PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk

Laporan keuangan
Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit),
31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) dan periode tiga bulan
yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (tidak diaudit)/
Financial statements
As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited),
December 31, 2018 (audited) and three-month period
Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited)







Sahabat Keluarga Indonesia

SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI TENTANG TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2019 DAN PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) Tok

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2019 AND THREE-MONTH PERIOD THEN ENDED -PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) Thk

Kami yang bertanca tangai	n di bawah ini :		We, the undersigned :
Nama	Maryono		Name
Alamat Kantor	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk Jl. Gajah Mada No. 1 Jakarta 10130		Office Address
Alamat Domisili	JI. Kartiko Pinong SG 2 3 RT 014 RW 016 Kel. Pondok Pinang, Kec. Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta Selatan	6.	Residential Address
Namor Talepon	721-6346764		Telephone
Jabatan	Direktur Utama / President Director		Title
Nama	Iman Nugroho Soeko		Name
Alamat Kantor	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tok Ji Gajah Meda No. 1 Jakarta 10130		Office Address
Alamat Domisili	JI, Brawijