbagi atas 6 (enam) area geografis utama, diluar Anak Perusahaan, yaitu Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Indonesia Timur, dan Sumatera.

The principal operations of Bank CIMB Niaga and its Subsidiaries are managed in Indonesia. Bank CIMB Niaga's business segments are mainly separated in 6 (six) main geographical areas, except for Subsidiaries, which are Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, East Indonesia, and Sumatera.

Informasi yang berkaitan dengan segmen berdasarkan geografis dari Bank CIMB Niaga dan Anak Perusahaan disajikan dalam tabel di bawah ini:

Information concerning the geographical segments of Bank CIMB Niaga and Subsidiaries is presented in the table below:

	2014								
	Jawa Barat/ Jakarta	Jawa Tengah/ West Java	Jawa Timur/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Indonesia Timur/ East Indonesia	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries		Jumlah/ Total
Penghasilan bunga bersih	7,707,629	547,485	555,297	731,497	284,581	716,671	146,335	10,689,495	Net interest income
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan	(2,671,447)	(237,537)	(51,684)	(44,746)	(54,911)	(103,137)	(302,812)	(3,466,274)	Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	1,192,407	63,788	59,850	69,704	28,642	60,885	241,509	1,716,785	Other fees and commissions
Pendapatan operasional lainnya	602,011	11,120	14,367	22,527	2,938	10,828	184,905	848,696	Other operating income
Beban tenaga kerja	(2,281,739)	(160,326)	(164,699)	(194,086)	(82,164)	(180,097)	(218,110)	(3,281,221)	Personnel expenses
Umum dan administrasi	(2,534,464)	(143,550)	(131,374)	(159,652)	(88,247)	(177,765)	(275,966)	(3,511,018)	General and administrative
Beban operasional lainnya	(33,257)	(741)	(184)	(3,388)	(211)	(442)	-	(38,223)	Other operating expenses
Laba operasional bersih	1,981,140	80,239	281,573	421,856	90,628	326,943	(224,139)	2,958,240	Net operating income
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional - bersih	277,010	692	1,885	826	922	(3,522)	(35,884)	241,929	Non-operating income/(expenses) - net
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	2,258,150	80,931	283,458	422,682	91,550	323,421	(260,023)	3,200,169	Income before tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	(855,848)	-	-	-	-	-	(481)	(856,329)	Income tax expense
Laba bersih	1,402,302	80,931	283,458	422,682	91,550	323,421	(260,504)	2,343,840	Net income
Kepentingan nonpengendali	(1,409)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,409)	Non-controlling interest
Jumlah aset	159,830,640	12,669,199	11,524,022	18,627,444	7,247,214	15,317,500	7,946,404	233,162,423	Total asset
Jumlah liabilitas	134,477,712	12,378,119	10,991,686	18,050,025	7,274,682	14,604,092	6,938,413	204,714,729	Total liabilities

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50. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

50. OPERATING SEGMENTS INFORMATION (continued)

Segmen geografis (lanjutan)

Geographical segment (continued)

	2013								
	Jawa	Jawa	Jawa	Indonesia	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries	Jumlah/ Total		
	Jakarta/ Jakarta	Barat/ West Java	Tengah/ Central Java	Timur/ East Java					
Penghasilan bunga bersih	7,393,089	538,869	497,588	648,953	281,047	692,176	68,969	10,120,691	Net interest income
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan	(783,138)	(92,299)	(53,319)	36,784	(24,575)	(50,134)	(236,800)	(1,203,481)	Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	1,191,046	70,775	61,503	77,746	28,518	65,497	708,758	2,203,843	Other fees and commissions
Pendapatan/(beban) operasional lainnya	1,034,601	9,083	7,550	7,593	3,326	12,085	165,682	1,239,920	Other operating income/(expenses)
Beban tenaga kerja	(2,280,961)	(153,529)	(159,851)	(192,580)	(75,114)	(171,087)	(195,932)	(3,229,054)	Personnel expenses
Umum dan administrasi	(2,198,440)	(137,087)	(126,677)	(150,501)	(84,696)	(173,460)	(292,615)	(3,163,476)	General and administrative
Beban operasional lainnya	(92,370)	(3,632)	(1,732)	(2,284)	(373)	(2,082)	-	(102,473)	Other operating expenses
Laba operasional bersih	4,263,827	232,180	225,062	425,711	128,133	372,995	218,062	5,865,970	Net operating income
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional - bersih	(19,805)	1,041	429	1,591	(131)	530	(17,608)	(33,953)	Non-operating income/(expenses) - net
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	4,244,022	233,221	225,491	427,302	128,002	373,525	200,454	5,832,017	Income before tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	(1,485,897)	-	-	-	-	-	(49,969)	(1,535,866)	Income tax expense
Laba bersih	2,758,125	233,221	225,491	427,302	128,002	373,525	150,485	4,296,151	Net income
Kepentingan nonpengendali	(13,734)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,734)	Non-controlling interest
Jumlah aset	147,516,299	11,351,138	12,656,382	16,983,067	7,284,083	14,541,959	8,533,481	218,866,409	Total asset
Jumlah liabilitas	124,474,567	10,987,157	12,273,898	16,505,840	7,216,606	13,956,299	7,565,355	192,979,722	Total liabilities

	2012								
	Jawa	Jawa	Jawa	Indonesia	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries	Jumlah/ Total		
	Jakarta/ Jakarta	Barat/ West Java	Tengah/ Central Java	Timur/ East Java					
Penghasilan bunga bersih	7,148,662	541,657	471,133	573,813	286,225	636,016	51,713	9,709,219	Net interest income
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan	(743,540)	(54,617)	(41,430)	(117,778)	(45,775)	(33,466)	(106,283)	(1,142,889)	Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	1,002,531	71,200	58,884	69,752	29,300	63,208	646,302	1,941,177	Other fees and commissions
Pendapatan/(beban) operasional lainnya	1,272,085	(3,253)	1,209	(6,173)	(2,946)	(75,151)	104,017	1,289,788	Other operating income/(expenses)
Beban tenaga kerja	(2,145,394)	(121,573)	(125,141)	(134,384)	(59,306)	(117,818)	(178,088)	(2,881,704)	Personnel expenses
Umum dan administrasi	(2,075,933)	(148,860)	(139,442)	(149,279)	(80,409)	(157,940)	(283,886)	(3,035,749)	General and administrative
Beban operasional lainnya	(112,995)	(7,184)	(4,058)	(7,476)	(2,032)	(5,268)	-	(139,013)	Other operating expenses
Laba operasional bersih	4,345,416	277,370	221,155	228,475	125,057	309,581	233,775	5,740,829	Net operating income
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional - bersih	43,410	700	994	2,587	1,136	3,311	(6,040)	46,098	Non-operating income/(expenses) - net
Laba sebelum pajak penghasilan	4,388,826	278,070	222,149	231,062	126,193	312,892	227,735	5,786,927	Income before tax
Beban pajak penghasilan	(1,463,152)	-	-	-	-	-	(73,914)	(1,537,066)	Income tax expense
Laba bersih	2,925,674	278,070	222,149	231,062	126,193	312,892	153,821	4,249,861	Net income
Kepentingan nonpengendali	(16,750)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,750)	Non-controlling interest
Jumlah aset	135,519,253	12,092,781	9,099,660	15,670,213	6,885,472	12,338,208	5,806,894	197,412,481	Total asset
Jumlah liabilitas	113,728,100	12,058,139	9,090,857	15,665,369	6,894,974	12,338,871	4,984,259	174,760,569	Total liabilities

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengimplementasikan prosedur Manajemen Risiko sesuai dengan PBI No. 5/8/PBI/2003 tentang "Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum" sebagaimana telah diubah dengan PBI No. 11/25/PBI/2009 dan Surat Edaran BI No. 5/21/DPNP perihal "Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum" sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Surat Edaran BI No. 13/23/DPNP tanggal 25 Oktober 2011.

Menurut surat edaran tersebut, penerapan manajemen risiko harus dilakukan tidak hanya pada risiko kredit, risiko pasar maupun risiko operasional, namun juga untuk risiko likuiditas, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi, risiko strategis, dan risiko kepatuhan.

Pengungkapan mengenai risiko kredit, risiko tingkat suku bunga, risiko mata uang, risiko likuiditas, dan risiko operasional telah diungkapkan dalam catatan tersendiri (lihat Catatan 52, 53, 54, 55, dan 56).

a. Risiko Hukum

Risiko hukum adalah risiko yang disebabkan oleh adanya kelemahan aspek yuridis, antara lain yang disebabkan adanya tuntutan hukum, ketiadaan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mendukung aktivitas atau produk Bank CIMB Niaga, atau kelemahan perikatan seperti tidak dipenuhinya syarat sahnya kontrak dan pengikatan agunan yang tidak sempurna.

Berikut adalah faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi risiko hukum: karakter nasabah yang negatif, kurangnya pemahaman atas produk yang dijual kepada nasabah, dokumen legal yang lemah, konflik dengan nasabah atau pihak lain yang tidak diselesaikan dengan baik, dan keluhan nasabah yang tidak diselesaikan dengan memuaskan.

Guna menghindari kemungkinan litigasi atau gugatan hukum, unit legal dan unit bisnis terkait bertugas untuk menyelesaikan masalah-masalah hukum yang terjadi dengan mengelola setiap *events* yang terkait dengan hukum secara tepat, termasuk potensi kerugiannya.

Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan manajemen risiko hukum dengan melakukan penanganan proses hukum secara profesional dan jika diperlukan membuat pencadangan potensi biaya kerugian.

51. RISK MANAGEMENT

Bank CIMB Niaga has implemented Risk Management policy in accordance with BI regulation No. 5/8/PBI/2003 concerning "Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks", which amended by PBI No. 11/25/PBI/2009 and BI Circular Letter No. 5/21/DPNP concerning "Application of Risk Management for Commercial Banks" which amended by BI Circular Letter No. 13/23/DPNP dated 25 October 2011.

As stipulated in the decrees, processes for application of risk management shall be implemented not only for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, but also for liquidity risk, legal risk, reputation risk, strategic risk, and compliance risk.

Disclosure of credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk has been disclosed in separate notes (refer to Notes 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56).

a. Legal Risk

Legal risk is the risk arising from weaknesses in judicial aspect, amongst others are caused by legal claims, unavailability of law and regulations which supports Bank CIMB Niaga's products and activities, or weaknesses in legal documentation such as unavailability of binding contract and complete collateral agreements.

The following are factors which affect the legal risk: customers' negative character, lack of understanding of product sold to customers, weak legal documentation, unresolved conflict with customers or other parties, and unresolved customer complaints.

To prevent any possibility of litigation and legal cases, the legal group and business group are responsible to ensure all the legal cases are settled well through managing the legal events properly including provision on any potential loss that is incurred.

Bank CIMB Niaga manages the legal risk through professional legal case handling and if needed prepares provision for legal case expenses.

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risiko Strategis

Risiko strategis adalah risiko yang antara lain disebabkan adanya penetapan dan pelaksanaan strategi Bank CIMB Niaga dan pengambilan keputusan bisnis yang tidak tepat atau kurang responsifnya Bank CIMB Niaga terhadap perubahan eksternal. Berikut adalah faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi risiko strategis: visi dan misi Bank CIMB Niaga, rencana strategis, perubahan kepemilikan, dan peluncuran produk baru.

Pelaksanaan strategi, visi, dan misi Bank CIMB Niaga yang tidak tepat serta pengambilan keputusan bisnis yang tidak sejalan dengan perubahan eksternal dapat mempengaruhi kelangsungan bisnis Bank CIMB Niaga.

Dalam kaitannya dengan hal tersebut di atas, Bank CIMB Niaga telah membentuk, merumuskan, menyusun, dan memantau pelaksanaan strategi termasuk *corporate plan* dan *business plan*.

Selain itu Bank CIMB Niaga menetapkan sejumlah indikator penting yang disesuaikan dengan kecukupan aset, permodalan, dan kondisi perubahan pasar agar bisnis Bank CIMB Niaga tetap tumbuh dan terus meningkatkan kepercayaan bagi para *stakeholder* dan *shareholder*.

c. Risiko Reputasi

Risiko reputasi adalah risiko yang antara lain disebabkan oleh adanya publikasi negatif yang terkait dengan kegiatan usaha Bank CIMB Niaga atau persepsi negatif terhadap Bank CIMB Niaga. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi risiko reputasi antara lain: citra (*image*), harga saham, dan konflik internal.

Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan manajemen risiko reputasi dengan melakukan aktivitas *public relation*, *CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)*, respon yang cepat terhadap keluhan nasabah, dan penerapan *Good Corporate Governance* yang konsisten.

Bank CIMB Niaga juga telah membentuk *Marketing and Communication Committee*, sebuah Komite Eksekutif, yang antara lain bertanggung jawab atas pemberian arahan yang jelas dalam pengelolaan merek Bank CIMB Niaga termasuk strategi, *value proposition*, dan *positioning*.

b. Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk which is caused by the determination and implementation of Bank CIMB Niaga's strategy and inaccurate decision making or Bank CIMB Niaga's unawareness to the external factor changes. Factors which affect the strategic risk are: Bank CIMB Niaga's vision and mission, strategic plan, change of ownership, and launch of new products.

Improper strategy, vision, and mission of Bank CIMB Niaga following with unaligned business decisions has an impact on Bank CIMB Niaga's business going concern.

In relation with the risk as stated above, Bank CIMB Niaga has formulated, developed, and monitored this strategy implementation including corporate plan and business plan.

In addition, Bank CIMB Niaga has decided several major indicators that are adjusted with the adequacy of assets, capital, and market sensitivity conditions in order to maintain Bank CIMB Niaga's growth and continuously develop trust of stakeholders and shareholders.

c. Reputation Risk

Reputation risk is the risk which is caused by negative publicity related with Bank CIMB Niaga's activities or negative perception on Bank CIMB Niaga. Factors which influence reputation risk are image, share price, and internal conflict.

Bank CIMB Niaga manages reputation risk by performing public relation activities, CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), quick response to customers' complaints, and consistent implementation of Good Corporate Governance.

Bank CIMB Niaga has also set up Marketing and Communication Committee, an Executive Committee, which is responsible for providing strategic direction and guidance on Bank CIMB Niaga brand, including strategy, value proposition, and positioning.

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

c. Risiko Reputasi (lanjutan)

Pengelolaan risiko dilakukan dengan memantau publikasi negatif dari media cetak baik surat pembaca maupun artikel termasuk di dalamnya keluhan nasabah. Hal yang sama dilakukan untuk keluhan nasabah yang melalui *call center*.

d. Risiko Kepatuhan

Risiko kepatuhan adalah risiko yang terjadi karena Bank CIMB Niaga tidak mematuhi atau tidak melaksanakan ketentuan internal dan peraturan perundang-undangan. Pada prakteknya, risiko kepatuhan melekat pada risiko Bank CIMB Niaga yang terkait pada peraturan perundang-undangan, ketentuan kehati-hatian, dan ketentuan lain yang berlaku, seperti:

- Risiko kredit terkait dengan ketentuan Kewajiban Pemenuhan Modal Minimum (KPM), Kualitas Aset Produktif, Pembentukan Penyisihan Aset Produktif (PPAP), dan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK);
- Risiko pasar terkait dengan ketentuan Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN);
- Risiko strategis terkait dengan ketentuan Rencana Kerja Anggaran Tahunan (RKAT) Bank CIMB Niaga; dan
- Risiko lain yang terkait dengan ketentuan eksternal dan internal.

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi risiko kepatuhan adalah: perubahan peraturan eksternal, komunikasi internal, budaya disiplin karyawan, dan infrastruktur.

Dalam mengelola manajemen risiko kepatuhan, Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan peningkatan budaya kepatuhan yang terus menerus dilakukan melalui program kepatuhan yaitu:

- Pembaharuan dan dokumentasi *database* kepatuhan;
- Sosialisasi/pelatihan kepatuhan melalui *regulation update, compliance news, e-learning, dan on-class training*;
- Uji kepatuhan terhadap produk baru, kebijakan baru, dan aktifitas bank;
- Monitor pelaksanaan kepatuhan melalui *compliance matrix* dan pembentukan *Designated Compliance Officer (DCO)*;
- Penerapan anti pencucian uang dan pencegahan pendanaan teroris; dan
- Pelaporan kepatuhan.

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Reputation Risk (continued)

Reputation risk management is performed through monitoring of negative reports from reader's letters and articles in media that includes customer's complaints. The same thing is also applied for customer complaints via call center.

d. Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk that Bank CIMB Niaga does not comply or implement internal policies and laws and regulations. In practice, compliance risk is embeded in with Bank CIMB Niaga's risks relating to laws and regulations, prudential requirements, and other regulations such as:

- *Credit risk related with Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Quality of Earning Assets, Allowance for Possible Losses, and Legal Lending Limit (LLL);*
- *Market risk related with Net Open Position (NOP) regulation;*
- *Strategic risk related with Bank CIMB Niaga's Annual Business Plan; and*
- *Other risks related with external and internal regulations.*

Factors which affect compliance risk are: external regulation changes, internal communication, employees discipline culture, and infrastructure.

In managing compliance risk, Bank CIMB Niaga makes continuous improvement for compliance culture through the compliance program:

- *Updating and documenting compliance database;*
- *Compliance socialisation/training through regulation update, compliance news, e-learning, and on-class training;*
- *Test of compliance on new products, new policy, and bank activities;*
- *Monitoring the compliance realisation through compliance matrix and establishing Designated Compliance Officer (DCO);*
- *Implementation of anti money laundering and preventive terrorism funding; and*
- *Compliance reporting.*

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan Bank CIMB Niaga adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, the fair value of the Bank CIMB Niaga's financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2014		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Aset ¹⁾			Assets ¹⁾
Giro pada			<i>Current accounts with</i>
Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	14,644,709	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain	3,446,400	3,446,400	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain dan			<i>Placements with other banks</i>
Bank Indonesia	3,027,322	3,027,322	<i>and Bank Indonesia</i>
Efek-efek	10,826,142	10,844,005	<i>Marketable securities</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah	11,484,266	11,421,818	<i>Government Bonds</i>
Tagihan derivatif	917,588	917,588	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Kredit yang diberikan,			<i>Loans, consumer financing</i>
piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan			<i>receivables, and financing lease</i>
piutang sewa pembiayaan			<i>receivables</i>
Modal Kerja	84,140,154	83,857,072	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	45,362,206	45,348,585	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	41,023,147	42,146,029	<i>Consumer</i>
	<u>170,525,507</u>	<u>171,351,686</u>	
Tagihan akseptasi	5,119,606	5,119,606	<i>Acceptance receivables</i>
Penyertaan	13,048	13,048	<i>Investments</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,376,061	1,376,061	<i>Accrued income</i>
Aset lain-lain	473,134	473,134	<i>Other assets</i>
	<u>221,853,783</u>	<u>222,635,377</u>	
Liabilitas			Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	997,969	997,969	<i>Obligation due immediately</i>
Simpanan dari nasabah	174,723,234	174,723,234	<i>Deposits from customers</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	2,066,556	2,066,556	<i>Deposits from other banks</i>
Liabilitas derivatif	631,921	631,921	<i>Derivative payables</i>
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,113,227	5,113,227	<i>Acceptance payables</i>
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	5,803,195	5,688,479	<i>Marketable securities issued</i>
Pinjaman yang diterima	8,814,852	8,814,852	<i>Borrowings</i>
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan			<i>Accruals and</i>
liabilitas lain-lain	889,076	889,076	<i>other liabilities</i>
Pinjaman subordinasi	2,970,355	2,979,654	<i>Subordinated loans</i>
	<u>202,010,385</u>	<u>201,904,968</u>	

¹⁾ Setelah dikurangkan Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

*Net of Allowances for
impairment losses*

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	2013		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Aset ¹⁾			Assets ¹⁾
Giro pada			<i>Current accounts with</i>
Bank Indonesia	13,906,003	13,906,003	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain	3,241,061	3,241,061	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain dan			<i>Placements with other banks</i>
Bank Indonesia	9,495,048	9,495,048	<i>and Bank Indonesia</i>
Efek-efek	9,754,579	9,717,667	<i>Marketable securities</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah	10,212,927	10,238,076	<i>Government Bonds</i>
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan			<i>Securities purchased under</i>
janji dijual kembali	69,070	69,070	<i>resale agreements</i>
Tagihan derivatif	1,138,971	1,138,971	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Kredit yang diberikan,			<i>Loans, consumer financing</i>
piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan			<i>receivables, and financing lease</i>
piutang sewa pembiayaan			<i>receivables</i>
Modal Kerja	71,231,197	71,229,909	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	41,067,088	41,060,414	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	40,860,152	40,103,095	<i>Consumer</i>
	<u>153,158,437</u>	<u>152,393,418</u>	
Tagihan akseptasi	5,411,742	5,411,742	<i>Acceptance receivables</i>
Penyertaan	12,108	12,108	<i>Investments</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,175,155	1,175,155	<i>Accrued income</i>
Aset lain-lain	495,138	495,138	<i>Other assets</i>
	<u>208,070,239</u>	<u>207,293,457</u>	
Liabilitas			Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	1,049,842	1,049,842	<i>Obligation due immediately</i>
Simpanan dari nasabah	163,737,362	163,737,362	<i>Deposits from customers</i>
Simpanan dari bank lain	806,330	806,330	<i>Deposits from other banks</i>
Liabilitas derivatif	917,273	917,273	<i>Derivative payables</i>
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,411,742	5,411,742	<i>Acceptance payables</i>
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	5,976,470	5,815,234	<i>Marketable securities issued</i>
Pinjaman yang diterima	8,591,371	8,591,371	<i>Borrowings</i>
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan			<i>Accruals and</i>
liabilitas lain-lain	751,952	751,952	<i>other liabilities</i>
Pinjaman subordinasi	2,962,569	3,082,599	<i>Subordinated loans</i>
	<u>190,204,911</u>	<u>190,163,705</u>	

¹⁾ Setelah dikurangkan Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

Net of Allowances for ¹⁾ impairment losses

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	2012		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Aset ¹⁾			Assets ¹⁾
Giro pada			Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	12,793,295	12,793,295	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2,709,843	2,709,843	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan			Placements with other banks
Bank Indonesia	12,382,281	12,381,078	and Bank Indonesia
Efek-efek	5,976,996	6,031,545	Marketable securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	8,083,940	8,194,585	Government Bonds
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan			Securities purchased under
janji dijual kembali	200,585	200,585	resale agreements
Tagihan derivatif	287,854	287,854	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan,			Loans, consumer financing
piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan			receivables, and financing lease
piutang sewa pembiayaan			receivables
Konsumsi	37,017,337	37,624,751	Consumer
Modal Kerja	65,860,192	65,844,610	Working capital
Investasi	39,123,487	39,093,864	Investment
	<u>142,001,016</u>	<u>142,563,225</u>	
Tagihan akseptasi	3,101,220	3,101,220	Acceptance receivables
Penyertaan	10,221	10,221	Investments
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,078,759	1,078,759	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	340,164	340,164	Other assets
	<u>188,966,174</u>	<u>189,692,374</u>	
Liabilitas			Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	893,763	893,763	Obligation due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	151,015,119	151,015,119	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	3,219,859	3,219,859	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas derivatif	160,485	160,485	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	3,031,374	3,031,374	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	4,083,575	4,152,210	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	6,226,563	6,226,563	Borrowings
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan			Accruals and
liabilitas lain-lain	610,134	610,134	other liabilities
Pinjaman subordinasi	3,028,393	3,329,363	Subordinated loans
	<u>172,269,265</u>	<u>172,638,870</u>	

¹⁾ Setelah dikurangkan Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

¹⁾ Net of Allowances for impairment losses

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e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

- (i) Giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, tagihan akseptasi, penyertaan, pendapatan yang masih harus diterima, dan aset lain-lain

Nilai tercatat dari giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dengan suku bunga mengambang adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap tagihan akseptasi, penyertaan, pendapatan yang masih harus diterima, dan aset lain-lain ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar uang yang berlaku untuk hutang dengan risiko kredit dan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa. Karena sisa jatuh tempo di bawah 1 (satu) tahun sehingga nilai tercatat dari tagihan akseptasi, pendapatan yang masih harus diterima, dan aset lain-lain adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

- (ii) Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia

Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia merupakan penanaman dana dalam bentuk Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia (FASBI), FASBI Syariah, *call money*, penempatan "*fixed-term*", deposito berjangka, dan lain-lain.

Nilai tercatat dari penempatan dan simpanan *overnight* dengan suku bunga mengambang adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap penempatan dengan suku bunga tetap ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar uang yang berlaku untuk hutang dengan risiko kredit dan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa.

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- (i) *Current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, acceptance receivables, investments, accrued income, and other assets*

The carrying amount of floating rate current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The estimated fair value of acceptance receivables, investments, accrued income, and other assets is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Since the maturity is below 1 (one) year, the carrying amount of acceptance receivables, accrued income, and other assets is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

- (ii) *Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia*

Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia represent placements in the form of Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility (FASBI), sharia Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility (FASBI), call money, "fixed-term" placements, time deposits, and others.

The carrying amount of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

- (iii) Tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif, Efek-efek, dan Obligasi

Nilai wajar untuk tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif ditetapkan menggunakan harga pasar, sedangkan nilai wajar untuk efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah ditetapkan berdasarkan harga pasar atau harga kuotasi perantara (*broker*)/pedagang efek (*dealer*). Jika informasi ini tidak tersedia, nilai wajar diestimasi dengan menggunakan harga pasar kuotasi efek yang memiliki karakteristik kredit, jatuh tempo, dan *yield* yang serupa.

- (iv) Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar uang yang berlaku untuk hutang dengan risiko kredit dan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa. Karena sisa jatuh tempo di bawah 1 (satu) tahun sehingga nilai tercatat dari efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

- (v) Kredit yang diberikan, piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan piutang sewa pembiayaan

Kredit yang diberikan, piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan piutang sewa pembiayaan dinyatakan berdasarkan jumlah nilai tercatat setelah dikurangi oleh beban penurunan nilai. Estimasi nilai wajar mencerminkan jumlah diskonto dari estimasi kini dari arus kas masa depan yang diharapkan akan diterima. Arus kas yang diharapkan didiskontokan pada tingkat suku bunga pasar terkini untuk menentukan nilai wajar.

- (vi) Liabilitas segera, simpanan dari nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, liabilitas akseptasi, pinjaman diterima, serta beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain

Estimasi nilai wajar simpanan tanpa jatuh tempo, termasuk simpanan tanpa bunga, adalah sebesar jumlah terhutang ketika hutang tersebut dibayarkan.

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- (iii) *Derivative receivables and payables, Marketable securities, and Government Bonds*

The fair value for derivative receivables and payables is based on market rates, whereas fair value for marketable securities and Government Bonds is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. If this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity, and yield characteristics.

- (iv) *Securities purchased under resale agreements*

The estimated fair value of securities purchased under resale agreements is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Since the maturity is below 1 (one) year, the carrying amount of securities purchased under resale agreements is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

- (v) *Loans, consumer financing receivables, and financing lease receivables*

Loans, consumer financing receivables, and financing lease receivables are recorded at carrying amount net of charges for impairment. The estimated fair value represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

- (vi) *Obligation due immediately, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, acceptance liabilities, borrowings, and accrual and other liabilities*

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand.

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- (vi) Liabilitas segera, simpanan dari nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, liabilitas akseptasi, pinjaman diterima, serta beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (lanjutan)

- (vi) *Obligation due immediately, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, acceptance liabilities, borrowings, and accrual and other liabilities (continued)*

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap liabilitas segera, simpanan dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap, liabilitas akseptasi, pinjaman yang diterima, beban yang masih harus dibayar, dan liabilitas lain-lain yang tidak memiliki kuotasi di pasar aktif ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga hutang baru dengan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa.

The estimated fair value of obligation due immediately, fixed interest-bearing deposits, acceptance liabilities, borrowings, accrual, and other liabilities not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

- (vii) Pinjaman subordinasi

- (vii) *Subordinated loans*

Nilai wajar agregat dihitung berdasarkan harga pasar kuotasi. Jika informasi ini tidak tersedia, model diskonto arus kas digunakan berdasarkan kurva *yield* terkini yang sesuai dengan sisa periode jatuh temponya.

The aggregate fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on appropriate current yield curve with the remaining term of maturity.

- (viii) Efek-efek yang diterbitkan

- (viii) *Marketable securities issued*

Nilai wajar agregat dihitung berdasarkan harga pasar kuotasi. Jika informasi ini tidak tersedia, model diskonto arus kas digunakan berdasarkan kurva *yield* terkini yang sesuai dengan sisa periode jatuh temponya.

The aggregate fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate with the remaining term of maturity appropriate current yield curve.

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar menggunakan hirarki nilai wajar sebagai berikut:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value use the following fair value hierarchy of:

- a. Tingkat 1
Harga kuotasi (tidak disesuaikan) dalam pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik;
- b. Tingkat 2
Input selain harga kuotasi yang termasuk dalam Tingkat 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset atau liabilitas, baik secara langsung (misalnya harga) maupun tidak langsung (misalnya derivasi harga); dan
- c. Tingkat 3
Input untuk aset atau liabilitas yang bukan berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi (input yang tidak dapat diobservasi).

- a. *Level 1*
Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b. *Level 2*
Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (such as prices) or indirectly (such as derived from prices); and
- c. *Level 3*
Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar menggunakan hirarki nilai wajar adalah:

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on following fair value hierarchy:

		2014					
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Nilai wajar/ Fair value		
Aset							Assets
Efek-efek	9,468,254	-	9,468,254	-	9,468,254	Marketable securities	
Obligasi Pemerintah	7,395,633	7,395,633	-	-	7,395,633	Government Bonds	
Tagihan derivatif	917,588	-	917,588	-	917,588	Derivative receivables	
	17,781,475	7,395,633	10,385,842	-	17,781,475		
Liabilitas							Liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	631,921	-	631,921	-	631,921	Derivative payables	
	631,921	-	631,921	-	631,921		
		2013					
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3	Nilai wajar/ Fair value		
Aset							Assets
Efek-efek	8,315,482	2,719,258	5,596,224	-	8,315,482	Marketable securities	
Obligasi Pemerintah	8,081,840	8,081,840	-	-	8,081,840	Government Bonds	
Tagihan derivatif	1,138,971	-	1,138,971	-	1,138,971	Derivative receivables	
	17,536,293	10,801,098	6,735,195	-	17,536,293		
Liabilitas							Liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	917,273	-	917,273	-	917,273	Derivative payables	
	917,273	-	917,273	-	917,273		

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

e. Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar menggunakan hirarki nilai wajar adalah: (lanjutan)

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on following fair value hierarchy: (continued)

	2012				Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Tingkat 1/ Level 1	Tingkat 2/ Level 2	Tingkat 3/ Level 3		
Aset						Assets
Efek-efek	4,576,876	664,917	3,911,959	-	4,576,876	Marketable securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	7,331,124	7,331,124	-	-	7,331,124	Government Bonds
Tagihan derivatif	287,854	-	287,854	-	287,854	Derivative receivables
	12,195,854	7,996,041	4,199,813	-	12,195,854	
Liabilitas						Liabilities
Liabilitas derivatif	160,485	-	160,485	-	160,485	Derivative payables
	160,485	-	160,485	-	160,485	

f. Manajemen risiko permodalan

f. Capital risk management

Kebijakan manajemen modal Bank CIMB Niaga adalah untuk mempertahankan posisi modal yang kuat untuk mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis dan mempertahankan investor, deposan, pelanggan, dan kepercayaan pasar. Dalam pengelolaan permodalan, Bank CIMB Niaga mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti: pengembalian modal yang optimal kepada pemegang saham, menjaga keseimbangan antara keuntungan yang lebih tinggi dengan *gearing ratio* dan keuntungan, serta keamanan yang diberikan oleh posisi modal yang sehat.

Bank CIMB Niaga's capital management objective is to maintain a strong capital position to support business growth and to sustain investors, depositor, customer, and market confidence. In managing its capital, Bank CIMB Niaga considers factors such as: providing optimal capital rate of return to shareholders, maintaining a balance between high return with gearing ratio and the advantages, and safety provided by a sound capital position.

Bank CIMB Niaga telah memenuhi semua persyaratan modal yang diwajibkan sepanjang tahun.

Bank CIMB Niaga has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

Posisi permodalan Bank CIMB Niaga berdasarkan peraturan Bank Indonesia yang berlaku pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, diungkapkan pada Catatan 58.

Bank CIMB Niaga's regulatory capital position under the prevailing Bank Indonesia regulation as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, were disclosed in Note 58.

Manajemen menggunakan peraturan rasio permodalan untuk memantau kecukupan modal, sesuai dengan standar industri. Pendekatan Bank Indonesia untuk pengukuran modal tersebut terutama didasarkan pada pemantauan kebutuhan modal yang diwajibkan (diukur sebagai 8% dari aset tertimbang menurut risiko) terhadap modal yang tersedia.

Management uses regulatory capital ratios in order to monitor its capital base, in accordance with the industry standards for measuring capital adequacy. Bank Indonesia's approach in measuring the capital ratio is primarily based on capital regulatory towards available capital resources (measured as 8% of risk-weighted assets).

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51. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Profil Risiko

Penilaian risiko ditekankan kepada jenis-jenis risiko sebagaimana yang ditetapkan oleh BI, yaitu Risiko Kredit, Risiko Likuiditas, Risiko Pasar, Risiko Operasional, Risiko Hukum, Risiko Kepatuhan, Risiko Reputasi, dan Risiko Strategis. Untuk mendapatkan profil risiko secara keseluruhan dari semua jenis risiko, Bank CIMB Niaga memberikan bobot risiko untuk setiap jenis risiko sesuai dengan *risk appetite* yang telah direncanakan/ditetapkan sebelumnya. Berdasarkan laporan yang diserahkan ke BI, profil risiko Bank CIMB Niaga secara keseluruhan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 dapat dikategorikan Rendah Moderat dengan kecenderungan Stabil.

52. RISIKO KREDIT

Risiko kredit adalah risiko kerugian keuangan yang timbul jika nasabah, klien atau rekanan Bank CIMB Niaga gagal memenuhi liabilitas kontraktualnya kepada Bank CIMB Niaga. Risiko kredit terutama berasal dari kredit yang diberikan kepada sektor konsumen dan komersial, kartu kredit, dan risiko kredit dari *credit enhancement*, seperti kredit derivatif (*credit default swaps*), garansi, *letters of credit*, *endorsements*, dan akseptasi.

Bank CIMB Niaga juga dipengaruhi oleh risiko kredit lainnya yang berasal dari investasi pada efek hutang (Obligasi Pemerintah dan efek-efek) dan eksposur lain yang timbul dari aktivitas perdagangan (eksposur perdagangan).

Manajemen melakukan pengelolaan eksposur risiko kredit dengan hati-hati. Manajemen dan pengendalian atas risiko kredit dipusatkan dalam tim manajemen risiko kredit, yang bertanggung jawab kepada Direksi dan pemimpin tiap unit bisnis secara rutin.

Faktor utama yang berperan dalam pengendalian dan mengurangi risiko kredit adalah kemampuan dan kematangan satuan kerja perkreditan dalam membuat analisa kredit, sehingga pada akhirnya tercapai suatu keseimbangan antara pengelolaan risiko dengan pengembangan bisnis. Bersamaan dengan itu, pengelolaan portofolio dan risiko kredit merupakan tanggung jawab dari Komite Manajemen Risiko.

51. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Profile

Risk assessment is emphasised on types of risks as determined by BI such as Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Legal Risk, Compliance Risk, Reputation Risk, and Strategic Risk. To obtain the overall risk profiles from all types of risks, Bank CIMB Niaga assigns risk weight for each type of risk in accordance with pre-determined risk appetite. Based on Bank CIMB Niaga's report to BI, Bank CIMB Niaga's overall risk profile as at 31 December 2014 is Low Moderate with Stable trends.

52. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss, if any of Bank CIMB Niaga's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfill their contractual obligations to Bank CIMB Niaga. Credit risk arises mainly from consumer and commercial loans, credit cards, and also arises from credit enhancement provided, such as credit derivatives (credit default swaps), guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements, and acceptances.

Bank CIMB Niaga is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities (Government Bonds and marketable securities) and other exposures arising from its trading activities (trading exposures).

Management is prudent in managing its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised in a credit risk management team, which reports to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

The main factor that controls and reduces credit risk is the ability and maturity of the credit units to analyze the credit, which results in a balance between credit risk and business development consideration. At the same time, portfolio management and credit risk is the responsibility of the Risk Management Committee.

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(i) Pengukuran risiko kredit

Estimasi terhadap eksposur kredit adalah proses yang kompleks dan memerlukan penggunaan model, dimana nilai dari suatu produk bervariasi tergantung dengan perubahan pada variabel-variabel pasar, arus kas masa depan, dan rentang waktu. Penilaian risiko kredit atas suatu portofolio aset memerlukan estimasi-estimasi, seperti kemungkinan terjadinya wanprestasi, rasio kerugian, dan korelasi wanprestasi antar rekanan.

Saat ini Bank CIMB Niaga sedang dalam tahap pengembangan model untuk mendukung kuantifikasi dari risiko kredit. Model peringkat dan skor ini akan digunakan untuk keseluruhan portofolio kredit utama dan membentuk basis untuk mengukur risiko wanprestasi. Dalam mengukur risiko kredit untuk kredit yang diberikan, Bank CIMB Niaga mempertimbangkan tiga komponen: (i) estimasi kerugian saat debitur atau rekanan tidak dapat memenuhi liabilitasnya; (ii) estimasi tingkat eksposur saat debitur atau rekanan tidak dapat memenuhi liabilitasnya baik pada *on-balance sheet* maupun *off-balance sheet*; dan (iii) estimasi kerugian yang harus ditanggung oleh Bank CIMB Niaga atas liabilitas yang telah wanprestasi.

Untuk memantau risiko atas penyaluran kredit, secara rutin Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan analisa terhadap portofolio kredit melalui pendekatan secara statistik berdasarkan segmentasi bisnis dan kualitas kredit dari debitur atau rekanan. Indikator "Peringatan Dini" ditentukan melalui proyeksi dan pemantauan limit. Metode yang digunakan dalam memantau portofolio secara reguler adalah matriks transisi dan *Gross Roll Rate Model*.

Penetapan Kebijakan Limit dan pemantauan juga dilakukan secara rutin, antara lain: Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit, segmentasi bisnis (kategori debitur), jenis mata uang, dan sektor ekonomi. Bank CIMB Niaga telah menetapkan limit-limit untuk memantau kualitas portofolio kredit ritel, termasuk didalamnya kredit ritel yang diberikan kepada individu, dalam jangka waktu tertentu/cicilan atau berulang dan kredit yang diberikan secara langsung atau tidak langsung kepada debitur.

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(i) Credit risk measurement

The estimation of credit exposure is complex and requires the use of models, as the value of a product varies depend on changes in market variables, expected future cash flows, and the passage of time. The credit assessment of asset portfolio entails further estimations such as the likelihood of defaults occurring of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties.

Currently, Bank CIMB Niaga is developing models to support the quantification of credit risk. These rating and scoring models will be used for all key credit portfolios and form the basis for measuring default risks. In measuring credit risk of loans, Bank CIMB Niaga considers three components: (i) loss estimation when debtor or counterparties cannot fulfilled their contractual obligations; (ii) estimation of the exposure when a debtors or counterparties cannot fulfilled their obligations, both at on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet; and (iii) loss estimation on the defaulted obligations which Bank CIMB Niaga should bear.

To manage and monitor credit risk, Bank CIMB Niaga performs portfolio analysis regularly through statistical method based on portfolio segmentation and credit quality from debtors or counterparties. "Early Warning" indicators are established through forecasting and limit monitoring. Several methods used in regular portfolio monitoring are transition matrix and Gross Roll Rate Model.

Policy and Limits monitoring is conducted on regular basis including: Legal Lending Limit, business segmentation (category of debtor), type of currency, and economic sectors. Bank CIMB Niaga has set the limits to monitor the quality of retail credit portfolio, covering the types of loans which granted to individuals, within a specific period/installment or revolving and direct or indirect lending to the debtor.

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(ii) Pengendalian batas risiko dan kebijakan mitigasi

Bank CIMB Niaga mengelola, membatasi, dan mengendalikan konsentrasi risiko kredit dimanapun risiko tersebut teridentifikasi secara khusus, terhadap debitur individu dan kelompok, dan industri serta geografis.

Bank CIMB Niaga menentukan tingkat risiko kredit yang dimiliki dengan menetapkan batas jumlah risiko yang bisa diterima yang terkait dengan satu debitur, atau kelompok debitur, dan berdasarkan segmen geografis dan industri. Risiko ini dimonitor dengan basis *revolving* dan akan ditelaah secara tahunan atau dengan frekuensi yang lebih sering jika diperlukan.

Eksposur pada satu debitur termasuk bank dan perantara (*broker*) juga dibatasi oleh *sublimit* yang mencakup eksposur laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif, dan batas risiko pengiriman harian sehubungan dengan unsur yang diperdagangkan seperti kontrak *forward* untuk nilai tukar mata uang asing. Eksposur aktual terhadap batas yang telah ditetapkan dimonitor secara harian.

Batas pemberian kredit ditelaah mengikuti perubahan pada kondisi pasar dan ekonomi, telaahan kredit secara periodik, dan penilaian atas kemungkinan wanprestasi.

Beberapa pengendalian spesifik lainnya dan pengukuran mitigasi dijelaskan di bawah ini:

Agunan

Bank CIMB Niaga menerapkan kebijakan untuk memitigasi risiko kredit, antara lain dengan meminta agunan sebagai jaminan pelunasan kredit jika jaminan berupa sumber pembayaran utama debitur berdasarkan arus kas tidak terpenuhi. Jenis agunan yang dapat diterima untuk kredit modal kerja dan investasi dalam rangka memitigasi risiko kredit antara lain adalah:

- Kas (termasuk simpanan dari nasabah);
- Tanah dan/atau bangunan;
- *Standby LC*/Bank Garansi yang diterima Bank CIMB Niaga;
- Mesin;
- Kendaraan bermotor;
- Piutang dagang;
- Bahan baku/barang dagangan (persediaan); dan
- Saham atau surat berharga lainnya.

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(ii) *Risk limit control and mitigation policies*

Bank CIMB Niaga manages, limits, and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified in particular, to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries and geographical.

Bank CIMB Niaga structures the levels of credit risk and undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sublimits covering on statement of financial position and administrative accounts, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Lending limits are reviewed following market changing and economic conditions, periodic credit reviews, and assessments of probability of default.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined belows:

Collateral

Bank CIMB Niaga employs policies to mitigate credit risk, by asking collateral to secure the repayment of loans if the main source of debtor's payment is based on its cash flow were not fulfilled. Collateral types that can be used for working capital and investment loans to mitigate the risk are such as:

- *Cash (including deposits from customers);*
- *Land and/or building;*
- *Standby LC/Bank Guarantee received by Bank CIMB Niaga;*
- *Machinery;*
- *Vehicle;*
- *Trade receivables;*
- *Inventory; and*
- *Stock or other marketable securities.*

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

- (ii) Pengendalian batas risiko dan kebijakan mitigasi (lanjutan)

Pemberian pembiayaan dan kredit jangka panjang kepada entitas korporasi (modal kerja dan investasi) pada umumnya disertai agunan. Untuk meminimalisasi kerugian kredit, Bank CIMB Niaga akan meminta tambahan agunan dari debitur ketika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan.

Agunan yang dimiliki sebagai jaminan atas aset keuangan selain untuk kredit yang diberikan ditentukan berdasarkan sifat dari instrumennya. Efek hutang, tresuri, dan tagihan kepada nasabah bank yang memenuhi syarat lainnya pada umumnya tanpa agunan, kecuali untuk *asset-backed securities* dan instrumen sejenis, yang dijamin dengan portofolio instrumen keuangan. Khususnya untuk nasabah korporasi, jaminan yang disyaratkan antara lain dapat berupa *margin collateral*.

Jaminan untuk kredit konsumsi adalah aset yang dibiayai yaitu tanah dan/atau bangunan atau kendaraan bermotor. Secara umum, Bank CIMB Niaga mengharuskan rasio agunan terhadap kredit yang diberikan sebesar 130% pada awal kredit.

Batas pemberian (untuk derivatif dan kredit)

Bank CIMB Niaga menetapkan batas pengendalian yang ketat atas posisi derivatif bersih (yang merupakan selisih antara kontrak pembelian dan penjualan) baik dalam hal jumlah maupun jangka waktu. Jumlah risiko kredit terbatas pada arus kas masuk bersih masa depan atas instrumen, dimana untuk derivatif hanyalah fraksi dari kontrak, atau nilai nosional yang menyatakan volume instrumen tersebut. Eksposur risiko kredit dan potensi eksposur dari pergerakan pasar dikelola sebagai bagian dari keseluruhan batas pemberian kredit kepada nasabah. Agunan dan jaminan lainnya tidak harus selalu didapatkan untuk eksposur instrumen risiko kredit, kecuali jika Bank CIMB Niaga mensyaratkan marjin deposito dari pihak rekanan.

Risiko *settlement* timbul jika pembayaran dalam bentuk uang tunai, efek atau saham dilakukan dengan harapan akan dapat menerima hak yang setara dengan kas atau efek. Batas penyelesaian harian ditetapkan untuk setiap debitur untuk menutupi jumlah agregat penyelesaian risiko yang berasal dari transaksi pasar harian Bank CIMB Niaga.

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

- (ii) Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)

Longer term financing and lending to corporate entities (working capital and investment) are generally secured. In addition, in order to minimise the credit loss, Bank CIMB Niaga will ask additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are identified for the relevant individual loans.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans depend on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury, and other customer's eligible bills are generally unsecured, except for asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments. Particularly for corporate customers, the required collateral can be in form of margin collateral.

Collateral for consumer loan is financed assets consisted of land and/or building or vehicle. Generally, Bank CIMB Niaga is requiring 130% of collateral ratio to total loans at inceptions.

Lending limits (for derivative and loan)

Bank CIMB Niaga maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (that is, the difference between purchase and sale contracts) in term of amount and term. The amount of credit risk is limited to expected future net cash inflows of instruments, which in relation to derivatives are only a fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not always obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where Bank CIMB Niaga requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made with an expectation of receiving an equivalent cash or securities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from Bank CIMB Niaga's market transactions on any single day.

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

- (ii) Pengendalian batas risiko dan kebijakan mitigasi (lanjutan)

Kesepakatan induk untuk menyelesaikan secara neto

Salah satu cara Bank CIMB Niaga membatasi eksposur kerugian kredit adalah dengan melakukan kesepakatan induk untuk menyelesaikan secara neto (*master netting arrangements*) dengan pihak *counterparty* yang memiliki volume transaksi yang signifikan. Secara umum, kesepakatan induk untuk menyelesaikan secara neto tidak selalu mengarah pada saling hapus aset dan liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, karena transaksi-transaksi tersebut biasanya diselesaikan secara bruto atau pada sebagian besar kesepakatan induk untuk menyelesaikan secara neto saling hapus hanya terjadi dalam hal wanprestasi. Namun risiko kredit atas suatu kontrak akan terminimalisasi dengan kesepakatan induk untuk menyelesaikan secara neto apabila terjadi wanprestasi, dimana seluruh saldo dengan pihak *counterpart* akan dihapus dan diselesaikan secara neto. Eksposur risiko kredit Bank CIMB Niaga secara keseluruhan atas instrumen derivatif yang terkait dengan kesepakatan induk untuk menyelesaikan secara neto dapat berubah secara substansial dalam periode yang singkat sesuai dengan transaksi yang mempengaruhi kesepakatan tersebut.

Batasan-batasan keuangan (komitmen yang terkait dengan kredit dan *loan book*)

Tujuan utama instrumen ini adalah untuk memastikan adanya ketersediaan dana untuk nasabah ketika dibutuhkan. Bank garansi dan *standby letter of credit* memiliki risiko kredit yang hampir sama dengan kredit yang diberikan. Dokumentasi dan *commercial letters of credit* yang dibuat oleh Bank CIMB Niaga atas nama nasabah memberikan otorisasi kepada pihak ketiga untuk mencairkan *drafts* tersebut sampai jumlah yang telah ditetapkan dengan syarat dan ketentuan tertentu dijamin pada pengiriman barang terkait sehingga instrumen ini memiliki risiko yang lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan kredit yang diberikan secara langsung.

Bank CIMB Niaga memonitor jangka waktu jatuh tempo komitmen kredit oleh karena komitmen dengan jangka waktu yang lebih lama pada umumnya memiliki risiko kredit yang lebih besar dibandingkan dengan komitmen yang memiliki jangka waktu yang lebih pendek.

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

- (ii) *Risk limit control and mitigation policies (continued)*

Master netting arrangements

One of Bank CIMB Niaga's approach to restrict its exposure to credit losses is by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an off-set of assets and liabilities of the consolidated statements of financial position, as the transactions are either usually settled on a gross basis or under mostly netting agreements, the right of set off is triggered only on default. However the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. Bank CIMB Niaga's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

Financial covenants (for credit related commitments and loan book)

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as needed. Bank guarantees and standby letters of credit almost carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit which are written by Bank CIMB Niaga on behalf of a customer, authorizing a third party to draw drafts up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carrying less risk than a direct loan.

Bank CIMB Niaga monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter term commitments.

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iii) Penurunan nilai dan kebijakan pencadangan

(iii) *Impairment and provisioning policies*

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang diakui pada pelaporan keuangan hanyalah kerugian yang telah terjadi pada tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian atas posisi keuangan (berdasarkan bukti obyektif atas penurunan nilai).

Impairment allowances are recognised for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the date of the consolidated statements of financial position (based on objective evidence of impairment).

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya

(iv) *Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements*

Eksposur risiko kredit terhadap aset pada laporan posisi keuangan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

Credit risk exposures relating to statements of financial position's assets as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

	Eksposur maksimum/ Maximum exposure			
	2014	2013	2012	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	13,906,003	12,793,295	<i>Current accounts with Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain	3,446,400	3,241,061	2,709,843	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	3,027,322	9,495,048	12,382,281	<i>Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia</i>
Efek-efek				<i>Marketable securities</i>
Diperdagangkan	830,657	2,740,742	1,088,115	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	8,617,855	5,553,739	3,467,595	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1,377,630	1,460,098	1,421,286	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah				<i>Government Bonds</i>
Diperdagangkan	873,258	712,470	1,020,938	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	6,522,375	7,369,370	6,310,186	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	4,088,633	2,131,087	752,816	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	69,070	200,585	<i>Securities purchased under resale agreement</i>
Tagihan derivatif	917,588	1,138,971	287,854	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Kredit yang diberikan, Piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan Piutang sewa pembiayaan				<i>Loans, consumer financing receivables, and financing lease receivables</i>
Modal kerja	84,140,154	71,231,197	65,860,192	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	45,362,206	41,067,088	39,123,487	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	41,023,147	40,860,152	37,017,337	<i>Consumer</i>
	170,525,507	153,158,437	142,001,016	
Tagihan akseptasi	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220	<i>Acceptance receivables</i>
Penyertaan	13,048	12,108	10,221	<i>Investments</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,376,061	1,175,155	1,078,759	<i>Accrued income</i>
Aset lain-lain	473,134	495,138	340,164	<i>Other assets</i>
	221,853,783	208,070,239	188,966,174	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Eksposur risiko kredit terhadap rekening administratif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

	Eksposur maksimum/ Maximum exposure			
	2014	2013	2012	
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - <i>committed</i>				<i>Unused loan facilities granted - committed</i>
Modal kerja	6,599,513	6,906,172	8,390,965	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	392,051	475,623	702,105	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	2,654,912	1,758,948	557,544	<i>Consumer</i>
<i>Irrevocable letters of credit</i>				<i>Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit</i>
yang masih berjalan	2,669,385	3,512,510	2,640,343	
Garansi yang diterbitkan	3,918,714	4,079,789	3,970,735	<i>Guarantees issued</i>
	16,234,575	16,733,042	16,261,692	

Tabel di atas menggambarkan eksposur maksimum atas risiko kredit bagi Bank CIMB Niaga pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya. Untuk aset neraca, eksposur di atas ditentukan berdasarkan nilai tercatat bersih seperti yang diungkapkan pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Seperti yang telah dijelaskan di atas, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 73,75% (2013: 70,08%; 2012: 72,56%) dari jumlah eksposur maksimum berasal dari kredit yang diberikan.

Manajemen yakin akan kemampuan Bank CIMB Niaga untuk mengendalikan dan memelihara eksposur risiko kredit yang berasal dari kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- Bank CIMB Niaga telah memiliki pedoman tertulis mengenai kebijakan dan proses kredit yang mencakup seluruh aspek pemberian kredit yang dilakukan. Setiap pemberian kredit harus senantiasa mengacu pada kebijakan tersebut;
- Bank CIMB Niaga telah memiliki sistem deteksi dini permasalahan melalui "early warning system" dan pemantauan yang disiplin;
- Seluruh kredit diberikan dengan agunan kecuali untuk jenis kredit tertentu seperti kartu kredit, *personal loan*, dan fasilitas antar bank; dan
- Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 95,05% (2013: 96,66%; 2012: 97,27%) dari portfolio kredit yang diberikan dikategorikan sebagai tidak mengalami penurunan nilai.

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

The table above represents maximum of credit risk exposure to Bank CIMB Niaga as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the consolidated statements of financial position.

As shown above, as at 31 December 2014, 73.75% (2013: 70.08%; 2012: 72.56%) of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to Bank CIMB Niaga resulting from its loan based on the following:

- Bank CIMB Niaga has a documented credit policy and procedures that covers all aspects of Bank CIMB Niaga's lending activities. Loan transactions must adhere to the requirements of Bank CIMB Niaga's policy;
- Bank CIMB Niaga has early problem detection system through "early warning system" and disciplined monitoring;
- All loans are secured by collateral, except for certain loans such as credit card, personal loan, and interbank loans; and
- As at 31 December 2014, 95.05% (2013: 96.66%; 2012: 97.27%) of the loans is classified as unimpaired.

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

- (iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit

a) Sektor geografis

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank CIMB Niaga pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012. Untuk tabel ini, Bank CIMB Niaga telah mengalokasikan eksposur area berdasarkan wilayah geografis tempat mereka beroperasi.

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

- (iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

a) Geographical sectors

The following tables describe Bank CIMB Niaga's credit exposure at their carrying amounts (without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements), as categorised by geographical region as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012. For these tables, Bank CIMB Niaga has allocated exposures to regions based on the geographical area which activities are undertaken.

	2014							Jumlah/ Total	
	Jakarta/ Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Indonesia Timur/ East Indonesia	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries		
Giro pada									Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,644,709	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	3,444,623	-	-	-	1,774	3	-	3,446,400	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	3,036,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,036,007	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Efek-efek									Marketable securities
Diperdagangkan	830,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	830,657	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	8,637,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,637,597	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1,359,038	10,161	27,372	-	-	354	-	1,396,925	Held-to-maturity
Obligasi Pemerintah									Government bonds
Diperdagangkan	873,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	873,258	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	6,522,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,522,375	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	4,088,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,088,633	Held-to-maturity
Tagihan derivatif	917,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	917,588	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan,									Loans, consumer financing
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan									receivables, and financing lease
Piutang sewa pembiayaan									receivables
Modal kerja	54,117,029	4,552,637	7,092,258	12,231,364	1,833,572	6,614,762	-	86,441,622	Working capital
Investasi	31,111,394	2,797,756	3,130,565	2,845,332	1,436,297	5,907,157	-	47,228,501	Investment
Konsumsi	23,135,568	3,286,319	1,571,180	2,560,063	1,401,324	3,756,042	7,276,211	42,986,707	Consumer
Tagihan akseptasi	4,220,008	152,202	301,408	388,539	-	57,449	-	5,119,606	Acceptance receivables
Penyerahan	13,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,938	Investments
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	968,994	69,948	85,020	108,724	26,776	116,599	-	1,376,061	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	902,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	902,633	Other assets
	158,824,049	10,869,023	12,207,803	18,134,022	4,699,743	16,452,366	7,276,211	228,463,217	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai								(6,609,434)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
								<u>221,853,783</u>	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

a) Sektor geografis (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) *Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)*

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

a) Geographical sectors (continued)

	2013							Jumlah/ Total	
	Jakarta/ Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Indonesia Timur/ East Indonesia	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries		
Giro pada									<i>Current accounts with</i>
Bank Indonesia	13,906,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,906,003	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain	3,240,093	-	-	-	966	2	-	3,241,061	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	9,507,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,507,531	<i>Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia</i>
Efek-efek									<i>Marketable securities</i>
Diperdagangkan	2,740,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,740,742	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	5,574,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,574,740	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1,453,581	7,103	18,800	11	-	655	-	1,480,150	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah									<i>Government bonds</i>
Diperdagangkan	712,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	712,470	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	7,369,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,369,370	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	2,131,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,131,087	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	69,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,070	<i>Securities purchased under resale agreements</i>
T agihan derivatif	1,138,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138,971	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Kredit yang diberikan, Piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan Piutang sewa pembiayaan									<i>Loans, consumer financing receivables, and financing lease receivables</i>
Modal kerja	44,952,188	4,238,502	5,916,358	10,708,455	1,655,619	5,592,340	-	73,063,462	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	28,050,811	2,592,925	2,162,687	2,330,074	1,362,110	5,873,687	-	42,372,294	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	22,424,863	3,537,808	1,620,778	2,009,578	1,381,630	3,281,088	7,563,210	41,818,955	<i>Consumer</i>
T agihan akseptasi	2,566,279	124,598	2,538,364	168,094	-	14,407	-	5,411,742	<i>Acceptance receivables</i>
Penyerahan	12,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,998	<i>Investments</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	816,069	71,937	61,267	94,508	20,015	111,359	-	1,175,155	<i>Accrued income</i>
Aset lain-lain	924,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	924,637	<i>Other assets</i>
	147,591,503	10,572,873	12,318,254	15,310,720	4,420,340	14,873,538	7,563,210	212,650,438	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai								(4,580,199)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
								208,070,239	

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(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

a) Sektor geografis (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

a) Geographical sectors (continued)

	2012							
	Jakarta/ Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Indonesia Timur/ East Indonesia	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries	
Giro pada								Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	12,793,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2,709,445	-	-	-	394	4	-	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	12,399,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Efek-efek								Marketable securities
Diperdagangkan	1,088,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	3,488,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1,410,282	6,009	26,757	-	-	-	-	Held-to-maturity
Obligasi Pemerintah								Government bonds
Diperdagangkan	1,020,938	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	6,310,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	752,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	Held-to-maturity
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	200,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Tagihan derivatif	287,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan, Piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan Piutang sewa pembiayaan								Loans, consumer financing receivables, and financing lease receivables
Modal kerja	44,319,844	4,177,874	5,533,196	6,695,498	1,711,453	5,168,470	-	Working capital
Investasi	28,190,254	2,135,302	1,832,177	1,486,252	1,573,838	5,333,392	-	Investment
Konsumsi	21,547,426	3,436,418	1,558,259	2,143,999	1,403,046	2,529,461	4,985,511	Consumer
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Consumer financing receivables
Piutang sewa pembiayaan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Financing lease receivables
Tagihan akseptasi	2,497,321	190,727	120,173	193,258	-	99,741	-	Acceptance receivables
Penyerahan	11,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	Investments
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	795,591	59,879	54,959	61,185	21,293	85,852	-	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	769,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other assets
	140,593,013	10,006,209	9,125,521	10,580,192	4,710,024	13,216,920	4,985,511	193,217,390
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai								(4,251,216)
								188,966,174

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

- (iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

a) Sektor geografis (lanjutan)

Eksposur risiko kredit atas rekening administratif adalah:

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

- (iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

a) Geographical sectors (continued)

Credit risk exposure relating to off-balance sheet items are as follows:

		2014								
						Indonesia Timur/ East	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries	Jumlah/ Total	
		Jakarta/ Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Indonesia	Sumatera	Subsidiaries	Total	
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - committed										Unused loan facilities granted - committed
Modal kerja		3,071,115	450,843	766,850	1,395,658	123,418	791,629	-	6,599,513	Working capital
Investasi		189,793	2,251	279	74,541	10,657	114,530	-	392,051	Investment
Konsumsi		1,346,683	244,859	138,710	389,216	68,103	467,341	-	2,654,912	Consumer
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan		1,687,534	68,500	343,635	535,733	6,778	27,205	-	2,669,385	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diberikan		2,379,520	490,878	148,186	303,047	69,833	527,250	-	3,918,714	Guarantees issued
		8,674,645	1,257,331	1,397,660	2,698,195	278,789	1,927,955	-	16,234,575	
		2013								
						Indonesia Timur/ East	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries	Jumlah/ Total	
		Jakarta/ Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Indonesia	Sumatera	Subsidiaries	Total	
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - committed										Unused loan facilities granted - committed
Modal kerja		4,216,585	282,124	650,115	962,165	423,337	371,846	-	6,906,172	Working capital
Investasi		289,032	8,906	-	588	19,008	158,089	-	475,623	Investment
Konsumsi		492,060	97,593	313,959	577,714	145,982	131,640	-	1,758,948	Consumer
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan		2,636,934	31,647	468,306	371,421	2,209	1,993	-	3,512,510	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diberikan		2,157,862	523,953	285,847	367,144	185,634	559,349	-	4,079,789	Guarantees issued
		9,792,473	944,223	1,718,227	2,279,032	776,170	1,222,917	-	16,733,042	
		2012								
						Indonesia Timur/ East	Sumatera/ Sumatera	Anak Perusahaan/ Subsidiaries	Jumlah/ Total	
		Jakarta/ Jakarta	Jawa Barat/ West Java	Jawa Tengah/ Central Java	Jawa Timur/ East Java	Indonesia	Sumatera	Subsidiaries	Total	
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - committed										Unused loan facilities granted - committed
Modal kerja		4,863,544	555,208	604,895	1,178,346	322,969	866,003	-	8,390,965	Working capital
Investasi		618,024	8,078	158	4,267	25,261	46,317	-	702,105	Investment
Konsumsi		403,345	34,451	3,002	75,474	1,182	40,090	-	557,544	Consumer
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan		2,212,272	45,860	298,358	74,732	1,469	7,652	-	2,640,343	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diberikan		2,072,335	394,070	132,974	556,391	164,630	650,335	-	3,970,735	Guarantees issued
		10,169,520	1,037,667	1,039,387	1,889,210	515,511	1,610,397	-	16,261,692	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

b) Sektor industri

Tabel berikut ini menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank CIMB Niaga pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya) yang dikategorikan berdasarkan sektor industri pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012.

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) *Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)*

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

b) Industry sectors

The following tables describes Bank CIMB Niaga's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements) as categorised by the industry sectors as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012.

2014							
Pemerintah/ Government	Bank/ Bank	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ Financial institution non Banks	Perusahaan lainnya/ Others company	Perseorangan/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total		
Giro pada						<i>Current account with</i>	
Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	-	-	-	14,644,709	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>	
Giro pada bank lain	-	3,446,400	-	-	3,446,400	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>	
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	2,482,041	553,966	-	-	3,036,007	<i>Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia</i>	
Efek-efek						<i>Marketable securities</i>	
Diperdagangkan	-	74,074	467,306	289,277	830,657	<i>Trading</i>	
Tersedia untuk dijual	3,503,686	1,358,122	1,711,552	2,064,237	8,637,597	<i>Available-for-sale</i>	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	315,199	204,999	305,019	571,708	1,396,925	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>	
Obligasi Pemerintah						<i>Government bonds</i>	
Diperdagangkan	873,258	-	-	-	873,258	<i>Trading</i>	
Tersedia untuk dijual	6,522,375	-	-	-	6,522,375	<i>Available-for-sale</i>	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	4,088,633	-	-	-	4,088,633	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>	
Tagihan derivatif	4,294	50,242	23,577	692,364	917,588	<i>Derivative receivables</i>	
Kredit yang diberikan,						<i>Loans, consumer financing</i>	
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan						<i>receivables, and financing lease</i>	
Piutang sewa pembiayaan						<i>receivables</i>	
Modal kerja	18,295	2,373,343	4,386,048	71,120,992	86,441,622	<i>Working capital</i>	
Investasi	-	229,363	5,067,811	29,526,413	47,228,501	<i>Investment</i>	
Konsumsi	284	-	2,289	93,422	42,986,707	<i>Consumer</i>	
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	5,260	5,056,431	57,915	<i>Acceptance receivables</i>	
Penyertaan	-	1,000	12,938	-	13,938	<i>Investments</i>	
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	171,285	66,481	28,138	945,597	1,376,061	<i>Accrued income</i>	
Aset lain-lain	-	-	-	902,633	902,633	<i>Other assets</i>	
	<u>32,624,059</u>	<u>8,357,990</u>	<u>12,009,938</u>	<u>111,263,074</u>	<u>64,208,156</u>	<u>228,463,217</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai					<u>(6,609,434)</u>	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>	
					<u>221,853,783</u>		

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

b) Sektor industri (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) *Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)*

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

b) Industry sectors (continued)

	2013					
	Pemerintah/ Government	Bank/ Bank	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ Financial institution non Banks	Perusahaan lainnya/ Others company	Perseorangan/ Individual	
Giro pada						<i>Current account with</i>
Bank Indonesia	13,906,003					<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain		3,241,061			3,241,061	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain						<i>Placement with other banks</i>
dan Bank Indonesia	7,941,696	1,565,835			9,507,531	<i>and Bank Indonesia</i>
Efek-efek						<i>Marketable securities</i>
Diperdagangkan	2,030,882	169,282	396,333	144,245	2,740,742	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	688,376	1,438,068	1,720,487	1,727,809	5,574,740	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	332,690	204,997	465,092	477,371	1,480,150	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah						<i>Government bonds</i>
Diperdagangkan	712,470				712,470	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	7,369,370				7,369,370	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	2,131,087				2,131,087	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji						<i>Securities purchased under</i>
dijual kembali	69,070				69,070	<i>resale agreement</i>
Tagihan derivatif	129,141	56,510	1,370	824,370	1,138,971	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Kredit yang diberikan,						<i>Loans, consumer financing</i>
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan						<i>receivables, and financing lease</i>
Piutang sewa pembiayaan						<i>receivables</i>
Modal kerja	175,496	2,076,201	3,623,944	58,962,614	8,225,207	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	77,467	208,193	4,740,956	26,771,754	10,573,924	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	392	-	-	285,297	41,533,266	<i>Consumer</i>
Tagihan akseptasi				5,411,742		<i>Acceptance receivables</i>
Penyertaan		1,000	11,998			<i>Investments</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	143,692	63,903	22,925	784,799	159,836	<i>Accrued income</i>
Aset lain-lain		62,771		861,866		<i>Other assets</i>
	<u>35,707,832</u>	<u>9,087,821</u>	<u>10,983,105</u>	<u>96,251,867</u>	<u>60,619,813</u>	<u>212,650,438</u>
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian						<i>Less: Allowance for</i>
penurunan nilai						<i>impairment losses</i>
						<u>(4,580,199)</u>
						<u>208,070,239</u>

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(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

b) Sektor industri (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) *Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)*

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

b) Industry sectors (continued)

	2012					Jumlah/ Total	
	Pemerintah/ Government	Bank/ Bank	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ Financial institution non Banks	Perusahaan lainnya/ Others company	Perseorangan/ Individual		
Giro pada							<i>Current accounts with</i>
Bank Indonesia	12,793,295	-	-	-	-	12,793,295	<i>Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain	-	2,709,843	-	-	-	2,709,843	<i>Current account with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	10,459,837	1,939,680	-	-	-	12,399,517	<i>Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia</i>
Efek-efek							<i>Marketable securities</i>
Diperdagangkan	-	264,372	720,515	103,228	-	1,088,115	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	-	1,023,622	1,191,186	1,273,953	-	3,488,761	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	281,520	232,995	505,330	423,203	-	1,443,048	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah							<i>Government bonds</i>
Diperdagangkan	1,020,938	-	-	-	-	1,020,938	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	6,310,186	-	-	-	-	6,310,186	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	752,816	-	-	-	-	752,816	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	200,585	-	-	-	-	200,585	<i>Securities purchased under resale agreements</i>
Tagihan derivatif	-	119,681	358	146,639	21,176	287,854	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Kredit yang diberikan,							<i>Loans, consumer financing</i>
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen, dan							<i>receivables, and financing lease</i>
Piutang sewa pembiayaan							<i>receivables</i>
Modal kerja	578,080	1,672,256	2,188,254	55,875,052	7,292,693	67,606,335	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	78,759	196,780	3,139,328	26,412,974	10,723,374	40,551,215	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	640	10	1,037	430,733	37,171,700	37,604,120	<i>Consumer</i>
Tagihan akseptasi	-	12,346	-	3,088,874	-	3,101,220	<i>Acceptance receivables</i>
Penyertaan	-	1,000	10,120	-	-	11,120	<i>Investments</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	137,141	22,044	48,721	719,475	151,378	1,078,759	<i>Accrued income</i>
Aset lain-lain	-	-	-	731,663	38,000	769,663	<i>Other assets</i>
	<u>32,613,797</u>	<u>8,194,629</u>	<u>7,804,849</u>	<u>89,205,794</u>	<u>55,398,321</u>	<u>193,217,390</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						<u>(4,521,216)</u>	<i>Less: allowance for impairment losses</i>
						<u>188,696,174</u>	

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(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

b) Sektor industri (lanjutan)

Eksposur risiko kredit yang terkait dengan unsur rekening administratif adalah:

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

b) Industry sectors (continued)

Credit risk exposure relating to administrative accounts items are as follows:

		2014					
	Pemerintah/ Government	Bank/ Bank	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ Financial institution non Banks	Perusahaan lainnya/ Others company	Perseorangan/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - committed	-	7,701	249,027	4,558,169	1,784,616	6,599,513	Unused loan facilities granted - committed
Modal kerja	-	-	197,565	184,018	10,468	392,051	Working capital
Investasi	-	-	7,500	1,421,034	1,226,378	2,654,912	Investment
Konsumsi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Consumer
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan	-	-	-	2,669,385	-	2,669,385	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diberikan	-	-	-	3,918,714	-	3,918,714	Guarantees issued
	-	7,701	454,092	12,751,320	3,021,462	16,234,575	
		2013					
	Pemerintah/ Government	Bank/ Bank	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ Financial institution non Banks	Perusahaan lainnya/ Others company	Perseorangan/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - committed	-	7,227	23,297	6,286,367	589,281	6,906,172	Unused loan facilities granted - committed
Modal kerja	-	-	291,916	174,043	9,664	475,623	Working capital
Investasi	-	-	-	1,740,788	18,160	1,758,948	Investment
Konsumsi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Consumer
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan	-	-	-	3,512,510	-	3,512,510	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diberikan	-	-	-	4,079,789	-	4,079,789	Guarantees issued
	-	7,227	315,213	15,793,497	617,105	16,733,042	
		2012					
	Pemerintah/ Government	Bank/ Bank	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ Financial institution non Banks	Perusahaan lainnya/ Others company	Perseorangan/ Individual	Jumlah/ Total	
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - committed	46,413	31,797	63,004	6,225,507	2,024,244	8,390,965	Unused loan facilities granted - committed
Modal kerja	-	29,047	416,141	255,823	1,094	702,105	Working capital
Investasi	-	-	-	4,365	553,179	557,544	Investment
Konsumsi	-	-	-	-	-	-	Consumer
Irrevocable letters of credit yang masih berjalan	-	-	-	2,640,343	-	2,640,343	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diberikan	-	-	-	3,970,735	-	3,970,735	Guarantees issued
	46,413	60,844	479,145	13,096,773	2,578,517	16,261,692	

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(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

c) Kualitas kredit dari aset keuangan

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, eksposur risiko kredit atas aset keuangan terbagi atas:

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, credit risk exposure relating to financial assets are divided as follows:

	2014			Jumlah/ Total	
	Belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	Telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past due but not impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>		
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	-	-	14,644,709	<i>Current accounts with Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain	3,446,400	-	-	3,446,400	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	3,027,322	-	8,685	3,036,007	<i>Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia</i>
Efek-efek					<i>Marketable securities</i>
Diperdagangkan	830,657	-	-	830,657	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	8,637,597	-	-	8,637,597	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1,381,925	-	15,000	1,396,925	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Obligasi Pemerintah					<i>Government Bonds</i>
Diperdagangkan	873,258	-	-	873,258	<i>Trading</i>
Tersedia untuk dijual	6,522,375	-	-	6,522,375	<i>Available-for-sale</i>
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	4,088,633	-	-	4,088,633	<i>Held-to-maturity</i>
Tagihan derivatif	917,588	-	-	917,588	<i>Derivative receivables</i>
Kredit yang diberikan					<i>Loans</i>
Modal kerja	81,375,573	609,606	4,456,443	86,441,622	<i>Working capital</i>
Investasi	43,735,310	342,368	3,150,823	47,228,501	<i>Investment</i>
Konsumsi	33,841,964	1,094,463	774,069	35,710,496	<i>Consumer</i>
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen dan piutang sewa Pembiayaan	5,972,234	1,233,715	70,262	7,276,211	<i>Consumer financing receivables and financing lease receivables</i>
Tagihan akseptasi	5,119,606	-	-	5,119,606	<i>Acceptance receivables</i>
Penyertaan	13,048	-	890	13,938	<i>Investments</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,376,061	-	-	1,376,061	<i>Accrued income</i>
Aset lain-lain	473,134	-	429,499	902,633	<i>Other assets</i>
	216,277,394	3,280,152	8,905,671	228,463,217	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai				(6,609,434)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
				221,853,783	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

c) Kualitas kredit dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, eksposur risiko kredit atas aset keuangan terbagi atas: (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, credit risk exposure relating to financial assets are divided as follows: (continued)

	2013				
	Belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	Telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Past due but not impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	13,906,003	-	-	13,906,003	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	3,241,061	-	-	3,241,061	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	9,495,048	-	12,483	9,507,531	Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Efek-efek					Marketable securities
Diperdagangkan	2,740,742	-	-	2,740,742	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	5,574,740	-	-	5,574,740	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1,465,150	-	15,000	1,480,150	Held-to-maturity
Obligasi Pemerintah					Government Bonds
Diperdagangkan	712,470	-	-	712,470	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	7,369,370	-	-	7,369,370	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	2,131,087	-	-	2,131,087	Held-to-maturity
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	69,070	-	-	69,070	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Tagihan derivatif	1,138,971	-	-	1,138,971	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan					Loans
Modal kerja	69,854,022	565,973	2,643,467	73,063,462	Working capital
Investasi	40,053,316	688,751	1,630,227	42,372,294	Investment
Konsumsi	32,345,159	1,188,212	722,374	41,818,955	Consumer
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen					Consumer financing receivable
Piutang sewa Pembiayaan	6,447,771	1,048,554	66,885	7,563,210	Financing lease receivable
Tagihan akseptasi	5,411,742	-	-	5,411,742	Acceptance receivables
Penyertaan	12,108	-	890	12,998	Investments
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,175,155	-	-	1,175,155	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	495,138	-	429,499	924,637	Other assets
	203,638,123	3,491,490	5,520,825	212,650,438	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai				(4,580,199)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
				208,070,239	

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(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

c) Kualitas kredit dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, eksposur risiko kredit atas aset keuangan terbagi atas: (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

As at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, credit risk exposure relating to financial assets are divided as follows: (continued)

	2012			Jumlah/ Total	
	Belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai <i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	Telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai <i>Past due but not impaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai <i>Impaired</i>		
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	12,793,295	-	-	12,793,295	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2,709,843	-	-	2,709,843	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	12,389,632	-	9,885	12,399,517	Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Efek-efek					Marketable securities
Diperdagangkan	1,088,115	-	-	1,088,115	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	3,488,761	-	-	3,488,761	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1,428,048	-	15,000	1,443,048	Held-to-maturity
Obligasi Pemerintah					Government Bonds
Diperdagangkan	1,020,938	-	-	1,020,938	Trading
Tersedia untuk dijual	6,310,186	-	-	6,310,186	Available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	752,816	-	-	752,816	Held-to-maturity
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	200,585	-	-	200,585	Securities purchased under resale agreement
Tagihan derivatif	287,854	-	-	287,854	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan					Loans
Modal kerja	65,203,236	352,207	2,050,892	67,606,335	Working capital
Investasi	38,969,420	373,361	1,208,434	40,551,215	Investment
Konsumsi	30,824,079	1,204,216	590,314	32,618,609	Consumer
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen					Consumer financing receivable
Piutang sewa Pembiayaan	4,241,601	682,510	61,400	4,985,511	Financing lease receivable
Tagihan akseptasi	3,101,220	-	-	3,101,220	Acceptance receivables
Penyertaan	10,221	-	899	11,120	Investments
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,078,759	-	-	1,078,759	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	340,164	-	429,499	769,663	Other assets
	186,238,773	2,612,294	4,366,323	193,217,390	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai				(4,251,216)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
				188,966,174	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

c) Kualitas kredit dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Analisa umur kredit yang diberikan yang telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Aging analysis of loans that are "past due but not impaired" as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 are set out belows:

2014					
	Modal kerja/ Working capital	Investasi/ Investment	Konsumsi/ Consumer	Jumlah/ Total	
1 - 30 hari	341,237	126,958	436,889	905,084	1 - 30 days
31 - 60 hari	184,983	106,833	388,507	680,323	31 - 60 days
61 - 90 hari	83,386	108,577	269,067	461,030	61 - 90 days
	<u>609,606</u>	<u>342,368</u>	<u>1,094,463</u>	<u>2,046,437</u>	
2013					
	Modal kerja/ Working capital	Investasi/ Investment	Konsumsi/ Consumer	Jumlah/ Total	
1 - 30 hari	112,011	419,369	512,330	1,043,710	1 - 30 days
31 - 60 hari	357,880	139,405	421,955	919,240	31 - 60 days
61 - 90 hari	96,082	129,977	253,927	479,986	61 - 90 days
	<u>565,973</u>	<u>688,751</u>	<u>1,188,212</u>	<u>2,442,936</u>	
2012					
	Modal kerja/ Working capital	Investasi/ Investment	Konsumsi/ Consumer	Jumlah/ Total	
1 - 30 hari	149,440	192,732	544,706	886,878	1 - 30 days
31 - 60 hari	118,760	31,565	396,908	547,233	31 - 60 days
61 - 90 hari	84,007	149,064	262,601	495,672	61 - 90 days
	<u>352,207</u>	<u>373,361</u>	<u>1,204,215</u>	<u>1,929,783</u>	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

c) Kualitas kredit dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, rincian kualitas kredit yang diberikan yang belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai berdasarkan rating internal sebagai berikut:

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Credit quality of loans that are "neither past due nor impaired" as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system is as follows:

	2014			
	Dalam			
	Lancar/ Pass	perhatian khusus/ Special mention	Jumlah/ Total	
Modal kerja	81,064,369	311,204	81,375,573	Working capital
Investasi	42,227,287	1,508,023	43,735,310	Investment
Konsumsi	32,293,645	1,548,319	33,841,964	Consumer
	<u>155,585,301</u>	<u>3,367,546</u>	<u>158,952,847</u>	
	2013			
	Dalam			
	Lancar/ Pass	perhatian khusus/ Special mention	Jumlah/ Total	
Modal kerja	69,842,350	11,672	69,854,022	Working capital
Investasi	38,598,451	1,454,865	40,053,316	Investment
Konsumsi	30,612,945	1,732,214	32,345,159	Consumer
	<u>139,053,746</u>	<u>3,198,751</u>	<u>142,252,497</u>	
	2012			
	Dalam			
	Lancar/ Pass	perhatian khusus/ Special mention	Jumlah/ Total	
Modal kerja	64,722,056	481,180	65,203,236	Working capital
Investasi	37,446,405	1,523,015	38,969,420	Investment
Konsumsi	29,124,524	1,699,556	30,824,080	Consumer
	<u>131,292,985</u>	<u>3,703,751</u>	<u>134,996,736</u>	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

- (iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan agunan dan pendukung kredit lainnya (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

- c) Kualitas kredit dari aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Penjelasan pembagian kualitas kredit yang diberikan yang belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai adalah:

- Lancar
Aset seluruhnya hampir dapat dipastikan akan diterima kembali sehingga tidak terdapat pertimbangan yang menjadi perhatian Bank CIMB Niaga; dan
- Dalam Perhatian Khusus
Ada pertimbangan terkait dengan kemampuan nasabah dalam melakukan pembayaran pada saat jatuh tempo. Namun, dalam hal ini belum terdapat keterlambatan secara aktual dimana pembayaran masih dilakukan pada saat jatuh tempo dan diharapkan dapat menyelesaikan seluruh pokok dan bunga.

- (v) Kredit yang diberikan

Ikhtisar kredit yang diberikan adalah:

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

- (iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

- c) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

Details for credit quality of loans that are "neither past due nor impaired" are as follows:

- Pass
There is a high likelihood of the assets being recovered in full and therefore no cause for concern to Bank CIMB Niaga; and
- Special Mention
There is concern over the counterparty's ability to make payments when due. However, these have not yet converted to actual delinquency and the counterparty is continuing to make payments when due and is expected to settle all outstanding amount of principals and interests.

- (v) Loans

Loans are summarised as follows:

	2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
Rupiah	132,350,957	3,733,196	136,084,153	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	28,648,327	4,648,139	33,296,466	Foreign currencies
Jumlah	160,999,284	8,381,335	169,380,619	Total
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(5,757,285)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
			163,623,334	

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52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(v) Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

(v) Loans (continued)

		2013			
		Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Unimpaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Jumlah/ Total	
Rupiah		121,210,773	2,538,421	123,749,194	Rupiah
Mata uang asing		23,484,660	2,457,647	25,942,307	Foreign currencies
Jumlah		144,695,433	4,996,068	149,691,501	Total
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai				(3,882,512)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
				<u>145,808,989</u>	

		2012			
		Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Unimpaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Jumlah/ Total	
Rupiah		114,887,474	2,458,379	117,345,853	Rupiah
Mata uang asing		22,039,045	1,391,261	23,430,306	Foreign currencies
Jumlah		136,926,519	3,849,640	140,776,159	Total
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai				(3,671,720)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
				<u>137,104,439</u>	

(vi) Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia

(vi) Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia

		2014			
		Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Unimpaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Jumlah/ Total	
Rupiah:					Rupiah:
Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia (FASBI)		1,429,316	-	1,429,316	Fasilitas Simpanan Bank Indonesia (FASBI)
Jumlah Rupiah		1,429,316	-	1,429,316	Total Rupiah
Mata uang asing:					Foreign currencies:
Deposito berjangka		1,052,725	-	1,052,725	Time deposits
Call money		545,281	8,685	553,966	Call money
Jumlah mata uang asing		1,598,006	8,685	1,606,691	Total foreign currencies
Jumlah		3,027,322	8,685	3,036,007	Total
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	(8,685)	(8,685)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
		<u>3,027,322</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,027,322</u>	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Efek-efek

(vii) Marketable securities

		2014				
		Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>		
Rupiah:						Rupiah:
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	1,747,391	-	-	1,747,391		Bank Indonesia Certificates
Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia	2,071,494	-	-	2,071,494		Bank Indonesia Certificates Deposit
Obligasi	6,876,944	-	-	6,876,944		Bonds
Wesel jangka menengah	-	15,000	-	15,000		Medium term notes
Tagihan wesel ekspor	62,383	-	-	62,383		Bill receivables
Jumlah Rupiah	<u>10,758,212</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,773,212</u>		Total Rupiah
Mata uang asing:						Foreign currencies:
Obligasi	2,127	-	-	2,127		Bonds
Tagihan wesel ekspor	89,840	-	-	89,840		Bill receivables
Jumlah mata uang asing	<u>91,967</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,967</u>		Total foreign currencies
Jumlah	10,850,179	15,000	-	10,865,179		Total
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(24,037)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,037)</u>		Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>10,826,142</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,826,142</u>		
		2013				
		Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>		
Rupiah:						Rupiah:
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	1,021,066	-	-	1,021,066		Bank Indonesia Certificates
Sertifikat Bank Dalam Negeri	2,030,882	-	-	2,030,882		Local Bank Certificate
Obligasi	6,692,316	-	-	6,692,316		Bonds
Wesel jangka menengah	-	15,000	-	15,000		Medium term notes
Tagihan wesel ekspor	9,467	-	-	9,467		Bill receivables
Jumlah Rupiah	<u>9,753,731</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,768,731</u>		Total Rupiah
Mata uang asing:						Foreign currencies:
Tagihan wesel ekspor	26,901	-	-	26,901		Bill receivables
Jumlah mata uang asing	<u>26,901</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,901</u>		Total foreign currencies
Jumlah	9,780,632	15,000	-	9,795,632		Total
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(26,053)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(41,053)</u>		Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>9,754,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,754,579</u>		

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Efek-efek (lanjutan)

(vii) Marketable securities (continued)

	2012			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Unimpaired</i>	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	
Rupiah:				<i>Rupiah:</i>
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	281,520	-	281,520	<i>Bank Indonesia Certificates</i>
Obligasi	5,690,359	-	5,690,359	<i>Bonds</i>
Wesel jangka menengah	-	15,000	15,000	<i>Medium term notes</i>
Jumlah Rupiah	<u>5,971,879</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>5,986,879</u>	<i>Total Rupiah</i>
Mata uang asing:				<i>Foreign currencies:</i>
Tagihan wesel ekspor	33,045	-	33,045	<i>Bill receivables</i>
Jumlah mata uang asing	<u>33,045</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,045</u>	<i>Total foreign currencies</i>
Jumlah	6,004,924	15,000	6,019,924	<i>Total</i>
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>(27,928)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>(42,928)</u>	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
	<u>5,976,996</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,976,996</u>	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(vii) Efek-efek (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan analisa atas obligasi pada efek-efek berdasarkan lembaga pemeringkat pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Marketable securities (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of bonds in marketable securities by various rating agencies designation at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014			
	Lembaga Pemeringkat/ Rating Agencies	Peringkat/ Rating	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Rupiah				Rupiah
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo				Held-to-maturity
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	301,617	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Lautan Luas Tbk	Pefindo	idA-	206,988	PT Lautan Luas Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	189,016	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	92,090	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA	69,896	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Indosat Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA(sy)	23,705	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA+(idn)	5,028	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Pefindo	idAAA	5,023	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
			<u>893,363</u>	
Tersedia untuk dijual				Available-for-sale
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Pefindo	idAAA	678,943	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
PT Indosat Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+ dan/and	491,210	PT Indosat Tbk
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+(sy)	483,875	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	422,900	PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAAA	406,437	PT Astra Sedaya Finance
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	397,186	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idA	249,082	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk
PT AKR Corporindo Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	247,547	PT AKR Corporindo Tbk
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	241,507	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA(idn)	204,697	PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	203,897	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Federal International Finance	Pefindo	idAAA	178,425	PT Federal International Finance
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+	168,507	PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA+(idn)	146,815	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	146,688	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	121,721	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	Fitch Indonesia	AAA(idn)	110,699	PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	93,629	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT BCA Finance	Pefindo	idAAA	65,341	PT BCA Finance
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	64,804	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA(idn)	10,001	PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk
			<u>5,133,911</u>	

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(vii) Efek-efek (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Marketable securities (continued)

		2014				
		Lembaga Pemeringkat/ Rating Agencies	Peringkat/ Rating	Nilai wajar/ Fair value		
Rupiah (lanjutan)						Rupiah (continued)
Diperdagangkan						Trading
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Pefindo	idAAA		104,729		Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+		90,175		PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Indosat Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA		88,932		PT Indosat Tbk
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA		79,984		PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAAA		74,138		PT Astra Sedaya Finance
PT Federal International Finance	Pefindo	idAAA		52,576		PT Federal International Finance
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	Pefindo	idAA-		46,087		PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+		40,126		PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+		39,859		PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)
PT Toyota Astra Financial Services	Pefindo	idAA+		32,880		PT Toyota Astra Financial Services
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA(idn)		29,181		PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA		27,607		PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk
PT BCA Finance	Pefindo	idAAA		23,980		PT BCA Finance
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA		21,554		PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	Fitch Indonesia	AAA(idn)		20,127		PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA+(idn)		16,089		PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+		12,203		PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)
PT Medco Energi International Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-		11,088		PT Medco Energi International Tbk
PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia	Pefindo	idA		7,585		PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia
PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-		6,021		PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA(idn)		2,804		PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA		2,037		PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk
PT Pertamina (Persero)	Standard and Poors	BB+		1,349		PT Pertamina (Persero)
PT Verena Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idA-		103		PT Verena Multi Finance Tbk
PT Agung Podomoro Land Tbk	Pefindo	idA		10		PT Agung Podomoro Land Tbk
				<u>831,224</u>		
Jumlah Rupiah				6,858,498		Total Rupiah

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

(vii) Efek-efek (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Marketable securities (continued)

		2013				
		Lembaga Pemeringkat/ Rating Agencies	Peringkat/ Rating	Nilai wajar/ Fair value		
Rupiah					Rupiah	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo					Held-to-maturity	
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+		299,784	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	
PT Lautan Luas Tbk	Pefindo	idA-		204,101	PT Lautan Luas Tbk	
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA		185,290	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	
PT Federal International Finance	Pefindo	idAA+		160,745	PT Federal International Finance	
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA		89,985	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA		70,013	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	
		idAA+				
		dan/and				
PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+(sy)		25,195	PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk	
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+		20,423	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Pefindo	idAAA		5,036	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA+ (idn)		4,992	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	
				<u>1,065,564</u>		
Tersedia untuk dijual					Available-for-sale	
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA		489,521	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA		439,153	PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	
		idAA+				
		dan/and				
PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+(sy)		426,671	PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk	
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Pefindo	idAAA		421,178	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA		393,698	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+		313,744	PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	
PT Federal International Finance	Pefindo	idAA+		304,211	PT Federal International Finance	
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+		291,276	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	
PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-		254,581	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAA+		249,296	PT Astra Sedaya Finance	
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA- (idn)		244,588	PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	
PT AKR Corporindo Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-		238,837	PT AKR Corporindo Tbk	
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA		147,516	PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA+ (idn)		130,797	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+		116,789	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA		108,629	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA		92,781	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	
PT BCA Finance	Pefindo	idAA+		82,843	PT BCA Finance	
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAA		82,316	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	
PT Toyota Astra Financial Services	Pefindo	idAA		34,836	PT Toyota Astra Financial Services	
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	Pefindo	idAA-		12,924	PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA (idn)		10,179	PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	
				<u>4,886,364</u>		

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(vii) Efek-efek (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Marketable securities (continued)

		2013				
		Lembaga Pemeringkat/ Rating Agencies	Peringkat/ Rating	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	<i>Rupiah (continued)</i>	
					Trading	
Rupiah (lanjutan)						
Diperdagangkan						
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAA+	122,021			PT Astra Sedaya Finance
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	74,991			PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAAA	60,066			PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Federal International Finance	Pefindo	idAA+	53,829			PT Federal International Finance
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA- (idn)	47,209			PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+	44,213			PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Pefindo	idAAA	43,066			Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	40,889			PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	39,083			PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk
PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	28,702			PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk
PT Medco Energi International Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	26,854			PT Medco Energi International Tbk
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA (idn)	20,952			PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk
PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idA+	19,650			PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk
PT Toyota Astra Financial Services	Pefindo	idAA	17,823			PT Toyota Astra Financial Services
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	14,697			PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk
PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia	Pefindo	idA	14,639			PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia
PT Indomobil Wahana Trada	Pefindo	idA	9,753			PT Indomobil Wahana Trada
PT BCA Finance	Pefindo	idAA+	8,927			PT BCA Finance
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	Pefindo	idAA-	6,656			PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	5,077			PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA	3,668			PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)
PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	2,922			PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk
PT Bank Himpunan Saudara 1906 Tbk			-			PT Bank Himpunan Saudara 1906 Tbk
PT Summit Oto Finance			-			PT Summit Oto Finance
PT AKR Corporindo Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	1,763			PT AKR Corporindo Tbk
PT Agung Podomoro Tbk	Pefindo	idA	1,213			PT Agung Podomoro Tbk
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	1,010			PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	187			PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
			709,860			
Jumlah Rupiah			6,661,788			Total Rupiah

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Efek-efek (lanjutan)

(vii) Marketable securities (continued)

		2012					
		Lembaga Pemeringkat/ Rating Agencies	Peringkat/ Rating	Nilai wajar/ Fair value/			
Rupiah					Rupiah		
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo					Held-to-maturity		
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk		Pefindo	idAA+	318,726	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk		
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAA	218,904	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk		
PT Federal International Finance		Pefindo	idAA+	195,047	PT Federal International Finance		
PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAA+(sy)	170,756	PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk		
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAAA	100,697	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk		
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)		Pefindo	idAA+	73,074	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)		
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk		Fitch Indonesia	A (idn)	28,000	PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk		
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk		Pefindo	idAA+	21,390	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk		
PT Mayora Indah Tbk		Pefindo	idAA-	20,584	PT Mayora Indah Tbk		
PT Arpeni Pratama Ocean Line Tbk		Pefindo	idD	-	PT Arpeni Pratama Ocean Line Tbk		
PT Astra Sedaya Finance Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia		Pefindo	idAA+	10,325	PT Astra Sedaya Finance Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia		
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk		Pefindo	idAAA	5,287	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk		
PT Bank BRI Syariah		Fitch	-	5,242	PT Bank BRI Syariah		
PT Bentoel Internasional Investama Tbk		Pefindo	idAAA	-	PT Bentoel Internasional Investama Tbk		
PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idA-	-	PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk		
PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)		Pefindo	idAA-	-	PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero)		
				<u>1,168,032</u>			
Dolar Amerika Serikat					United States Dollar		
PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia		Fitch Rating Indonesia	BBB-	-	PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia		
Jumlah dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo					<u>1,168,032</u>	Total held to maturity	
Tersedia untuk dijual					Available-for-sale		
PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAA+	416,217	PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk		
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia		Pefindo	idAAA	395,158	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia		
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAA	323,229	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk		
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk		Pefindo	idAA+	272,183	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk		
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk		Pefindo	idAAA	250,544	PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk		
PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAA	222,998	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk		
PT AKR Corporindo Tbk		Pefindo	idAA-	200,000	PT AKR Corporindo Tbk		
PT Federal International Finance		Pefindo	idAA+	197,853	PT Federal International Finance		
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk		Fitch Indonesia	AA- (idn)	195,469	PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk		
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk		Pefindo	idAA+	167,596	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk		
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)		Pefindo	idAA+	150,366	PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)		
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)		Pefindo	idAA+	135,929	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)		
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk		Pefindo	idAA+	123,188	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk		
PT Astra Sedaya Finance		Pefindo	idAA+	110,027	PT Astra Sedaya Finance		
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAAA	96,990	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk		
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk		Pefindo	idAA	86,784	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk		
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk		Pefindo	idAA	78,633	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk		
PT BCA Finance		Pefindo	idAA+	52,354	PT BCA Finance		
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance		Pefindo	idAA-	13,243	PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance		
				<u>3,488,761</u>			

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52. RISIKO KREDIT (lanjutan)

52. CREDIT RISK (continued)

(vii) Efek-efek (lanjutan)

(vii) Marketable securities (continued)

		2012				
		Lembaga Pemeringkat/ Rating Agencies	Peringkat/ Rating	Nilai wajar/ Fair value/		
Rupiah (lanjutan)					Rupiah (continued)	
Diperdagangkan					Trading	
PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	203,076	PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk		
PT Astra Sedaya Finance	Pefindo	idAA+	134,474	PT Astra Sedaya Finance		
PT Federal International Finance	Pefindo	idAA+	108,178	PT Federal International Finance		
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	107,932	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk		
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Pefindo	idAAA	101,485	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia		
PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance	Pefindo	idAA-	78,258	PT Surya Artha Nusantara Finance		
PT BCA Finance	Pefindo	idAA+	55,045	PT BCA Finance		
PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	AA- (idn)	41,798	PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk		
PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia	Pefindo	idA	30,061	PT Indomobil Finance Indonesia		
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA	29,649	PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)		
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Fitch Indonesia	idAA	30,891	PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk		
PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	28,472	PT Jasa Marga (Persero) Tbk		
PT Medco Energi International Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	26,425	PT Medco Energi International Tbk		
		idAA+				
		dan/and				
PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+(sy)	23,362	PT Indosat (Persero) Tbk		
PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+	22,923	PT Perum Pegadaian (Persero)		
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pefindo	idAA+	15,450	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)		
PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idA+	14,325	PT Clipan Finance Indonesia Tbk		
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	7,735	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk		
PT AKR Corporindo Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	7,390	PT AKR Corporindo Tbk		
PT Summit Oto Finance	Pefindo	idAA	7,247	PT Summit Oto Finance		
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	6,788	PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk		
PT Bank Himpunan Saudara Tbk	Pefindo	idBBB+	2,045	PT Bank Himpunan Saudara Tbk		
PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk	Pefindo	idAA-	1,948	PT BPD Jabar dan Banten Tbk		
PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	Pefindo	idAA+	1,070	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk		
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Pefindo	idAAA	1,060	PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk		
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	Pefindo	idAA	1,028	PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk		
			1,088,115			
Jumlah Rupiah			5,744,908	Total Rupiah		

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53. RISIKO TINGKAT SUKU BUNGA

Risiko tingkat suku bunga terjadi dari bermacam-macam layanan perbankan kepada nasabah meliputi penghimpunan dana (antara lain giro, tabungan, dan deposito), penempatan dana (antara lain kredit yang diberikan), komitmen dan kontinjensi, serta instrumen lain yang mengandung suku bunga.

Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) Bank CIMB Niaga yang beranggotakan Direksi dan beberapa anggota manajemen senior, bertanggung jawab dalam menetapkan kebijakan dan strategi pengelolaan risiko tingkat suku bunga di *banking book* serta mengawasi penerapan dan pelaksanaannya. Tujuan utama *ALCO* adalah mengoptimalkan hasil usaha Bank CIMB Niaga dengan tetap memperhatikan batasan-batasan risiko yang ditetapkan.

Selain itu, risiko tingkat bunga dapat pula terjadi dari produk-produk treasury seperti surat berharga dan transaksi-transaksi derivatif yang terdapat pada portofolio *trading book*. Selain menggunakan pendekatan faktor sensitivitas (DV01), pengukuran risiko tingkat suku bunga pada *trading book* juga telah dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode pengukuran risiko pasar yang lebih *risk sensitive* yaitu *VaR (Value at Risk)*.

Market Risk Committee (MRC) secara berkala mengkaji ulang tingkat risiko pada portofolio treasury dan menetapkan kebijakan, batasan-batasan perdagangan yang dapat diterima serta strategi manajemen risiko tingkat bunga pada *trading book* berdasarkan prinsip kehati-hatian.

Tabel di bawah ini merupakan tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk aset dan liabilitas yang signifikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

	2014		2013		2012		
	Rupiah (%)	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies (%)	Rupiah (%)	Mata uang asing/ Foreign currencies (%)	Rupiah (%)	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ United States Dollar (%)	
ASET							ASSETS
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	6.36	0.12	5.48	0.16	4.55	0.57	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Efek-efek	8.62	0.40	7.48	0.61	7.60	0.15	Marketable securities
Obligasi Pemerintah							Government bonds
Tingkat bunga tetap	6.49	4.31	6.65	6.70	7.90	5.47	Fixed interest rate
Kredit yang diberikan	12.83	5.62	11.68	6.12	12.04	6.29	Loans
LIABILITAS							LIABILITIES
Simpangan nasabah							Deposits from customers
Giro	2.75	0.97	2.29	0.78	2.21	0.62	Demand deposits
Tabungan	3.33	0.48	2.39	0.47	2.85	1.17	Saving deposits
Deposito	8.98	2.06	6.66	2.05	6.04	2.15	Time deposits
Simpangan dari bank lain	2.01	2.33	3.07	1.48	2.78	0.50	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	8.48	-	8.56	-	8.12	-	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	6.33	1.49	7.55	1.60	8.56	1.55	Borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	10.71	-	10.21	-	10.84	-	Subordinated loans

53. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from various banking products provided to customers including deposit taking (demand deposits, saving deposits, and time deposits), lending (loans), commitments and contingencies, and other earning instruments.

Bank CIMB Niaga's Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), which consists of the Directors and selected members of senior management, is responsible for determining interest rate risk management policies and strategies in banking book and monitoring its implementation and execution. The main objective of ALCO is to optimise Bank CIMB Niaga's return within predetermined risk limits.

In addition, interest rate risk could also arise from treasury products like marketable securities and derivative transactions included in trading book portfolio. Besides using sensitivity factor approach (DV01), the measurement of interest rate risk in trading book, has also using more sensitive measurement method on market risk, that is VaR (Value at Risk).

The Market Risk Committee (MRC) continuously do test for risk in treasury portfolio and determined the policy, trading limits that can be accepted and interest rate risk management strategy on trading book based on prudence principle.

The table below summarises the average interest rates per annum for significant assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

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53. RISIKO TINGKAT SUKU BUNGA (lanjutan)

53. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

a. Eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga

a. Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to interest rate risk

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

The tables below summarise Bank CIMB Niaga exposure to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014											
	Bunga mengambang/Floating rate					Bunga tetap/Fixed rate						
	1 bulan atau kurang/ 1 month or Less	Lebih dari 1 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Over 1 month to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 3 months to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 1 year	1 bulan atau kurang/ 1 month or Less	Lebih dari 1 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Over 1 month to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 3 months to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun tapi tidak lebih dari 2 tahun/ Over 1 year to 2 years	Lebih dari 2 tahun/ Over 2 years	Jumlah/ Total		
ASET											ASSETS	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,644,709	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	3,446,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,446,400	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	3,036,007	-	-	-	-	-	3,036,007	Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Elek-elek	-	-	-	-	598,602	1,652,872	3,372,033	1,148,586	4,093,086	10,865,179	Marketable securities	
Obligasi Pemerintah	-	-	-	-	546	50,264	2,250,342	1,620,505	7,562,609	11,484,266	Government Bonds	
Kredit yang diberikan	-	148,831,552	-	-	5,503,920	633,166	538,822	1,399,782	12,473,377	169,380,619	Loans	
Jumlah aset keuangan	18,091,109	148,831,552	-	-	9,139,075	2,336,302	6,161,197	4,168,873	24,129,072	212,857,180	Total financial assets	
LIABILITAS											LIABILITIES	
Simpanan nasabah											Deposits from customers	
Giro	-	39,224,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,224,358	Demand deposits
Tabungan	39,166,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,166,392	Saving deposits
Deposito	-	-	-	-	58,359,994	19,502,769	12,788,970	214,338	5,466,413	96,332,484	Time deposits	
Simpanan dari bank lain											Deposits from other banks	
Giro dan tabungan	-	1,768,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,768,109	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	-	-	-	-	192,911	8,788	30,763	65,089	896	298,447	Time deposits	
Elek-elek yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,330,777	913,341	3,559,077	5,803,195	Marketable securities issued	
Pinjaman yang diterima	261,862	1,486,200	-	2,333,683	6,250	38,062	667,263	1,737,319	2,284,213	8,814,852	Borrowings	
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,970,355	2,970,355	Subordinated loans	
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	39,428,254	42,478,667	-	2,333,683	58,559,155	19,549,619	14,817,773	2,930,087	14,280,954	194,378,192	Total financial liabilities	
Sub Jumlah	(21,337,145)	106,352,885	-	(2,333,683)	(49,420,080)	(17,213,317)	(8,656,576)	1,238,786	9,848,118	18,478,988	Sub Total	
Tagihan derivatif	21,069,946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	22,069,946	Derivative receivables	
Kewajiban derivatif	7,605,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,605,079	Derivative payables	
Jumlah gap repricing suku bunga	(7,872,278)	106,352,885	-	(2,333,683)	(49,420,080)	(17,213,317)	(8,656,576)	1,238,786	10,848,118	32,943,855	Total interest repricing gap	
2013												
	Bunga mengambang/Floating rate					Bunga tetap/Fixed rate						
	1 bulan atau kurang/ 1 month or Less	Lebih dari 1 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Over 1 month to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 3 months to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 1 year	1 bulan atau kurang/ 1 month or Less	Lebih dari 1 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Over 1 month to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 3 months to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun tapi tidak lebih dari 2 tahun/ Over 1 year to 2 years	Lebih dari 2 tahun/ Over 2 years	Jumlah/ Total		
ASET											ASSETS	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	13,906,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,906,003	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	3,241,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,241,061	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	9,507,531	-	-	-	-	-	9,507,531	Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Elek-elek	-	-	-	-	643,598	2,227,676	1,981,881	1,446,392	3,496,085	9,795,632	Marketable securities	
Obligasi Pemerintah	-	-	-	-	59,759	335,931	438,927	2,453,564	6,924,746	10,212,927	Government Bonds	
Elek-elek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Kredit yang diberikan	-	136,884,532	-	-	4,773,227	781,397	2,721,640	852,925	3,677,780	149,691,501	Loans	
Jumlah aset keuangan	17,147,064	136,884,532	-	-	15,053,185	3,345,004	5,142,448	4,752,881	14,098,611	196,423,725	Total financial assets	
LIABILITAS											LIABILITIES	
Simpanan nasabah											Deposits from customers	
Giro	-	36,793,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,793,000	Demand deposits
Tabungan	35,232,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,232,962	Saving deposits
Deposito	-	-	-	-	54,881,502	19,666,603	12,804,751	86,505	4,272,039	91,711,400	Time deposits	
Simpanan dari bank lain											Deposits from other banks	
Giro dan tabungan	-	553,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553,678	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	-	-	-	-	129,311	52,930	63,823	2,969	3,619	252,652	Time deposits	
Elek-elek yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,697	1,328,572	4,468,200	5,976,469	Marketable securities issued	
Pinjaman yang diterima	263,071	1,791,722	75,278	1,141,899	265,565	69,167	789,942	1,354,212	2,840,515	8,591,371	Borrowings	
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,962,569	2,962,569	Subordinated loans	
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	35,496,033	39,138,400	75,278	1,141,899	55,276,378	19,788,700	13,838,213	2,772,258	14,546,942	182,074,101	Total financial liabilities	
Subtotal	(18,348,969)	97,746,132	(75,278)	(1,141,899)	(40,223,193)	(16,443,696)	(8,695,765)	1,980,623	(448,331)	14,349,624	Subtotal	
Tagihan derivatif	14,753,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750,000	15,503,902	Derivative receivables	
Kewajiban derivatif	6,117,541	-	-	-	1,875	8,333	20,833	-	-	6,148,582	Derivative payables	
Jumlah gap repricing suku bunga	(9,712,608)	97,746,132	(75,278)	(1,141,899)	(40,225,068)	(16,452,029)	(8,716,598)	1,980,623	301,669	23,704,944	Total interest repricing gap	

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53. RISIKO TINGKAT SUKU BUNGA (lanjutan)

53. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

a. Eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)

a. Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to interest rate risk (continued)

	2012									
	Bunga mengambang/Floating rate				Bunga tetap/Fixed rate					
	1 bulan atau kurang/ 1 month or Less	Lebih dari 1 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Over 3 months to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 3 months to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 1 year	1 bulan atau kurang/ 1 month or Less	Lebih dari 1 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Over 1 month to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 3 months to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun tapi tidak lebih dari 2 tahun/ Over 1 year to 2 years	Lebih dari 2 tahun/ Over 2 years	
ASET										ASSETS
Giro pada										Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	12,793,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	2,709,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	-	12,399,517	-	-	-	-	Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Elek-elek	-	-	-	-	95,093	303,143	934,636	1,037,322	3,649,730	Marketable securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	-	-	-	-	-	161,720	1,049,106	343,866	6,529,248	Government Bonds
Elek-elek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	-	-	-	106,558	94,027	-	-	-	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Kredit yang diberikan	-	128,555,545	-	-	396,082	1,373,227	3,361,019	1,963,628	5,126,658	Loans
Jumlah aset keuangan	15,503,138	128,555,545	-	-	12,997,250	1,932,117	5,344,761	3,344,816	15,305,636	Total financial assets
LIABILITAS										LIABILITIES
Simpanan nasabah										Deposits from customers
Giro	-	35,757,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Demand deposits
Tabungan	29,892,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saving deposits
Deposito	-	-	-	-	55,174,100	16,225,114	12,096,766	240,523	1,627,870	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain										Deposits from other banks
Giro dan tabungan	-	602,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	-	-	-	-	2,529,526	21,200	58,354	5,727	2,166	Time deposits
Elek-elek yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	-	-	152,000	-	179,409	3,752,166	Marketable securities issued
Elek-elek yang diterima	382,892	1,670,500	44,000	833,264	428,000	351	76,328	754,341	2,036,887	Borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,028,393	Subordinated loans
Jumlah liabilitas keuangan	30,275,883	38,031,141	44,000	833,264	58,131,626	16,398,665	12,231,448	1,180,000	10,447,482	Total financial liabilities
Subtotal	(14,772,745)	90,524,404	(44,000)	(833,264)	(45,134,376)	(14,466,548)	(6,886,687)	2,164,816	4,858,154	15,409,754
Tagihan derivatif	3,782,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750,000	4,532,643
Kewajiban derivatif	12,547,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	638,158	-	13,185,256
Jumlah gap repricing suku bunga	(23,537,200)	90,524,404	(44,000)	(833,264)	(45,134,376)	(14,466,548)	(6,886,687)	1,526,658	5,608,154	6,757,141

b. Sensitivitas terhadap laba bersih

b. Sensitivity to net income

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan sensitivitas laba bersih Bank CIMB Niaga pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 atas perubahan tingkat suku bunga yaitu:

The table below shows the sensitivity of Bank CIMB Niaga's net income to movement of interest rates as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 100bps	Penurunan/ Decreased by 100bps	
Pengaruh terhadap laba bersih	854,499	(854,499)	Impact to net income
	2013		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 100bps	Penurunan/ Decreased by 100bps	
Pengaruh terhadap laba bersih	766,347	(766,347)	Impact to net income

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53. RISIKO TINGKAT SUKU BUNGA (lanjutan)

53. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

b. Sensitivitas terhadap laba bersih (lanjutan)

b. Sensitivity to net income (continued)

	2012		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 100bps	Penurunan/ Decreased by 100bps	
Pengaruh terhadap laba bersih	566,323	(566,233)	<i>Impact to net income</i>

c. Sensitivitas keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual

c. Sensitivity to unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan sensitivitas keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual Bank CIMB Niaga pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 atas perubahan tingkat suku bunga yaitu:

The table below shows the sensitivity of Bank CIMB Niaga's unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities to movement of interest rates as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 100bps	Penurunan/ Decreased by 100bps	
Pengaruh terhadap keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual	(440,863)	440,863	<i>Impact to unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities</i>

	2013		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 100bps	Penurunan/ Decreased by 100bps	
Pengaruh terhadap keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual	(465,765)	465,765	<i>Impact to unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities</i>

	2012		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 100bps	Penurunan/ Decreased by 100bps	
Pengaruh terhadap keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual	(510,182)	510,182	<i>Impact to unrealised gains/(losses) on available for sale marketable securities</i>

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53. RISIKO TINGKAT SUKU BUNGA (lanjutan)

- c. Sensitivitas keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual (lanjutan)

Proyeksi di atas mengasumsikan bahwa seluruh variabel lainnya adalah konstan dan berdasarkan tanggal pelaporan yang konstan, serta seluruh posisi hingga jatuh tempo.

Sensitivitas atas laba bersih dan keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual, tidak memperhitungkan efek dari lindung nilai dan tindakan-tindakan Bank CIMB Niaga untuk mengurangi risiko atas tingkat suku bunga. Dalam kenyataannya, Bank CIMB Niaga secara proaktif melakukan mitigasi atas efek prospektif pergerakan tingkat suku bunga.

54. RISIKO MATA UANG

Risiko mata uang asing timbul dari adanya posisi laporan keuangan dan komitmen dan kontinjensi (*off-balance sheet*) baik di sisi aset maupun liabilitas. Posisi mata uang asing Bank CIMB Niaga dapat dikelompokkan dalam dua aktivitas yaitu: *trading book*, yang dilakukan dalam rangka perolehan keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing, dan *banking book*, yang dilakukan dalam rangka mengendalikan Posisi Devisa Neto Bank CIMB Niaga secara keseluruhan.

Maksimum Posisi Devisa Neto yang harus dijaga oleh bank-bank di Indonesia adalah 20% dari modal. Sehubungan dengan hal ini, Bank CIMB Niaga memiliki kebijakan internal untuk mengelola Posisi Devisa Netonya. Selain menggunakan pendekatan nominal (Posisi Devisa Neto), pengukuran terhadap eksposur risiko mata uang dilakukan juga dengan menggunakan metode pengukuran risiko pasar yang lebih *risk sensitive*, yaitu menggunakan "Value at Risk" (VaR). Sebagai bagian dari *Market Risk Management Process*, secara harian limit risiko pasar pada *trading book* dipantau dan dilaporkan kepada manajemen.

- a. Posisi Devisa Neto

Berikut adalah Posisi Devisa Neto Bank CIMB Niaga, dalam nilai absolut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 dalam mata uang (ekuivalen Rupiah). Nilai ini adalah yang dilaporkan kepada Bank Indonesia pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan sebagai bagian dari laporan harian.

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53. INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

- c. Sensitivity to unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities (continued)

The projection assumes that all other variables are held constant and based on constant reporting date position, and that all positions until maturity.

The sensitivities of net income and unrealised gains/(losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities do not take into account the effects of hedging and Bank CIMB Niaga's actions to reduce interest rate risks. In practice, Bank CIMB Niaga proactively seeks to mitigate the effect of prospective interest movements.

54. CURRENCY RISK

Foreign currency risks arise from statement of financial position and commitments and contingencies (*off-balance sheet*) both on the assets and liabilities. Bank CIMB Niaga's foreign currency position is divided into two activities: the *trading book*, which is managed to generate foreign exchange gains, and the *banking book*, which is managed to control Bank CIMB Niaga's overall Net Open Position.

The maximum Net Open Position to be maintained by Indonesian banks is 20% of capital. In relation to this, Bank CIMB Niaga has internal policies to manage its Net Open Position. In addition to nominal approach (Net Open Position), the market risk measurement on currency risk exposure also use more sensitive measurement method, that is "Value at Risk" (VaR). As part of *Market Risk Management Process*, market risk limits on *trading book* are monitored and reported to management on daily basis.

- a. Net Open Position

Below is the Net Open Position of Bank CIMB Niaga, in absolute amounts, as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 in currency (Rupiah equivalent). These amounts are reported to Bank Indonesia on the statement of financial position's date as part of daily reporting.

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54. RISIKO MATA UANG (lanjutan)

a. Posisi Devisa Neto (lanjutan)

54. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

a. Net Open Position (continued)

2014				
	Aset dan liabilitas/ Assets and liabilities	Komitmen dan kontinjensi/ Commitments and contingents	Jumlah absolut/ Absolute amount	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	(4,228,108)	4,236,170	8,062	United States Dollar
Euro	78,593	(14,735)	63,858	Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	13,456	2,892	16,348	Hong Kong Dollar
Yen	(364)	3,858	3,494	Yen
Dolar Selandia Baru	6,936	-	6,936	New Zealand Dollar
Ringgit Malaysia	2,451	-	2,451	Malaysian Ringgit
Dolar Singapura	313,977	(383,394)	69,417	Singapore Dollar
Dolar Australia	221,911	(220,449)	1,462	Australian Dollar
Dolar Kanada	247	-	247	Canadian Dollar
Pound Sterling	(10,521)	(3,510)	14,031	Pound Sterling
Lainnya	39,071	915	39,986	Others
			226,292	

2013				
	Aset dan liabilitas/ Assets and liabilities	Komitmen dan kontinjensi/ Commitments and contingents	Jumlah absolut/ Absolute amount	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	(2,892,413)	2,462,111	430,302	United States Dollar
Euro	41,070	31,251	72,321	Euro
Dolar Hong Kong	13,764	2,187	15,951	Hong Kong Dollar
Yen	(16,991)	18,978	1,987	Yen
Dolar Selandia Baru	6,082	-	6,082	New Zealand Dollar
Ringgit Malaysia	4,493	-	4,493	Malaysian Ringgit
Dolar Singapura	(1,736)	(7,421)	9,157	Singapore Dollar
Dolar Australia	(2,977)	(7,110)	10,087	Australian Dollar
Dolar Kanada	900	-	900	Canadian Dollar
Pound Sterling	(15,704)	1,441	14,263	Pound Sterling
Lainnya	43,595	389	43,984	Others
			609,527	

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54. RISIKO MATA UANG (lanjutan)

a. Posisi Devisa Neto (lanjutan)

54. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

a. Net Open Position (continued)

	2012			
	Aset dan liabilitas/ <i>Assets and liabilities</i>	Komitmen dan kontinjensi/ <i>Commitments and contingents</i>	Jumlah absolut/ <i>Absolute amount</i>	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	438,050	(537,224)	99,174	<i>United States Dollar</i>
Euro	34,997	16,270	51,267	<i>Euro</i>
Dolar Hong Kong	12,601	-	12,601	<i>Hong Kong Dollar</i>
Pound Sterling	(12,092)	599	11,493	<i>Pound Sterling</i>
Dolar Australia	1,715	(7,958)	6,243	<i>Australian Dollar</i>
Dolar Selandia Baru	4,301	459	4,760	<i>New Zealand Dollar</i>
Ringgit Malaysia	4,596	-	4,596	<i>Malaysian Ringgit</i>
Dolar Singapura	17,001	(13,090)	3,911	<i>Singapore Dollar</i>
Yen	(13,232)	15,171	1,939	<i>Yen</i>
Dolar Kanada	929	-	929	<i>Canadian Dollar</i>
Lainnya	32,184	1,054	33,238	<i>Others</i>
			230,151	

Sesuai dengan PBI No. 5/13/PBI/2003 tanggal 17 Juli 2003 sebagaimana telah diubah terakhir dengan PBI No. 12/10/PBI/2010 tanggal 1 Juli 2010, keseluruhan Posisi Devisa Neto Bank CIMB Niaga dan Posisi Devisa Neto *on balance sheet* terhadap modal di akhir hari kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 masing-masing adalah 0,76% dan 12,00% (2013: 2,32% dan 10,72%; 2012: 0,99% dan 2,23%).

In accordance with PBI No. 5/13/PBI/2003 dated 17 July 2003 and the latest amendment with PBI No. 12/10/PBI/2010 dated 1 July 2010, the overall Net Open Position of Bank CIMB Niaga and on balance sheet Net Open Position as at the closing of business day against capital as at 31 December 2014 were 0.76% and 12.00%, respectively (2013: 2.32% and 10.72%; 2012: 0.99% and 2.23%).

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54. RISIKO MATA UANG (lanjutan)

- b. Eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing

Tabel dibawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012. Termasuk di dalamnya adalah instrumen keuangan Bank CIMB Niaga pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis mata uang.

54. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

- b. Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk

The table below summarises Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012. Included in the table are Bank CIMB Niaga's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

	2014								Jumlah/ Total	
	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ United States Dollar	Euro/ Euro/ Euro	Dolar Singapura/ Singapore Dollar	Yen Jepang/ Japanese Yen	Dolar Australia/ Australian Dollar	Dolar Hong Kong/ Hong Kong Dollar	Pound Sterling Inggris/ Great Britain Pound Sterling	Lain-lain/ Others		
Aset										
Kas	421,247	27,965	146,749	10,584	48,916	4,161	4,837	12,344	676,803	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	3,620,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,620,283	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	346,063	384,022	1,619,310	206,895	598,759	12,254	30,138	66,658	3,264,099	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	1,606,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,606,691	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Elek-efek	91,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,967	Marketable securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	1,065,851	1,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067,591	Government Bonds
Tagihan derivatif	132,468	-	17,286	192	158	1	-	1	150,106	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan	32,694,485	-	601,981	-	-	-	-	-	33,296,466	Loans
Tagihan akseptasi	4,100,280	25,978	56,982	89,502	-	-	-	1,035	4,273,777	Acceptance receivables
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	188,273	69	2,329	7	18	-	31	30	190,757	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	16,790	5	44	3	1	-	2	1	16,846	Other assets
Jumlah aset	44,284,398	439,779	2,444,681	307,183	647,852	16,416	35,008	80,069	48,255,386	Total assets
Liabilitas										
Liabilitas segera	93,283	808	718	232	172	14	134	1,029	96,390	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah										Deposits from customers
Giro	11,935,310	193,858	1,488,509	116,365	9,344	50	12,208	3,820	13,759,464	Demand deposits
Tabungan	4,065,069	107,209	485,110	35,103	336,698	2,865	28,975	24,410	5,085,439	Saving deposits
Deposito	22,777,433	30,762	73,547	64,399	79,682	32	3,935	948	23,030,738	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain										Deposits from other Banks
Giro dan tabungan	1,206,021	-	187	561	-	-	-	-	1,206,769	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	Time deposits
Liabilitas akseptasi	4,100,280	25,978	56,982	89,502	-	-	-	1,037	4,273,779	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas derivatif	195,593	-	16,063	137	160	1	-	3	211,957	Derivative payables
Pinjaman yang diterima	4,081,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,081,745	Borrowings
Liabilitas lain-lain	301,583	3,190	9,436	1,248	-	-	342	115	315,914	Other liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas	48,756,386	361,805	2,130,552	307,547	426,056	2,962	45,594	31,362	52,062,264	Total liabilities
Posisi keuangan neraca - bersih	(4,471,988)	77,974	314,129	(364)	221,796	13,454	(10,586)	48,707	(3,806,878)	On balance sheet financial position - net
Rekening administratif - bersih	3,063,405	118,883	48,316	2,997	-	-	-	1,198	3,234,799	Administrative accounts - net

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- b. Eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012. Termasuk didalamnya adalah instrumen keuangan Bank CIMB Niaga pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis mata uang (lanjutan)

54. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

- b. Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk (continued)

The table below summarises Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012. Included in the table are Bank CIMB Niaga's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency (continued)

	2013									
	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ United States Dollar	Euro/ Euro	Dolar Singapura/ Singapore Dollar	Yen Jepang/ Japanese Yen	Dolar Australia/ Australian Dollar	Dolar Hong Kong/ Hong Kong Dollar	Pound Sterling Inggris/ Great Britain Pound Sterling	Lain-lain/ Others		Jumlah/ Total
Aset										Assets
Kas	328,159	32,609	75,381	10,066	26,721	4,051	6,267	24,157	507,411	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	3,483,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,483,990	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	1,153,323	318,575	576,904	254,269	561,827	13,684	23,875	63,218	2,965,675	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	7,650,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,650,835	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Efek-efek	26,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,901	Marketable securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	773,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773,267	Government Bonds
Tagihan derivatif	127,481	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	127,906	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan	25,268,430	1,512	672,365	-	-	-	-	-	25,942,307	Loans
Tagihan akseptasi	4,573,319	56,494	22,502	41,274	-	-	-	4,284	4,697,873	Acceptance receivables
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	142,900	54	2,834	6	12	-	14	18	145,838	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	42,798	12	113	-	2	-	1	2	42,928	Other assets
Jumlah aset	43,571,403	409,256	1,350,204	305,935	588,562	17,735	30,157	91,679	46,364,931	Total assets
Liabilitas										Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	104,058	1,386	4,185	980	1,324	8	311	1,612	113,864	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah										Deposits from customers
Giro	12,364,997	160,386	822,457	220,017	13,372	88,873	18,522	2,022	13,690,646	Demand deposits
Tabungan	3,906,580	79,121	462,144	50,476	374,702	3,775	16,996	22,848	4,916,642	Saving deposits
Deposito	21,743,589	67,491	40,753	8,482	200,206	-	9,892	3,514	22,073,927	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain										Deposits from other Banks
Giro dan tabungan	101,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,701	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	Time deposits
Liabilitas akseptasi	4,573,319	56,494	22,502	41,274	-	-	-	4,284	4,697,873	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas derivatif	30,538	-	128	358	-	-	-	-	31,024	Derivative payables
Pinjaman yang diterima	3,213,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	3,214,357	Borrowings
Liabilitas lain-lain	453,466	3,472	338	1,356	786	157	309	1,187	461,071	Other liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas	46,491,533	368,350	1,352,507	322,943	590,390	92,813	46,030	36,607	49,301,173	Total liabilities
Posisi keuangan neraca - bersih	(2,920,130)	40,906	(2,303)	(17,008)	(1,828)	(75,078)	(15,873)	55,072	(2,936,242)	On balance sheet financial position - net
Rekening administratif - bersih	4,121,983	79,238	15,029	51,883	-	-	232	-	4,268,365	Administrative accounts - net

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- b. Eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank CIMB Niaga atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012. Termasuk didalamnya adalah instrumen keuangan Bank CIMB Niaga pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan jenis mata uang (lanjutan)

54. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

- b. Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk (continued)

The table below summarises Bank CIMB Niaga's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012. Included in the table are Bank CIMB Niaga's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency (continued)

	2012								Jumlah/ Total	
	Dolar Amerika Serikat/ United States Dollar	Euro/ Euro/	Dolar Singapura/ Singapore Dollar	Yen Jepang/ Japanese Yen	Dolar Australia/ Australian Dollar	Dolar Hong Kong/ Hong Kong Dollar	Pound Sterling Inggris/ Great Britain Pound Sterling	Lain-lain/ Others		
Aset										Assets
Kas	207,872	25,355	72,594	12,735	43,117	1,093	2,562	11,401	376,729	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	2,766,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,766,160	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	1,020,491	268,992	963,233	122,778	172,165	12,673	14,671	47,234	2,622,237	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	5,876,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,876,556	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Elek-elek	33,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,045	Marketable securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	632,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	632,536	Government Bonds
Tagihan derivatif	21,421	-	655	194	8	-	2	-	22,280	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan	22,928,819	1,146	500,341	-	-	-	-	-	23,430,306	Loans
Tagihan akseptasi	2,496,876	38,353	9,324	50,687	-	-	-	10,399	2,605,639	Acceptance receivables
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	130,635	19	2,186	1	6	-	4	3	132,854	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain	14,494	-	91	-	6	-	-	-	14,591	Other assets
Jumlah aset	36,128,905	333,865	1,548,424	186,395	215,302	13,766	17,239	69,037	38,512,933	Total assets
Liabilitas										Liabilities
Liabilitas segera	23,746	1,770	779	46	2,257	2	49	2,040	30,689	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah										Deposits from customers
Giro	9,690,979	149,431	1,472,264	137,207	57,340	3,043	19,399	10,607	11,540,270	Demand deposits
Tabungan	406,185	31,331	24,514	-	104,928	-	-	-	566,958	Saving deposits
Deposito	19,645,084	76,035	22,895	9,464	48,954	-	9,977	3,198	19,815,607	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain										Deposits from other Banks
Giro dan tabungan	94,693	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	94,725	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	Time deposits
Liabilitas akseptasi	2,486,396	38,353	9,324	50,687	-	-	-	10,399	2,595,159	Acceptance payables
Liabilitas derivatif	10,610	-	512	214	-	-	-	-	11,336	Derivative payables
Pinjaman yang diterima	2,718,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,718,828	Borrowings
Liabilitas lain-lain	292,305	2,304	331	1,282	218	-	14	789	297,243	Other liabilities
Jumlah liabilitas	35,368,880	299,224	1,530,651	198,900	213,697	3,045	29,439	27,033	37,670,869	Total liabilities
Posisi keuangan neraca - bersih	760,025	34,641	17,773	(12,505)	1,605	10,721	(12,200)	42,004	842,064	On balance sheet financial position - net
Rekening administratif - bersih	2,945,327	105,830	8,174	23,225	-	-	265	4,686	3,087,507	Administrative accounts - net

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54. RISIKO MATA UANG (lanjutan)

- c. Sensitivitas terhadap laba bersih atas perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan sensitivitas laba bersih Bank CIMB Niaga pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 atas perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing yaitu:

54. CURRENCY RISK (continued)

- c. Sensitivity to net income to movement of foreign exchange rates

The table below shows the sensitivity of Bank CIMB Niaga's net income to movement of foreign exchange rates as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 5%	Penurunan/ Decreased by 5%	
Pengaruh terhadap laba bersih	(178,118)	178,118	<i>Impact to net income</i>
	2013		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 5%	Penurunan/ Decreased by 5%	
Pengaruh terhadap laba bersih	(140,996)	140,996	<i>Impact to net income</i>
	2012		
	Peningkatan/ Increased by 5%	Penurunan/ Decreased by 5%	
Pengaruh terhadap laba bersih	26,053	(26,053)	<i>Impact to net income</i>

Proyeksi di atas mengasumsikan bahwa perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing bergerak pada jumlah yang sama sehingga tidak mencerminkan perubahan potensial kepada laba atas perubahan beberapa nilai tukar mata uang asing sementara lainnya tidak berubah. Proyeksi juga mengasumsikan bahwa seluruh variabel lainnya adalah konstan dan berdasarkan tanggal pelaporan yang konstan serta seluruh posisi hingga jatuh tempo.

The projection assumes that foreign exchange rates move by the same amount and, therefore, do not reflect the potential impact on profit of some rates changing while others remain unchanged. The projections also assume that all other variables are held constant and are based on a constant reporting date position and that all positions run to maturity.

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55. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS

Kebijakan likuiditas Bank CIMB Niaga didasarkan untuk memastikan bahwa setiap kebutuhan dana di saat ini, maupun di masa datang baik untuk kondisi normal maupun kondisi stres dapat dipenuhi. Dalam melaksanakan pengendalian risiko likuiditas, dilakukan dengan beberapa pendekatan, yaitu: *liquidity gap analysis*, *liquidity stress test analysis*, dan *liquidity ratio analysis*. Dimana untuk mengendalikan risiko likuiditas tersebut ditetapkan beberapa limit dan parameter. Disamping itu dalam mengendalikan risiko likuiditas juga dilakukan pemantauan atas indikator-indikator internal dan eksternal. Untuk menghadapi kondisi stres juga ditetapkan *contingency funding plan* untuk penanganan kondisi tersebut. Jumlah aset lancar yang memadai dipertahankan untuk menjamin kebutuhan likuiditas yang terkendali setiap waktu. Hal ini semua sejalan dengan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 11/16/DPNP/2009 tentang manajemen risiko likuiditas.

Pengelolaan likuiditas dan aset-liabilitas dilakukan dibawah koordinasi *Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)* yang setiap bulannya melakukan rapat dengan melibatkan unit bisnis, treasury, kredit, dan unit-unit lain yang relevan, untuk memastikan tercapainya posisi likuiditas pada tingkat yang diharapkan.

Pengelolaan likuiditas Bank CIMB Niaga ditekankan pada penyesuaian arus dana masuk dan keluar. Kesenjangan arus dana diantisipasi dengan memelihara aset likuid tingkat pertama yang berupa pemeliharaan cadangan wajib serta efek-efek jangka pendek yang sangat likuid. Aset likuid tingkat dua dipelihara melalui penempatan dana jangka pendek di bank lain, efek-efek, dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual. Pengelolaan likuiditas juga dilakukan melalui pengelolaan struktur sumber dana dengan memperhatikan limit konsentrasi deposito. Selain itu, Bank CIMB Niaga senantiasa memelihara kemampuannya untuk melakukan akses ke pasar uang dengan memelihara hubungan dengan bank-bank koresponden.

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55. LIQUIDITY RISK

Bank CIMB Niaga's liquidity policy is based on ensuring that current and future funding requirements can be met both in normal or stress condition. In implementation of liquidity risk management, there is some variety of methods, such as: liquidity gap analysis, liquidity stress test analysis, and liquidity ratio analysis. Whereas in managing liquidity risk, Bank CIMB Niaga sets some limits and parameters. Bank CIMB Niaga is also monitoring the internal and external indicators in managing liquidity risk. Bank CIMB Niaga also sets contingency funding plan that would be used to handle or solve the crisis condition. Appropriate level of liquid assets is held to ensure that a prudent level of liquidity is maintained at all times. This is in line with Bank Indonesia's Circular Letter No.11/16/DPNP/2009 regarding liquidity risk management.

Liquidity and asset-liability management is under the coordination of the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) who holds monthly meetings involving business units, treasury, credit, and other relevant units to ensure the achievement of the expected liquidity position.

Bank CIMB Niaga's liquidity management focuses on cash inflow and outflow. The gap in cash flow is anticipated through managing the first tier liquid assets such as maintenance of reserve requirements and highly liquid short term marketable securities. Second tier liquid assets are managed through short term placements with other banks, available-for-sale marketable securities, and government bonds. Liquidity management is also performed through managing the structure of funding by implementing proper threshold on the concentrations of depositors. In addition, Bank CIMB Niaga maintains its ability to access the financial market by maintaining its relationship with correspondence banks.

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55. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

55. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut ini menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas *discounted* sesuai kontrak menjadi arus kas masuk atau keluar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

The maturity tables below provide information about maturities of discounted assets and liabilities on contractual basis which are converted into cash flow in or out as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

		2014						
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Tidak mempunyai kontrak jatuh tempo/ Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ No contractual maturity/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
ASET								
Kas	4,499,584	-	4,499,584	-	-	-	-	ASSETS Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	-	14,644,709	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - bruto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with other banks - gross
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia - bruto	3,036,007	-	3,036,007	-	-	-	-	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia - gross
Efek-efek - bruto	10,865,179	-	598,602	1,652,872	3,372,033	4,140,516	1,101,156	Marketable securities - gross
Obligasi Pemerintah	11,484,266	-	546	50,264	2,250,342	3,515,712	5,667,402	Government Bonds
Tagihan derivatif - bruto	917,588	-	20,378	20,365	22,458	817,601	36,786	Derivative receivables - gross
Kredit yang diberikan - bruto	169,380,619	-	24,068,451	16,221,062	26,179,137	55,811,131	47,100,838	Loans - gross
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - bruto	7,002,830	-	63,325	577,282	1,732,650	4,629,573	-	Consumer financing receivables - gross
Piutang sewa pembiayaan - bruto	273,381	-	10,210	38,068	92,574	132,529	-	Financing lease receivables - gross
Tagihan akseptasi - bruto	5,119,606	-	967,907	2,448,976	1,684,460	18,263	-	Acceptance receivables - gross
Penyerahan - bruto	13,938	13,938	-	-	-	-	-	Investments - gross
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan	2,485,028	2,485,028	-	-	-	-	-	Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation
Aset yang diambil alih - bruto	720,804	720,804	-	-	-	-	-	Foreclosed assets - gross
Uang muka pajak	991,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prepaid tax
Aset pajak langgahan - bersih	408,647	408,647	-	-	-	-	-	Deferred tax assets - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,376,061	-	1,111,480	2,174	33,888	88,375	140,144	Accrued income
Beban dibayar dimuka	1,875,263	1,875,263	-	-	-	-	-	Prepaid expenses
Aset lain-lain - bruto	1,257,139	1,257,139	-	-	-	-	-	Other assets - gross
	<u>236,351,925</u>	<u>7,752,095</u>	<u>49,021,199</u>	<u>21,011,063</u>	<u>35,367,542</u>	<u>69,153,700</u>	<u>54,046,326</u>	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3,189,502)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	<u>233,162,423</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total
LIABILITAS								
Liabilitas segera	997,969	-	997,969	-	-	-	-	LIABILITIES Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	174,723,234	78,390,750	58,359,994	19,502,769	12,788,970	5,626,330	54,421	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	2,066,556	1,767,984	205,702	20,684	70,996	1,190	-	Deposits from other bank
Liabilitas derivatif	631,921	-	85,453	30,897	110,736	404,182	653	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,113,227	-	966,988	2,448,977	1,678,998	18,264	-	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	5,803,195	-	-	-	-	5,803,195	-	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	8,814,852	-	268,112	1,524,262	667,263	5,433,422	921,793	Borrowings
Hutang pajak	328,029	-	328,029	-	-	-	-	Taxes payable
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	2,378,059	539,327	772,034	-	1,066,698	-	-	Accruals and other liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	887,332	-	-	280,117	-	-	607,215	Employee benefits obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	2,970,355	-	-	-	-	1,375,933	1,594,422	Subordinated loans
	<u>204,714,729</u>	<u>80,698,061</u>	<u>61,984,281</u>	<u>23,807,706</u>	<u>16,383,661</u>	<u>18,662,516</u>	<u>3,178,504</u>	
Perbedaan jatuh tempo	<u>31,637,196</u>	<u>(72,945,966)</u>	<u>(12,963,082)</u>	<u>(2,796,643)</u>	<u>18,983,881</u>	<u>50,491,184</u>	<u>50,867,822</u>	Maturity gap
Posisi neto setelah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>28,447,694</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net position, net of allowance for impairment losses

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55. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

55. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut ini menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas *discounted* sesuai kontrak menjadi arus kas masuk atau keluar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 (lanjutan):

The maturity tables below provide information about maturities of discounted assets and liabilities on contractual basis which are converted into cash flow in or out as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 (continued):

		2013						
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Tidak mempunyai kontrak jatuh tempo/ Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ No contractual maturity/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
ASET								ASSETS
Kas	4,899,659	-	4,899,659	-	-	-	-	Cash
Giro pada								Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	13,906,003	-	13,906,003	-	-	-	-	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank								Current accounts with
lain - bruto	3,241,061	-	3,241,061	-	-	-	-	other banks - gross
Penempatan pada bank lain								Placements with other banks
dan Bank Indonesia - bruto	9,507,531	-	9,507,531	-	-	-	-	and Bank Indonesia - gross
Elek-efek - bruto	9,795,632	-	643,598	2,227,676	1,981,881	3,136,300	1,806,177	Marketable securities - gross
Obligasi Pemerintah	10,212,927	-	59,758	335,931	438,927	4,715,342	4,662,969	Government Bonds
Elek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	69,070	-	69,070	-	-	-	-	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Tagihan derivatif - bruto	1,138,971	-	86,130	73,497	28,088	923,569	27,687	Derivative receivables - gross
Kredit yang diberikan - bruto	149,691,501	-	17,760,331	13,550,104	21,936,894	57,518,167	38,926,005	Loans - gross
Putang pembiayaan								Consumer financing
konsumen - bruto	7,230,519	-	176,113	563,772	1,700,959	4,789,675	-	receivables - gross
Putang sewa pembiayaan - bruto	332,691	-	10,044	34,370	100,566	187,711	-	Financing lease receivables - gross
Tagihan akseptasi - bruto	5,411,742	-	21,550	360,957	5,029,235	-	-	Acceptance receivables - gross
Penyerahan - bruto	12,998	12,998	-	-	-	-	-	Investments - gross
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan	2,067,918	2,067,918	-	-	-	-	-	Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation
Aset yang diambil alih - bruto	182,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	Foreclosed assets - gross
Uang muka pajak	725,074	725,074	-	-	-	-	-	Prepaid tax
Aset pajak langguhan - bersih	616,042	616,042	-	-	-	-	-	Deferred tax assets - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,175,155	-	972,393	7,503	29,846	72,806	92,607	Accrued income
Beban dibayar dimuka	2,127,887	2,127,887	-	-	-	-	-	Prepaid expenses
Aset lain-lain - bruto	1,118,718	1,118,718	-	-	-	-	-	Other assets - gross
	223,463,488	6,851,026	51,353,241	17,153,810	31,246,396	71,343,570	45,515,445	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4,597,079)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	218,866,409	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total
LIABILITAS								LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	1,049,842	-	1,049,842	-	-	-	-	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	163,737,362	72,025,962	54,881,502	19,666,603	12,804,751	4,261,461	97,083	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	806,330	553,676	129,313	52,930	63,823	6,167	421	Deposits from other bank
Liabilitas derivatif	917,273	-	115,109	509	209,966	590,142	1,547	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,411,742	-	38,936	632,770	4,740,036	-	-	Acceptance payables
Elek-efek yang diterbitkan	5,976,470	-	-	-	-	5,976,470	-	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	8,591,371	-	528,636	1,860,889	865,220	4,249,743	1,086,883	Borrowings
Hutang pajak	451,196	-	451,196	-	-	-	-	Taxes payable
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	2,161,498	332,957	863,223	-	965,318	-	-	Accruals and other liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	914,069	-	-	400,000	-	-	514,069	Employee benefits obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	2,962,569	-	-	-	-	1,368,774	1,593,795	Subordinated loans
	192,979,722	72,912,595	58,057,757	22,613,701	19,649,114	16,452,757	3,293,798	
Perbedaan jatuh tempo	30,483,766	(66,061,569)	(6,704,516)	(5,459,891)	11,597,282	54,890,813	42,221,647	Maturity gap
Posisi neto setelah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	25,886,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net position, net of allowance for impairment losses

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55. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut ini menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas *discounted* sesuai kontrak menjadi arus kas masuk atau keluar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 (lanjutan):

55. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The maturity tables below provide information about maturities of discounted assets and liabilities on contractual basis which are converted into cash flow in or out as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 (continued):

Keterangan	2012							Description
	Jumlah/ Total	Tidak mempunyai kontrak jatuh tempo/ Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ No contractual maturity/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	
ASET								ASSETS
Kas	3,560,580	-	3,560,580	-	-	-	-	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	12,793,295	-	12,793,295	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - bruto	2,709,843	-	2,709,843	-	-	-	-	Current accounts with other banks - gross
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia - bruto	12,399,517	-	12,399,517	-	-	-	-	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia - gross
Efek-efek - bruto	6,019,924	-	95,093	303,143	934,636	3,171,422	1,515,630	Marketable securities - gross
Obligasi Pemerintah	8,083,940	-	-	161,720	1,049,106	1,326,638	5,546,476	Government Bonds
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	200,585	-	106,558	94,027	-	-	-	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Tagihan derivatif - bruto	287,854	-	4,606	7,994	7,984	174,673	92,597	Derivative receivables - gross
Kredit yang diberikan - bruto	140,776,159	-	9,685,135	12,849,317	22,550,090	62,371,789	33,319,828	Loans - gross
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - bruto	4,570,416	-	32,049	337,917	1,107,106	3,093,294	50	Consumer financing receivables - gross
Piutang sewa guna usaha - bruto	415,095	-	7,427	43,834	137,244	226,590	-	Financing lease receivables - gross
Tagihan akseptasi - bruto	3,101,220	-	766,914	1,007,440	1,326,866	-	-	Acceptance receivables - gross
Penyerahan - bruto	11,120	11,120	-	-	-	-	-	Investments - gross
Aset tetap - setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan	1,660,505	1,660,505	-	-	-	-	-	Fixed assets - net of accumulated depreciation
Aset yang diambil alih - bruto	164,636	164,636	-	-	-	-	-	Foreclosed assets - gross
Uang muka pajak	791,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prepaid tax
Aset pajak tangguhan - bersih	311,580	311,580	-	-	-	-	-	Deferred tax assets - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,078,759	-	961,493	86,214	31,052	-	-	Accrued income
Beban dibayar dimuka	1,824,241	1,824,241	-	-	-	-	-	Prepaid expenses
Aset lain-lain - bruto	913,281	913,281	-	-	-	-	-	Other assets - gross
	<u>201,674,188</u>	<u>5,677,001</u>	<u>43,122,510</u>	<u>14,891,606</u>	<u>27,144,084</u>	<u>70,364,406</u>	<u>40,474,581</u>	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4,261,707)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah	<u>197,412,481</u>							Total
LIABILITAS								LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	893,763	-	893,763	-	-	-	-	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah	151,015,119	65,650,746	55,174,100	16,225,114	12,096,766	1,743,222	125,171	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	3,219,859	602,886	2,529,526	21,200	58,354	7,880	13	Deposits from other bank
Liabilitas derivatif	160,485	-	3,415	6,633	39,287	110,603	547	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	3,031,374	-	724,014	982,255	1,325,105	-	-	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	4,083,575	-	-	-	-	4,083,575	-	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	6,226,563	-	810,891	1,670,851	120,328	2,909,056	715,437	Borrowings
Hutang pajak	371,677	-	350,399	21,278	-	-	-	Taxes payable
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	1,877,101	-	398,505	683,896	-	794,700	-	Accruals and other liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	852,660	-	-	520,549	-	-	332,111	Employee benefits obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	3,028,393	-	-	-	-	1,435,190	1,593,203	Subordinated loans
	<u>174,760,569</u>	<u>66,253,632</u>	<u>60,884,613</u>	<u>20,131,776</u>	<u>13,639,840</u>	<u>11,084,226</u>	<u>2,766,482</u>	
Perbedaan jatuh tempo	<u>26,913,619</u>	<u>(60,576,631)</u>	<u>(17,762,103)</u>	<u>(5,240,170)</u>	<u>13,504,244</u>	<u>59,280,180</u>	<u>37,708,099</u>	Maturity gap
Posisi neto setelah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	<u>22,651,912</u>							Net position, net of allowance for impairment losses

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55. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

55. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut ini menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan jatuh tempo dari liabilitas sesuai kontrak menjadi arus kas yang *undiscounted* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

The maturity tables below provide information about maturities on contractual undiscounted cash flows of liabilities as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

2014								
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
Liabilitas segera	997,969	-	997,969	-	-	-	-	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah								Deposits from customers
Giro	39,294,597	39,294,597	-	-	-	-	-	Demand deposits
Tabungan	39,599,846	34,522,700	189,764	232,319	1,722,075	2,099,362	833,626	Saving deposits
Deposito	97,355,622	-	58,537,049	19,757,766	13,216,514	5,789,873	54,420	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	2,399,098	1,768,118	536,404	20,853	72,485	1,238	-	Deposits from other bank
Liabilitas derivatif	16,468,287	-	6,630,607	3,695,066	3,723,320	2,386,220	33,074	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,113,227	-	966,988	2,448,977	1,678,998	18,264	-	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	6,867,649	-	19,891	100,571	1,212,569	5,534,618	-	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	10,071,385	-	268,156	1,529,132	715,737	6,522,440	1,035,920	Borrowings
Beban yang masih harus dibayar, liabilitas lain-lain, dan liabilitas imbalan kerja	3,265,391	539,327	772,034	280,117	1,066,698	-	607,215	Accruals, other liabilities, and employee benefits obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	4,410,624	-	3,032	78,487	231,168	2,313,246	1,784,691	Subordinated loans
	225,843,695	76,124,742	68,921,894	28,143,288	23,639,564	24,665,261	4,348,946	
2013								
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
Liabilitas segera	1,049,842	-	1,049,842	-	-	-	-	Obligation due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah								Deposits from customers
Giro	36,851,779	36,851,779	-	-	-	-	-	Demand deposits
Tabungan	35,701,565	31,592,614	141,175	249,789	1,013,816	1,772,683	931,488	Saving deposits
Deposito	92,632,472	-	55,030,341	19,898,940	13,143,602	4,462,506	97,083	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	1,205,028	554,062	524,880	53,493	65,134	6,920	539	Deposits from other bank
Liabilitas derivatif	7,318,057	-	3,155,920	1,625,485	1,700,974	691,692	143,986	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,411,742	-	529,312	3,034,583	1,847,847	-	-	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	7,545,511	-	7,174	51,066	527,545	6,959,726	-	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	8,602,647	-	528,726	1,860,900	865,728	4,259,328	1,087,965	Borrowings
Beban yang masih harus dibayar, liabilitas lain-lain, dan liabilitas imbalan kerja	3,075,567	332,957	863,223	400,000	965,318	-	514,069	Accruals, other liabilities, and employee benefit obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	4,740,164	-	3,032	39,542	247,155	2,503,235	1,947,200	Subordinated loans
	204,134,374	69,331,412	61,833,625	27,213,798	20,377,119	20,656,090	4,722,330	
2012								
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
Liabilitas segera	893,763	-	893,763	-	-	-	-	Obligation due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah								Deposits from customers
Giro	35,811,490	35,811,490	-	-	-	-	-	Demand deposits
Tabungan	30,383,663	26,268,635	125,678	155,207	1,321,053	1,645,125	867,964	Saving deposits
Deposito	85,979,877	-	55,273,393	16,378,672	12,400,010	1,760,691	167,110	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	3,223,092	602,920	2,530,956	21,387	59,374	8,437	18	Deposits from other bank
Liabilitas derivatif	4,477,812	-	1,796,586	1,123,360	412,770	617,412	527,684	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	3,031,374	-	724,014	982,255	1,325,105	-	-	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	5,324,127	-	16,627	63,963	222,415	5,021,121	-	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	6,235,782	-	810,910	1,663,536	120,455	2,916,754	724,127	Borrowings
Beban yang masih harus dibayar, liabilitas lain-lain, dan liabilitas imbalan kerja	2,729,761	398,505	683,896	520,549	794,700	-	332,111	Accruals, other liabilities, and employee benefit obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	5,069,705	-	3,032	78,487	231,169	2,625,126	2,131,891	Subordinated loans
	183,160,447	63,081,550	62,858,856	20,987,417	16,887,050	14,594,666	4,750,905	

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55. RISIKO LIKUIDITAS (lanjutan)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut ini menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan jatuh tempo dari rekening administratif sesuai kontrak menjadi arus kas yang *undiscounted* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

2014								
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - <i>committed Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	9,646,476	9,646,476	-	-	-	-	-	Unused loan facilities granted committed -
yang masih berjalan	2,669,385	2,669,385	-	-	-	-	-	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	3,918,714	3,918,714	-	-	-	-	-	Guarantees issued
	16,234,575	16,234,575	-	-	-	-	-	
2013								
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - <i>committed Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	9,140,743	9,140,743	-	-	-	-	-	Unused loan facilities granted committed -
yang masih berjalan	3,512,510	3,512,510	-	-	-	-	-	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	4,079,789	4,079,789	-	-	-	-	-	Guarantees issued
	16,733,042	16,733,042	-	-	-	-	-	
2012								
Keterangan	Jumlah/ Total	Dibayarkan sesuai permintaan/ Repayable on demand	Kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 bulan/ Less than or equal 1 month	> 1 - ≤ 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - ≤ 12 bulan/ months	> 1 - ≤ 5 tahun/ years	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ More than 5 years	Description
Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik - <i>committed Irrevocable letters of credit</i>	9,650,614	9,650,614	-	-	-	-	-	Unused loan facilities granted committed -
yang masih berjalan	2,640,343	2,640,343	-	-	-	-	-	Outstanding irrevocable letters of credit
Garansi yang diterbitkan	3,970,735	3,970,735	-	-	-	-	-	Guarantees issued
	16,261,692	16,261,692	-	-	-	-	-	

55. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The maturity tables below provide information about maturities on contractual undiscounted cash flows of off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012:

56. RISIKO OPERASIONAL

Risiko operasional adalah risiko kerugian langsung ataupun tidak langsung yang terjadi karena tidak memadainya atau karena adanya kegagalan proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem atau adanya masalah eksternal yang dapat mempengaruhi operasional Bank CIMB Niaga.

Proses pengkajian risiko dilakukan untuk menilai kecukupan pengendalian internal serta proses identifikasi dan pengukuran risiko untuk setiap proses dan produk di masing-masing unit kerja untuk memastikan kepatuhan terhadap kebijakan, peraturan, dan batasan-batasan yang dibuat oleh manajemen Bank CIMB Niaga.

Unit pengawasan intern melakukan pemantauan yang cermat atas proses di setiap tingkatan atau unit, yang berlangsung sebelum dan sesudah dilakukannya transaksi.

56. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failure in internal process, people, and systems or from external problems that affect Bank CIMB Niaga's operation.

A risk assessment process is carried out to evaluate the adequacy of internal control and risk identification and risk measurement in every process and product in each working unit to ensure compliance with the policies, rules, and limits set down by Bank CIMB Niaga's management.

Internal control units closely review and monitor the process at its respective level or unit, prior and subsequent to each transaction being carried out.

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56. RISIKO OPERASIONAL (lanjutan)

Pengelolaan risiko operasional juga dilakukan dengan memperkuat aspek keamanan dan kehandalan operasi teknologi informasi sehingga kesalahan manusia, *fraud*, kesalahan proses, dan potensi kegagalan sistem yang menyebabkan terganggunya kelangsungan bisnis dapat ditekan dan diantisipasi lebih dini.

Bank CIMB Niaga mengembangkan dan menerapkan beberapa sistem dan perangkat *Operational Risk Management (ORM)*. Pengembangan yang dilakukan mulai dari yang bersifat pencegahan, kecukupan terhadap kontrol sesuai dengan kondisi yang dihadapi, hingga yang sifatnya *forward looking* dalam melihat kemungkinan kejadian di masa depan. Dengan adanya pendekatan ini diharapkan Bank CIMB Niaga lebih komprehensif dalam mengelola risiko di bidang operasional. Salah satu sistem tersebut adalah melalui proses pelaporan bulanan, dimana berbagai unit kerja dan kantor cabang wajib melaporkan kerugian yang timbul akibat risiko operasional. Informasi ini dikonsolidasikan ke dalam satu *Loss Event Database*, kemudian dianalisa untuk mendapatkan suatu indikasi atau gambaran yang dipakai untuk mengantisipasi pengulangan terjadinya kerugian yang sama pada masa datang. Bank CIMB Niaga saat ini melakukan peningkatan terhadap perangkat yang digunakan untuk mengukur dan mengelola risiko operasional melalui *Key Risk Indicator (KRI)* dan *Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA)* serta *Business Continuity Management (BCM)* yang menyeluruh.

Bank CIMB Niaga mengerahkan upaya terbaik untuk mengelola risiko operasional dengan memastikan akan pentingnya pengelolaan risiko ini ditanamkan pada seluruh jajaran organisasi Bank CIMB Niaga. Bank CIMB Niaga berkomitmen penuh untuk meningkatkan kemampuan pengelolaan risiko operasional melalui penggunaan berbagai proses pengendalian, dan perangkat, serta analisa risiko yang mutakhir.

57. AKTIVITAS FIDUSIA

Bank CIMB Niaga memberikan jasa kustodian dan memperoleh izin jasa kustodian berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Bapepam-LK No. Kep.71/PM/1991 tanggal 20 Agustus 1991.

56. OPERATIONAL RISK (continued)

Operational risk management is also performed by strengthening the security and operational aspects of information technology to reduce and prevent human error, fraud, processing errors, and system failure that affect business continuity.

Bank CIMB Niaga has developed and implemented several systems and tools for Operational Risk Management (ORM). The developments are starting from preventive, adequacy of control toward current condition, until forward looking in forecasting for the future probability. Through these approaches, Bank CIMB Niaga expected to manage the operational risk comprehensively. One of these processes is through monthly reporting which both working units and branches are required to report their losses related to operational risk. The information is consolidated into a Loss Event Database, which is analysed to obtain indicators to anticipate repeated trends. Currently, Bank CIMB Niaga is improving the tools which used to measure and manage operational risk by Key Risk Indicator (KRI) and Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA) and also Business Continuity Management (BCM) comprehensively.

Bank CIMB Niaga performs best effort to manage operational risk by ensuring the importance of managing the risk embedded at all levels of Bank CIMB Niaga's organisation. Bank CIMB Niaga has fully committed to increase its capability in managing operational risk using several control processes, tools, and sophisticated analysis techniques.

57. FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

Bank CIMB Niaga provides a full range of custodian services and obtained a license from the Bapepam-LK under its Decision Letter No. Kep.71/PM/1991 dated 20 August 1991.

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57. AKTIVITAS FIDUSIA (lanjutan)

Bank CIMB Niaga menyediakan jasa-jasa kustodian sebagai berikut:

- a. Penyelesaian dan pengelolaan jasa transaksi efek yang berbentuk warkat maupun tanpa warkat;
- b. Pendaftaran efek-efek ke Biro Administrasi Efek, pemisahan, dan penggabungan efek-efek;
- c. Penyimpanan efek-efek dan aset berharga lainnya;
- d. Jasa kepada perusahaan yang berkaitan dengan hak-hak yang melekat pada efek-efek (*corporate action*);
- e. Jasa perwakilan pada rapat umum pemegang saham dan rapat umum pemegang obligasi;
- f. Jasa *sub-registry* untuk penyimpanan dan penyelesaian transaksi Obligasi Pemerintah dan Sertifikat Bank Indonesia;
- g. *Fund accounting*, perhitungan Nilai Aset Bersih (NAB) dari portofolio, proses *unit Subscription*, dan *Redemption* yang tidak terbatas pada reksadana umum tetapi juga dana pensiun dan juga *discretionary funds*; dan
- h. Jasa *unit registry* untuk pengadministrasian produk reksadana dan *unit link*.

Aset yang terdapat dalam aktivitas *fiduciary* tidak termasuk dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini. Jumlah komisi yang diterima dari pemberian jasa ini selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah Rp 67.815 (2013: Rp 73.986; 2012: Rp 93.447).

Pada tanggal 21 Desember 2012, Bapepam-LK melalui surat No. S-01/BL/S.3/2012, memberikan sanksi administratif berupa Pembatasan Kegiatan Usaha kepada CIMB Niaga sebagai bank kustodian yaitu dilarang untuk menerima nasabah baru sebagai nasabah Bank Kustodian dalam bidang pengelolaan investasi.

Nasabah baru yang dimaksud disini adalah pengadministrasian reksa dana dan kontrak pengelolaan dana baru. Untuk nasabah lama dan penambahan nasabah nonpengelolaan investasi, seperti dana pensiun, asuransi dan unit link, bisnis tetap berlangsung seperti biasa tanpa adanya pelarangan yang sama.

Pada tanggal 8 Januari 2013, CIMB Niaga telah menyampaikan surat keberatan terkait dengan sanksi tersebut. Menanggapi surat tersebut, OJK (dahulu Bapepam-LK) melalui Surat No. S-38/PM.1/2013 tanggal 23 Mei 2013 menyatakan bahwa Surat OJK No. S-01/BL/S.3/2012 tanggal 21 Desember 2012 dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku lagi serta mengizinkan CIMB Niaga bisa menerima nasabah baru dalam bidang pengelolaan investasi mulai tanggal 21 Juni 2013.

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57. FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES (continued)

Bank CIMB Niaga provides a full range of custodian services, such as:

- a. *Settlement and transaction handling services of securities for script and scriptless;*
- b. *Registration of securities to Securities Administration Bureau, splitting, and merging of securities;*
- c. *Safekeeping of securities and other valuable assets;*
- d. *Corporate action services related to the rights on the securities;*
- e. *Proxy services for its customer's shareholders meetings and bondholder's meetings;*
- f. *Sub-registry services for safekeeping and settlement transactions of Government Bonds and Certificate of Bank Indonesia;*
- g. *Fund Accounting, calculation of Portfolio's Net Asset Value (NAV), processing of unit Subscription and Redemption not limited to mutual funds but also pension funds and discretionary funds; and*
- h. *Unit registry service to manage mutual funds and unit link.*

Assets that are held in a fiduciary activity are not included in these consolidated financial statements. Total fees received from these services for the year ended 31 December 2014 amounted to Rp 67,815 (2013: Rp 73,986; 2012: Rp 93,447).

On 21 December 2012, Bapepam-LK through its letter No. S-01/BLS.3/2012, provided administrative sanctions which comprises Business Covenants to CIMB Niaga as custodian bank that is prohibited to receive new customers as a Custodian Bank's customer in accordance with the investment management.

The new customer as referred to in the regulation is to manage mutual funds and new funding contract. For existing customer and additional customers of non-investment management, such as pension fund, insurance and unit link, business shall be existed without the same restriction.

On 8 January 2013, CIMB Niaga has submitted the objection letter in relation to sanctions. In respond to the letter, OJK (formerly Bapepam-LK) through its Letter No. S-38/PM.1/2013 dated 23 May 2013 to revoke Letter No. S-01/BL/S.3/2012 dated 21 December 2012 and stated not applicable and allow CIMB Niaga to receive new customers in accordance with the investment management starting on 21 June 2013.

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58. RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (KPMM)

Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) adalah rasio modal Bank CIMB Niaga terhadap Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (*Risk Weighted Assets/ RWA*). Berdasarkan peraturan Bank Indonesia jumlah modal untuk risiko kredit terdiri dari modal inti (Tier I) dan modal pelengkap (Tier II) dikurangi penyertaan pada Anak Perusahaan. Rasio KPMM (perusahaan induk) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Modal:				Capital:
Modal inti	26,177,903	22,886,402	19,154,205	Core capital
Modal pelengkap	4,233,293	4,347,742	4,560,818	Supplementary capital
	<u>30,411,196</u>	<u>27,234,144</u>	<u>23,715,023</u>	
Dikurangi:				Less:
Penyertaan pada Anak Perusahaan	(788,296)	(356,300)	(353,522)	Investments in Subsidiaries
Jumlah modal	<u>29,622,900</u>	<u>26,877,844</u>	<u>23,361,501</u>	Total capital
Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko				Risk Weighted Assets
Dengan mempertimbangkan risiko kredit dan operasional	191,209,896	173,254,665	153,716,903	With credit and operational risk charge
Dengan mempertimbangkan risiko kredit, operasional, dan pasar	192,486,562	174,778,989	154,867,866	With credit, operational, and market risk charge
Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum:				Capital Adequacy Ratio:
Dengan mempertimbangkan risiko kredit dan operasional	15.49%	15.51%	15.20%	Including credit and operational risk
Dengan mempertimbangkan risiko kredit, operasional, dan pasar	15.39%	15.38%	15.08%	Including credit, operational, and market risk
Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	Required Capital Adequacy Ratio

Perhitungan Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum telah sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) Nomor 10/15/PBI/2008 tanggal 24 September 2008 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan PBI Nomor 14/18/PBI/2012 dan terakhir diubah dengan PBI Nomor 15/12/PBI/2013 tanggal 12 Desember 2013 tentang "Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum".

Rasio kewajiban penyediaan modal minimum Bank CIMB Niaga secara konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit dan operasional adalah 15,68% (2013: 15,49%; 2012: 15,27%) dan dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit, operasional, dan pasar adalah 15,58% (2013: 15,36%; 2012: 15,16%).

58. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the ratio of Bank CIMB Niaga's capital over its Risk Weighted Assets (RWA). Based on Bank Indonesia regulations, the total capital for credit risk consists of core capital (Tier I) and supplementary capital (Tier II) less investments in Subsidiaries. The CAR (parent company) as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 were as follows:

Calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio in compliance with Bank Indonesia Regulation No.10/15/PBI/2008 dated 24 September 2008 which amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/18/PBI/2012 and the latest amendment is Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15/12/PBI/2013 dated 12 December 2013 concerning "Minimum Capital Adequacy of Commercial Banks "

Bank CIMB Niaga's minimum capital adequacy ratio on a consolidated basis as at 31 December 2014 after considering credit and operational risk is 15.68% (2013: 15.49%; 2012: 15.27%) and after considering credit, operational, and market risk is 15.58% (2013: 15.36%; 2012: 15.16%).

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58. RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (KPMM) (lanjutan)

Unit Usaha Syariah

Pada tanggal 2 Februari 2006, BI mengeluarkan peraturan No. 8/7/PBI/2006 tentang "Perubahan atas PBI No. 7/13/PBI/2005 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah". Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, Unit Usaha Syariah wajib menyediakan modal minimum sebesar 8% dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko dari kegiatan usaha berdasarkan prinsip Syariah. PBI ini berlaku sejak pelaporan bulan Desember 2005.

Dalam hal modal minimum Unit Usaha Syariah kurang dari 8% dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko, maka kantor pusat bank umum konvensional dari Unit Usaha Syariah wajib menambah kekurangan modal minimum sehingga mencapai 8% dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko. Risiko yang dimaksud adalah Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Pasar. Untuk memenuhi ketentuan peraturan BI ini, pada tanggal 29 Desember 2005, Unit Usaha Syariah Bank CIMB Niaga telah menambah penyertaan modalnya secara bertahap yaitu:

Tanggal	Jumlah/Amount	Date
30 September 2004	12,500	30 September 2004
11 November 2005	1,000	11 November 2005
29 Desember 2005	25,000	29 December 2005
20 September 2006	10,000	20 September 2006
27 Desember 2007	51,500	27 December 2007
17 Mei 2009	15,000	17 May 2009
22 Maret 2010	135,000	22 March 2010
30 Juni 2011	100,000	30 June 2011
9 Desember 2011	100,000	9 December 2011
31 Agustus 2012	150,000	31 August 2012
27 September 2012	150,000	27 September 2012
17 Desember 2012	100,000	17 December 2012
4 Juli 2013	50,000	4 July 2013
Jumlah	900,000	Total

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, rasio KPMM Unit Usaha Syariah Bank CIMB Niaga tanpa dan dengan memperhitungkan risiko pasar masing-masing adalah 16,32% dan 16,32% (2013: 13,45% dan 13,45%; 2012: 12,19% dan 12,19%).

58. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

Sharia Business Unit

On 2 February 2006, BI issued a regulation No. 8/7/PBI/2006 concerning "Amendment of PBI No. 7/13/PBI/2005 concerning The Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement for Commercial Banks based on Sharia Principles". Based on the regulation, Sharia Unit are required to set aside the minimum capital of 8% in respect of the Risk Weighted Assets of business based on Sharia principles. This BI regulation came into force since reporting period of December 2005.

If the minimum capital of a Sharia Unit is less than 8% of the Risk Weighted Assets, the head office of the conventional commercial bank hosting the Sharia Unit shall top up the shortfall in minimum capital to reach 8% of the Risk Weighted Assets. Risks as referred to in the regulation are Credit Risk and Market Risk. To comply with the aforementioned BI regulation, on 29 December 2005, Bank CIMB Niaga's sharia unit has increased its capital contribution with details as follows:

As at 31 December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga Sharia Unit's CAR without and with market risk charge were 16.32% and 16.32%, respectively (2013: 13.45% and 13.45%; 2012: 12.19% and 12.19%).

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59. STANDAR AKUNTANSI BARU

Standar baru dan revisi yang telah diterbitkan, namun belum berlaku efektif pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah:

- PSAK 1 (revisi 2013) "Penyajian laporan keuangan";
- PSAK 4 (revisi 2013) "Laporan keuangan tersendiri";
- PSAK 15 (revisi 2013) "Investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan ventura bersama";
- PSAK 24 (revisi 2013) "Imbalan kerja";
- PSAK 46 (revisi 2014) "Pajak Penghasilan";
- PSAK 48 (revisi 2014) "Penurunan Nilai Aset";
- PSAK 50 (revisi 2014) "Instrumen keuangan: penyajian";
- PSAK 55 (revisi 2014) "Instrumen keuangan: pengakuan dan pengukuran";
- PSAK 60 (revisi 2014) "Instrumen keuangan: pengungkapan";
- PSAK 65 (revisi 2013) "Laporan keuangan konsolidasian";
- PSAK 66 (revisi 2013) "Pengaturan bersama";
- PSAK 67 (revisi 2013) "Pengungkapan kepentingan dalam entitas lain";
- PSAK 68 (revisi 2013) "Pengukuran nilai wajar"; dan
- ISAK 26 (revisi 2014) "Penilaian ulang derivatif melekat".

Revisi dan standar baru tersebut diatas akan berlaku efektif pada tahun buku yang dimulai 1 Januari 2015. Penerapan dini revisi dan standar baru sebelum 1 Januari 2015 tidak diijinkan.

Pada tanggal penerbitan laporan keuangan, manajemen masih mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan standar baru dan revisi tersebut serta pengaruhnya pada laporan keuangan Perusahaan.

60. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN

Bank CIMB Niaga melakukan kerjasama dengan pihak lain dalam menjalankan aktivitas usahanya. Berikut perjanjian/perikatan penting dengan pihak ketiga:

1. Perjanjian Pengalihan atas Perjanjian Berlangganan Jasa Jaringan ATM Bersama tanggal 7 Januari 2002 dengan PT Artajasa Pembayaran Elektronik (Artajasa);

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59. NEW PROSPECTIVE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New standards and amendments issued but not yet effective as at 31 December 2014 are as follow:

- *SFAS 1 (revised 2013) "Presentation of financial statements";*
- *SFAS 4 (revised 2013) "Separate financial statements";*
- *SFAS 15 (revised 2013) "Investment in associates and joint ventures";*
- *SFAS 24 (revised 2013) "Employee benefits";*
- *SFAS 46 (revised 2014) "Income Taxes";*
- *SFAS 48 (revised 2014) "Impairment of the assets";*
- *SAFS 50 (revised 2014) "Financial instrument: presentation";*
- *SFAS 55 (revised 2014) "Financial instrument: recognition and measurement";*
- *SFAS 60 (revised 2014) "Financial instrument: disclosures";*
- *SFAS 65 (revised 2013) "Consolidated financial statements";*
- *SFAS 66 (revised 2013) "Joint arrangements";*
- *SFAS 67 (revised 2013) "Disclosure of interests in other entities";*
- *SFAS 68 (revised 2013) "Fair value measurement";*
- *IFAS 26 (revised 2014) "Reassessment of embedded derivatives".*

The revised and new standards will become effective for the annual period beginning 1 January 2015. Early adoption of these revised and new standards prior to 1 January 2015 is not permitted.

As at the authorisation date of this consolidated of financial statements, the Company is still evaluating the potential impact of these new and revised standards.

60. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

Bank CIMB Niaga enters into agreement with other parties in conducting their business activities. The followings are the significant agreements with third parties:

1. *Agreement for Transferring of Subscription of ATM Bersama Network dated 7 January 2002 with PT Artajasa Pembayaran Elektronik (Artajasa);*

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60. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

2. Perjanjian dengan PT Bursa Berjangka Jakarta (BBJ) tanggal 14 Desember 2000. Perjanjian dilakukan dalam rangka penempatan dana kompensasi yang dihimpun dari pialang berjangka anggota BBJ maupun sumber sah lainnya yang disetujui Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi (Bappebti);
3. Perjanjian Kerjasama Pengembangan dan Penyelenggaraan Jasa Internet Banking tanggal 1 November 2006 dengan PT Pacific Communications Network (Pacomnet) dengan tujuan penyediaan aplikasi untuk transaksi perbankan internet. Dengan pihak yang sama (Pacomnet) pada 2 Juli 2002 terdapat perjanjian penyelenggaraan SMS *Mobile Banking* dengan pengembangan jasa perbankan melalui *mobile GSM*;
4. Perjanjian berkaitan dengan kartu kredit dan ATM yaitu *VISA International Service Association Program Security Agreement Letter of Credit* tanggal 9 Oktober 2001 dengan pihak Visa International Service Association (VISA);
5. Perjanjian Lisensi Keanggotaan Kartu Master dengan *Mastercard International Incorporated* tanggal 9 Juli 1996;
6. Perjanjian Induk dengan PT Silverlake Informatikatama tanggal 15 November 1996 dalam rangka lisensi perangkat lunak untuk berbagai aplikasi;
7. Pada tanggal 15 September 1989, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani perjanjian sewa dengan PT Permata Birama Sakti untuk bangunan yang berlokasi di Gedung CIMB Niaga Plaza, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.25 Jakarta selama 6 (enam) tahun dimulai pada tanggal 17 Januari 1991. Pembaharuan perjanjian pertama kali dilaksanakan pada tanggal 17 Februari 1997 sampai dengan 17 Januari 2003 atas 6 (enam) lantai dari bangunan tersebut. Perjanjian tersebut telah diperpanjang kembali sampai dengan tanggal 17 Januari 2014 dan bersamaan dengan ini Bank menambah ruangan yang disewa sebanyak 1 (satu) lantai dengan jangka waktu sampai dengan 31 Desember 2014 dan digunakan sepenuhnya untuk operasional Bank CIMB Niaga.

60. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

2. *Agreement with PT Bursa Berjangka Jakarta (BBJ) dated 14 December 2000. This agreement is for the pooling of funds from brokers and members of BBJ or other valid funds as approved by Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Authority (Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi or Bappebti);*
3. *Agreement for Developing and Implementing Internet Banking Service dated 1 November 2006 with PT Pacific Communications Network (Pacomnet) with the purpose of providing application for internet banking services. With the same party, on 2 July 2002, there was an agreement to provide SMS Mobile Banking with developing banking services through mobile GSM;*
4. *Agreement related with credit cards and ATM named VISA International Service Association Program Security Agreement of Letter of Credit dated 9 October 2001 with Visa International Service Association (VISA);*
5. *License agreement Master Card membership with Mastercard International Incorporated dated 9 July 1996;*
6. *Master Service Agreement with PT Silverlake Informatikatama dated 15 November 1996 for the purpose of software licensing on various applications;*
7. *On 15 September 1989, Bank CIMB Niaga entered into an office space lease agreement with PT Permata Birama Sakti for the building which located at CIMB Niaga Plaza Building, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.25 Jakarta for 6 (six) years commencing on 17 January 1991. The first renewal was from 17 February 1997 until 17 January 2003 for 6 (six) floors of the building. The agreement has been extended again until 17 January 2014 and together with this agreement, the Bank has added 1 (one) floor which rented until 31 December 2014 and is entirely used for Bank CIMB Niaga's operations.*

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60. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

60. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Sesuai dengan persyaratan dalam perjanjian sewa, Bank CIMB Niaga menempatkan uang jaminan tanpa bunga (disajikan sebagai aset lain-lain) sejumlah USD 288.069 pada perusahaan tersebut. Pembayaran sewa minimum pada masa yang akan datang sesuai dengan perjanjian sewa di atas adalah USD 401.460 per tahun, yang akan dievaluasi setiap 3 (tiga) tahun sejak tanggal dimulainya sewa. Jumlah beban sewa sehubungan dengan perjanjian ini adalah sebesar Rp 239.441 untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2014 (2013: Rp 1.857; 2012: 5.730);

In accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, Bank CIMB Niaga has placed a non-interest bearing security deposit (recorded under other assets) with the lessor amounted to USD 288,069. Future minimum rental commitments under the above lease agreement is USD 401,460 per year, subject to review every 3 (three) years from the commencement date. Total rental expense in accordance with this agreement amounted to Rp 239,441 for the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: Rp 1,857; 2012: Rp 5,730);

8. Pada tanggal 7 April 2008, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani perjanjian sewa dengan PT Niaga Manajemen Citra untuk bangunan yang berlokasi di Gedung Griya Niaga 2, Jl. Wahid Hasyim Blok B.4 No.3, Bintaro Jaya Sektor VII Tangerang selama 29 (dua puluh sembilan) tahun. Total uang sewa selama jangka waktu sewa adalah Rp 181.000 yang akan dibayarkan dalam 11 (sebelas) tahap pembayaran. Pembayaran tahap pertama sebesar Rp 5.650 dibayarkan pada 27 Maret 2007 dan pembayaran tahap terakhir dibayar pada Januari 2009. Pada tanggal 30 Oktober 1997, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani perjanjian sewa dengan PT Niaga Manajemen Citra untuk bangunan yang berlokasi di Gedung Griya Niaga 1, Jl. Wahid Hasyim Blok B.4 No. 3, Bintaro Jaya Sektor VII Tangerang selama 15 (lima belas) tahun sampai dengan 29 Oktober 2012 dan telah diperpanjang sampai dengan 31 Desember 2017. Pembayaran sewa pada masa yang akan datang sesuai dengan perjanjian sewa di atas adalah sebesar Rp 478 per bulan.
9. Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani perjanjian kerjasama dengan PT Infomedia Nusantara untuk penyelenggaraan jasa call center atau pusat layanan informasi bagi nasabah Bank CIMB Niaga mengenai informasi layanan Bank CIMB Niaga. Perjanjian kerjasama ini berlaku sampai dengan tanggal 30 Juni 2013 dan telah diperpanjang kembali tanggal 30 November 2016 atas kesepakatan kedua belah pihak.
10. Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga menandatangani perjanjian pengikatan sewa-menyewa dengan PT Star Pacific Tbk untuk bangunan yang berlokasi di Menara CIMB Niaga, Jl. Boulevard Diponegoro No. 101, Kelapa Dua Sub District, Curug District, Tangerang dengan masa sewa sampai dengan 28 Februari 2020. Total uang sewa yang dibayarkan bervariasi dari Rp 80,000/m² sampai dengan Rp 220,000/m² yang dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan dan dibayar dimuka. Bank CIMB Niaga dan PT Star Pacific juga sepakat bahwa uang sewa tidak akan mengalami perubahan selama masa sewa.

8. On 7 April 2008, Bank CIMB Niaga entered into an office space lease agreement with PT Niaga Manajemen Citra for building which located at Griya Niaga 2 Building, Jl. Wahid Hasyim Blok B.4 No.3, Bintaro Jaya Sector VII Tangerang for 29 (twenty nine) years. Rental fees for this rent amounted to Rp 181,000 which paid in 11 (eleven) payment term. The first term amounted to Rp 5,650 already paid on 27 March 2007 and the latest payment paid in January 2009. On 30 October 1997, Bank CIMB Niaga entered into an office space lease agreement with PT Niaga Manajemen Citra for building which located at Griya Niaga 1 Building, Jl. Wahid Hasyim Blok B.4 No. 3, Bintaro Jaya Sector VII Tangerang for 15 (fifteen) years up to 29 October 2012 and has been extended again until 31 December 2017. Future rental commitments under the above lease agreement amounted to Rp 478 per month.
9. Bank CIMB Niaga entered into an agreement with PT Infomedia Nusantara whereby PT Infomedia Nusantara agreed to conduct call center service or information service center for the customers of Bank CIMB Niaga with regards to Bank CIMB Niaga's information service. The agreement valid up to 30 June 2013 and had been extended until 30 November 2016 upon approval of both parties.
10. On 30 December 2014, Bank CIMB Niaga entered into lease agreement with PT Star Pacific Tbk for building which located at Menara CIMB Niaga, Jl. Boulevard Diponegoro No. 101, Kelapa Dua Sub District, Curug District, Tangerang up to 28 February 2020. Rental fees paid for this rent is ranging between Rp 80,000/m² up to Rp 220,000/m² which was paid for every 3(three) months and paid upfront. Bank CIMB Niaga and PT Star Pacific also agreed that the rental fees paid will not change during rental period.

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61. KEJADIAN SETELAH TANGGAL LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Sebagaimana yang telah dilaporkan kepada OJK – Pengawas Bank, OJK - Pengawas Pasar Modal, dan Bursa Efek Indonesia masing-masing melalui surat No. 002/DIR/II/2015, No. 003/DIR/II/2015, dan No. 004/DIR/II/2015 ketiganya tertanggal 6 Februari 2015, Bank CIMB Niaga memberitahukan perihal pengajuan pengunduran diri Bapak Arwin Rasyid dari jabatannya selaku Presiden Direktur efektif sejak penutupan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) yang akan diselenggarakan pada tahun 2015.

61. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As reported to OJK – Bank Supervisory, OJK – Capital Market Supervisory, and the Indonesia Stock Exchange, based on letters No. 002/DIR/II/2015, No. 003/DIR/II/2015, and No. 004/DIR/II/2015, respectively, all dated 6 February 2015, Bank CIMB Niaga informed about the resignation of Mr. Arwin Rasyid as President Director, which will be effective from the closing of the Annual Shareholders General Meeting (ASGM) to be held in 2015.

62. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN

Sesuai dengan Surat dari BI No. 10/57/DpG/DPbS tanggal 27 Mei 2008 perihal “Penyeragaman Nama Produk dan Jasa Perbankan Syariah”, mulai bulan September 2008, semua produk/jasa perbankan Syariah diseragamkan menjadi *Islamic Banking* (iB).

62. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In accordance with Letter from BI No. 10/57/DpG/DPbS dated 27 May 2008 regarding “Harmonisation of Sharia Banking Products and Services”, starting September 2008, all Sharia banking products/services are harmonised as *Islamic Banking* (iB).

Informasi keuangan unit usaha Syariah pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012, serta untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 adalah:

Financial information of Sharia business unit as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012, and the years ended 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

NERACA	2014	2013	2012	STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
ASET				ASSETS
K a s	41,028	54,903	31,543	Cash
Giro Wadiah pada Bank Indonesia	312,509	330,458	333,848	Wadiah current accounts to Bank Indonesia
Sertifikat Wadiah Bank Indonesia	1,394,572	2,189,387	805,453	Bank Indonesia Wadiah Certificates
Penempatan pada bank syariah lain - bersih	49,114	47,980	49,683	Placements to other sharia bank - net
Obligasi syariah yang dimiliki - bersih	431,071	564,455	304,372	Sharia bonds - net
Piutang iB - bersih	5,707,720	5,855,192	6,795,262	iB receivables - net
Piutang iB lainnya - bersih	148,727	125,417	222,466	Other iB receivables - net
Pembiayaan iB - bersih	270,058	440,388	449,795	iB financing - net
Aset tetap - bersih	9,107	15,550	16,275	Fixed assets - net
Aset lain-lain	98,440	222,194	69,537	Other assets
JUMLAH ASET	8,462,346	9,845,924	9,078,234	TOTAL ASSETS
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
Dana simpanan iB	2,133,253	1,780,958	1,398,640	iB deposits from customers
Liabilitas segera iB lainnya	13,755	8,367	17,244	Other iB current liabilities
Liabilitas kepada bank lain	28,336	63,420	307,333	Liabilities to other banks
Liabilitas lain-lain	1,007,904	2,764,364	1,397,714	Other liabilities
Dana investasi tidak terikat				Unrestricted investment funds
- Tabungan iB	738,815	556,100	366,081	iB saving accounts -
- Deposito iB	3,893,218	4,130,564	5,228,261	iB time deposits -
Saldo laba	647,065	542,151	362,961	Retained earnings
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	8,462,346	9,845,924	9,078,234	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

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62. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
LAPORAN LABA RUGI				STATEMENTS OF INCOME
Pendapatan operasional	823,568	946,684	681,039	Operating income
Pendapatan yang dibagikan	(272,423)	(394,761)	(257,430)	Revenue sharing distribution
				Income after revenue sharing distribution
Pendapatan setelah bagi hasil	551,145	551,923	423,609	Total operating expenses
Jumlah beban operasional	(415,155)	(353,406)	(276,172)	
				Net operating income
Laba operasional - bersih	135,990	198,517	147,437	Non-operating expenses - net
Beban non-operasional - bersih	(31,076)	(19,327)	(9,762)	
				Net income
Laba bersih	<u>104,914</u>	<u>179,190</u>	<u>137,675</u>	

63. NILAI TERCATAT INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

63. THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Berikut ini adalah nilai tercatat instrumen keuangan Bank CIMB Niaga pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012:

The carrying amount of Bank CIMB Niaga's financial instruments as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
ASET KEUANGAN				FINANCIAL ASSETS
Kas	4,499,584	4,899,659	3,560,580	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	13,906,003	12,793,295	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain - bersih	3,446,400	3,241,061	2,709,843	Current accounts with other banks - net
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia				Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Nominal - bersih	3,027,322	9,495,048	12,382,281	Nominal - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	6	72	708	Accrued income
Jumlah tercatat	<u>3,027,328</u>	<u>9,495,120</u>	<u>12,382,989</u>	Carrying amount
Efek-efek				Marketable securities
Nominal - bersih	10,826,142	9,754,579	5,976,996	Nominal - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	62,892	77,705	52,505	Accrued income
Jumlah tercatat	<u>10,889,034</u>	<u>9,832,284</u>	<u>6,029,501</u>	Carrying amount
Obligasi pemerintah				Government Bonds
Nominal - bersih	11,484,266	10,212,927	8,083,940	Nominal - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	171,280	143,389	132,954	Accrued income
Jumlah tercatat	<u>11,655,546</u>	<u>10,356,316</u>	<u>8,216,894</u>	Carrying amount
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali				Securities purchased under resale agreements
Nominal - bersih	-	69,070	200,585	Nominal - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	-	231	4,581	Accrued income
Jumlah tercatat	<u>-</u>	<u>69,301</u>	<u>205,166</u>	Carrying amount
Tagihan derivatif - bersih	917,588	1,138,971	287,854	Derivative receivables - net
Kredit yang diberikan				Loans
Nominal - bersih	163,623,334	145,808,989	137,104,439	Nominal - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,120,531	954,528	862,475	Accrued income
Komisi diterima dimuka	(377,149)	(234,706)	(290,751)	Unearned commission
Jumlah tercatat	<u>164,366,716</u>	<u>146,528,811</u>	<u>137,676,163</u>	Carrying amount

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63. NILAI TERCATAT INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

63. THE CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Berikut ini adalah nilai tercatat instrumen keuangan Bank CIMB Niaga pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013, dan 2012 (lanjutan):

The carrying amount of Bank CIMB Niaga's financial instruments as at 31 December 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows (continued):

	2014	2013	2012	
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - bersih	6,651,110	7,038,391	4,487,830	Consumer financing receivables - net
Piutang sewa pembiayaan - bersih	251,063	311,057	408,747	Financing lease receivables - net
Tagihan akseptasi - bersih	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220	Acceptance receivables - net
Penyertaan - bersih	13,048	12,108	10,221	Investments - net
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	21,352	13,149	25,534	Accrued income
Aset lain-lain - bersih	473,134	495,138	340,164	Other assets - net
Jumlah Aset Keuangan	225,976,218	212,749,111	192,236,001	Total Financial Assets
LIABILITAS KEUANGAN				
Liabilitas segera	997,969	1,049,842	893,763	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah				Deposits from customers
Nominal	174,723,234	163,737,362	151,015,119	Nominal
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	488,979	326,795	322,604	Accrued interest
Jumlah tercatat	175,212,213	164,064,157	151,337,723	Carrying amount
Simpanan dari bank lain				Deposits from other banks
Nominal	2,066,556	806,330	3,219,859	Nominal
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	367	583	5,311	Accrued interest
Jumlah tercatat	2,066,923	806,913	3,225,170	Carrying amount
Liabilitas derivatif	631,921	917,273	160,485	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,113,227	5,411,742	3,031,374	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan				Marketable securities issued
Nominal	5,803,195	5,976,470	4,083,575	Nominal
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	43,050	43,345	28,163	Accrued interest
Jumlah tercatat	5,846,245	6,019,815	4,111,738	Carrying amount
Pinjaman yang diterima				Borrowings
Nominal	8,814,852	8,591,371	6,226,563	Nominal
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	41,331	42,444	26,636	Accrued interest
Jumlah tercatat	8,856,183	8,633,815	6,253,199	Carrying amount
Pinjaman subordinasi				Subordinated loans
Nominal	2,970,355	2,962,569	3,028,393	Nominal
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	39,811	39,811	39,811	Accrued interest
Jumlah tercatat	3,010,166	3,002,380	3,068,204	Carrying amount
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	317,002	330,473	610,134	Accruals and other liabilities
Jumlah Liabilitas Keuangan	202,051,849	190,236,410	172,691,790	Total Financial Liabilities

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64. INFORMASI KEUANGAN TAMBAHAN

Informasi berikut pada halaman 6/1 sampai dengan halaman 6/11 adalah informasi keuangan tambahan PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, perusahaan induk saja.

Oleh karena perbedaan antara laporan keuangan perusahaan dengan laporan keuangan konsolidasian tidak material, maka catatan atas laporan keuangan perusahaan saja tidak disajikan dalam informasi keuangan tambahan ini.

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64. SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following supplementary financial information of PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, parent company only, stated on pages 6/1 to pages 6/11.

Because of the differences between the parent company and consolidated financial statements are not material, therefore notes to the financial statements of the parent company is not being presented in this supplementary financial information.

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ASET	2014	2013	2012	ASSETS
K a s	4,490,686	4,879,541	3,534,109	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	13,906,003	12,793,295	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	3,406,334	3,110,083	2,695,689	Current accounts with other banks
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>3,406,334</u>	<u>3,110,083</u>	<u>2,695,689</u>	
Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia	3,036,007	9,507,531	12,399,517	Placement with other banks and Bank Indonesia
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(8,685)	(12,483)	(17,236)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>3,027,322</u>	<u>9,495,048</u>	<u>12,382,281</u>	
Efek-efek	10,865,179	9,795,632	6,019,924	Marketable securities
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(39,037)	(41,053)	(42,928)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>10,826,142</u>	<u>9,754,579</u>	<u>5,976,996</u>	
Obligasi Pemerintah	11,484,266	10,212,927	8,083,940	Government Bonds
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	69,070	200,585	Securities purchased under resale agreements
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>-</u>	<u>69,070</u>	<u>200,585</u>	
Tagihan derivatif	917,588	1,138,971	287,854	Derivative receivables
Kredit yang diberikan				Loans
Pihak berelasi	776,346	628,831	500,033	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	169,188,308	149,627,573	140,732,390	Third parties
	<u>169,964,654</u>	<u>150,256,404</u>	<u>141,232,423</u>	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(5,757,285)	(3,882,512)	(3,671,720)	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
Jumlah kredit yang diberikan	<u>164,207,369</u>	<u>146,373,892</u>	<u>137,560,703</u>	Total loans
Tagihan akseptasi	5,119,606	5,411,742	3,101,220	Acceptance receivables
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-	Less: Allowance for impairment losses
	<u>5,119,606</u>	<u>5,411,742</u>	<u>3,101,220</u>	

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ASET (lanjutan)	2014	2013	2012	ASSETS (continued)
Penyertaan	792,759	360,763	357,986	<i>Investments</i>
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(890)	(890)	(899)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
	<u>791,869</u>	<u>359,873</u>	<u>357,087</u>	
Aset Tetap	5,043,345	4,401,151	3,711,492	<i>Fixed Assets</i>
Dikurangi: Akumulasi penyusutan	(2,591,295)	(2,383,909)	(2,116,356)	<i>Less: Accumulated depreciation</i>
	<u>2,452,050</u>	<u>2,017,242</u>	<u>1,595,136</u>	
Aset yang diambil alih	665,720	132,115	143,723	<i>Foreclosed assets</i>
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
	<u>665,720</u>	<u>132,115</u>	<u>143,723</u>	
Uang muka pajak	979,470	725,074	791,637	<i>Prepaid taxes</i>
Aset pajak tangguhan - bersih	390,074	601,595	301,324	<i>Deferred tax assets - net</i>
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	1,377,081	1,175,372	1,079,180	<i>Accrued income</i>
Beban dibayar dimuka	1,344,799	1,433,164	1,274,304	<i>Prepaid expenses</i>
Aset Lain-lain	1,224,514	1,069,367	890,452	<i>Other Assets</i>
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(439,487)	(438,375)	(436,698)	<i>Less: Allowance for impairment losses</i>
	<u>785,027</u>	<u>630,992</u>	<u>453,754</u>	
JUMLAH ASET	<u>226,910,112</u>	<u>211,427,283</u>	<u>192,612,817</u>	TOTAL ASSETS

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	2014	2013	2012	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera	997,969	1,049,842	893,763	Obligations due immediately
Simpanan dari nasabah				Deposits from customers
Giro				Demand deposits
Pihak berelasi	411,304	264,323	219,975	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	39,124,517	36,671,481	35,659,771	Third parties
	39,535,821	36,935,804	35,879,746	
Tabungan				Saving deposits
Pihak berelasi	36,375	45,541	44,679	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	39,130,017	35,187,421	29,848,312	Third parties
	39,166,392	35,232,962	29,892,991	
Deposito				Time deposits
Pihak berelasi	154,427	94,062	178,444	Related parties
Pihak ketiga	96,178,057	91,617,338	85,185,929	Third parties
	96,332,484	91,711,400	85,364,373	
Jumlah simpanan nasabah	175,034,697	163,880,166	151,137,110	Total deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain				Deposits from other banks
Giro dan tabungan	1,768,109	553,678	602,886	Demand and saving deposits
Deposito berjangka	298,447	252,652	2,616,973	Time deposits
	2,066,556	806,330	3,219,859	
Liabilitas derivatif	631,908	916,205	153,868	Derivative payables
Liabilitas akseptasi	5,113,227	5,411,742	3,031,374	Acceptance payables
Efek-efek yang diterbitkan	4,756,231	4,930,314	3,485,134	Marketable securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	4,082,655	3,216,711	2,798,261	Borrowings
Hutang pajak	319,687	444,887	359,756	Tax payables
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	1,855,561	1,652,905	1,493,499	Accruals and other liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	857,727	889,321	835,693	Employee benefit obligations
Pinjaman subordinasi	2,970,355	2,962,569	3,028,393	Subordinated loans
Jumlah liabilitas	198,686,573	186,160,992	170,436,710	Total Liabilities

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EKUITAS	2014	2013	2012	EQUITY
Modal saham biasa				<i>Share capital</i>
Modal dasar 71.853.936 saham biasa kelas A, dengan nilai nominal Rp 5.000 (nilai penuh) per saham dan 50.814.606.400 saham biasa kelas B, dengan nilai nominal Rp 50 (nilai penuh) per saham.				<i>Authorized capital 71,853,936 class A ordinary shares with par value of Rp 5,000 (full amount) per share, and 50,814,606,400 class B ordinary shares with par value of Rp 50 (full amount) per share.</i>
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 71.853.936 saham biasa kelas A dan 25.059.752.907 saham biasa kelas B pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 2013 dan 2012	1,612,257	1,612,257	1,612,257	<i>Issued and fully paid 71,853,936 class A ordinary shares and 25,059,752,907 class B ordinary shares as at 31 December 2014, 2013 and 2012</i>
Tambahan modal disetor	7,033,450	7,033,450	7,033,450	<i>Additional paid in capital</i>
Cadangan kompensasi berbasis saham	57,011	57,011	57,011	<i>Share-based compensation reserve</i>
(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual	(404,300)	(752,524)	305,639	<i>Unrealised (losses)/gains on available-for-sale marketable securities and government bonds</i>
Cadangan umum dan wajib	351,538	351,538	351,538	<i>General and statutory reserve</i>
Saldo laba	19,573,583	16,964,559	12,816,212	<i>Retained earnings</i>
Jumlah ekuitas	28,223,539	25,266,291	22,176,107	<i>Total equity</i>
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	226,910,112	211,427,283	192,612,817	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

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	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS
Pendapatan bunga dan syariah	20,023,672	17,306,380	15,880,162	<i>Interest and sharia income</i>
Beban bunga dan syariah	(9,438,779)	(7,183,434)	(6,159,128)	<i>Interest and sharia expense</i>
Penghasilan bunga bersih	<u>10,584,893</u>	<u>10,122,946</u>	<u>9,721,034</u>	Net interest income
Pendapatan operasional lainnya				<i>Other operating income</i>
Provisi dan komisi lainnya	1,475,276	1,495,085	1,294,875	<i>Other fees and commissions</i>
(Kerugian)/keuntungan transaksi mata uang asing	(35,332)	12,529	442,244	<i>Foreign exchange (losses)/gains</i>
Lain-lain	263,525	236,031	217,930	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah pendapatan operasional lainnya	<u>1,703,469</u>	<u>1,743,645</u>	<u>1,955,049</u>	<i>Total other operating income</i>
Pembentukan cadangan kerugian nilai atas aset keuangan dan nonkeuangan	(3,163,462)	(966,681)	(1,036,606)	<i>Impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets</i>
Keuntungan dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan yang diperdagangkan	306,126	629,002	36,512	<i>Gains from changes in fair value of trading financial instruments</i>
Keuntungan dari penjualan efek-efek	129,471	196,676	489,084	<i>Gains from sale of marketable securities</i>
Beban operasional lainnya				<i>Other operating expenses</i>
Beban tenaga kerja	(3,063,111)	(3,033,122)	(2,703,616)	<i>Personnel expenses</i>
Umum dan administrasi	(3,277,199)	(2,942,550)	(2,815,931)	<i>General and administrative</i>
Lain-lain	(38,222)	(102,476)	(139,012)	<i>Others</i>
Jumlah beban operasional lainnya	<u>(6,378,532)</u>	<u>(6,078,148)</u>	<u>(5,658,559)</u>	<i>Total other operating expenses</i>
LABA OPERASIONAL BERSIH	<u>3,181,965</u>	<u>5,647,440</u>	<u>5,506,514</u>	NET OPERATING INCOME
PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL				INCOME /(EXPENSES) FROM NON OPERATIONS
Pendapatan/(beban) bukan operasional - bersih	<u>282,907</u>	<u>(13,196)</u>	<u>48,917</u>	<i>Non operating income/(expenses) - net</i>
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK PENGHASILAN	<u>3,464,872</u>	<u>5,634,244</u>	<u>5,555,431</u>	INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX
BEBAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN	<u>(855,848)</u>	<u>(1,485,897)</u>	<u>(1,463,152)</u>	INCOME TAX EXPENSE
LABA BERSIH	<u>2,609,024</u>	<u>4,148,347</u>	<u>4,092,279</u>	NET INCOME

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	2014	2013	2012	
Laba bersih	2,609,024	4,148,347	4,092,279	<i>Net income</i>
Pendapatan komprehensif lain:				Other comprehensive income:
Keuntungan/(kerugian) atas perubahan nilai wajar dari efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual	302,291	(1,575,078)	(153,833)	<i>Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value of available-for-sale marketable securities and government bonds</i>
Dikurangi : Penyesuaian reklasifikasi atas keuntungan yang termasuk dalam laba rugi	162,008	164,194	196,403	<i>Less : Reclassification adjustment on gain which already included in statement of income</i>
	464,299	(1,410,884)	42,570	
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan pendapatan komprehensif lain	(116,075)	352,721	(10,514)	<i>Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income</i>
PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN SETELAH PAJAK	348,224	(1,058,163)	32,056	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NET OF TAX
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF	2,957,248	3,090,184	4,124,335	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
LABA PER SAHAM (dalam nilai penuh Rupiah per saham)				EARNINGS PER SHARE (expressed in Rupiah full amount per share)
Dasar	103.81	165.06	162.83	<i>Basic</i>

INFORMASI KEUANGAN TAMBAHAN/SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

**PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk
INDUK PERUSAHAAN/PARENT COMPANY**

**LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS
UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012**
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012**
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual/ <i>Unrealised gains on available-for-sale marketable securities and government bonds</i>	Cadangan kompensasi berbasis saham/ <i>Share based compensation reserve</i>	Cadangan umum dan wajib/ <i>General and statutory reserve</i>	Saldo laba/ <i>Retained earnings</i>	Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>
Modal saham/ <i>Share capital</i>					
Saldo 1 Januari 2012	1,612,257	57,011	351,538	8,723,933	18,051,772
Jumlah laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	-	-	-	4,092,279	4,124,335
Saldo 31 Desember 2012	1,612,257	57,011	351,538	12,816,212	22,176,107
					<i>Balance as at 1 January 2012</i>
					<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>
					<i>Balance as at 31 December 2012</i>

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UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Modal saham/ Share capital	Tambahan modal disetor/ Additional paid in capital	Cadangan kompensasi berbasis saham/ Share based compensation reserve	Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual/ Unrealised losses on available-for- sale marketable securities and government bonds	Cadangan umum dan wajib/ General and statutory reserve	Saldo laba/ Retained earnings	Jumlah/ Total
Saldo 1 Januari 2014	1,612,257	7,033,450	57,011	(752,524)	351,538	16,964,559	25,266,291
Jumlah laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	-	-	-	348,224	-	2,609,024	2,957,248
Saldo 31 Desember 2014	1,612,257	7,033,450	57,011	(404,300)	351,538	19,573,583	28,223,539

Balance as at 1 January 2014
Total comprehensive income for
the year

Balance as at 31 December 2014

PT BANK CIMB NIAGA Tbk
INDUK PERUSAHAAN/PARENT COMPANY

LAPORAN ARUS KAS
UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2014	2013	2012	
Arus kas dari kegiatan operasi				Cash flow from operating activities
Pendapatan bunga, provisi, dan komisi yang diterima	21,157,568	19,258,043	17,087,688	Receipts of interest, fees, and commissions income
Bunga, provisi, dan komisi yang dibayar	(8,452,036)	(6,391,645)	(5,567,005)	Payments of interest, fees, and commissions
Penghasilan/(beban) operasional lainnya	496,216	(494,188)	264,373	Other operating income/(expense)
Beban operasional lainnya	(7,315,339)	(6,546,640)	(6,173,278)	Other operating expenses
Penghasilan/(beban) bukan operasional - bersih	55,415	(4,520)	50,187	Non operating income/(expense) - net
Arus kas sebelum perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi	5,941,824	5,821,050	5,661,965	Cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities
Perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas :				Changes in assets and liabilities :
- (Kenaikan)/penurunan aset :				(Increase)/decrease in assets : -
- Penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia (jatuh tempo lebih dari 3 bulan)	-	-	196,564	Placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia - (matures more than 3 months)
- Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah untuk tujuan diperdagangkan	(141,735)	869,346	81,153	Trading marketable securities - and Government Bonds
- Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	69,070	131,515	3,442,289	Securities purchased - under resale agreements
- Kredit yang diberikan	(19,569,764)	(9,585,119)	(17,814,779)	Loans -
- Tagihan akseptasi	292,136	(2,310,522)	(717,166)	Acceptance receivables -
- Aset lain-lain dan beban dibayar di muka	(520,871)	(259,604)	(342,263)	Other assets and prepaid expenses -
- Kenaikan/(penurunan) liabilitas :				Increase/(decrease) in liabilities : -
- Simpanan nasabah	11,154,531	12,743,056	19,317,526	Deposits from customers -
- Simpanan dari bank lain	1,260,226	(2,413,529)	1,465,750	Deposits from other banks -
- Liabilitas akseptasi	(298,515)	2,380,368	747,912	Acceptance payables -
- Hutang pajak	39,574	69,130	(18,328)	Taxes payable -
- Liabilitas segera, beban yang masih harus dibayar, dan liabilitas lain-lain serta liabilitas imbalan kerja	(54,585)	338,632	800,142	Obligations due immediately, accruals and other liabilities, and employee benefit obligations
Pajak penghasilan yang dibayar selama tahun berjalan	(1,007,836)	(1,520,802)	(1,247,672)	Income tax paid during the year
Kas bersih yang (digunakan untuk)/diperoleh dari kegiatan operasi	(2,835,945)	6,263,521	11,573,093	Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities

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UNTUK TAHUN-TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
31 DESEMBER 2014, 2013, DAN 2012**
(Dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2014, 2013, AND 2012**
(Expressed in million Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2014	2013	2012	
Arus kas dari kegiatan investasi				Cash flow from investing activities
Penerimaan dividen atas penyertaan	-	5,100	-	<i>Dividend received from investments</i>
Hasil penjualan aset tetap	64,948	310	888	<i>Proceeds from sale of fixed assets</i>
Kenaikan efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah - tersedia untuk dijual dan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	(2,343,628)	(5,502,754)	(2,617,775)	<i>Increase in available-for-sale and held-to-maturity marketable securities and government bonds</i>
Pembelian aset tetap	(865,650)	(723,536)	(494,150)	<i>Acquisition of fixed assets</i>
Kenaikan atas penyertaan jangka panjang	(431,996)	(7,877)	(151,264)	<i>Increase in long term investments</i>
Kas bersih yang digunakan untuk kegiatan investasi	(3,576,326)	(6,228,757)	(3,262,301)	Net cash used in investing activities
Arus kas dari kegiatan pendanaan				Cash flow from financing activities
Kenaikan/(penurunan) atas pinjaman yang diterima	865,944	418,450	(158,718)	<i>Increase/(decrease) in borrowings</i>
(Penurunan)/kenaikan atas efek-efek yang diterbitkan	(174,083)	1,445,180	1,992,281	<i>(Decrease)/increase in marketable securities issued</i>
Pembayaran bunga obligasi	(734,205)	(685,347)	(458,967)	<i>Payment of bonds interest</i>
Pembayaran bunga pinjaman yang diterima	(89,496)	(74,324)	(56,069)	<i>Payment of interest borrowings</i>
Kas bersih yang (digunakan untuk)/ diperoleh dari kegiatan pendanaan	(131,840)	1,103,959	1,318,527	Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang pada kas dan setara kas	(28,051)	1,238,017	342,559	<i>Effects on exchange rate differences</i>
(Penurunan)/kenaikan bersih kas dan setara kas	(6,572,162)	2,376,740	9,971,878	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent
Kas dan setara kas pada awal tahun	34,030,512	31,653,772	21,681,894	Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year
Kas dan setara kas pada akhir tahun	27,458,350	34,030,512	31,653,772	Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				Cash and cash equivalent consist of:
Kas	4,490,686	4,879,541	3,534,109	<i>Cash</i>
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14,644,709	13,906,003	12,793,295	<i>Current accounts with Bank Indonesia</i>
Giro pada bank lain	3,406,334	3,110,083	2,695,689	<i>Current accounts with other banks</i>
Penempatan pada bank lain - jangka waktu jatuh tempo tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	3,036,007	9,507,531	12,399,517	<i>Placements with other banks - mature within three months or less since acquisition date</i>
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia dan Sertifikat Bank Dalam Negeri - jatuh tempo tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	1,880,614	2,627,354	231,162	<i>Bank Indonesia certificates and Local Bank Certificates - mature within three months or less since acquisition date</i>
Jumlah kas dan setara kas	27,458,350	34,030,512	31,653,772	Total cash and cash equivalents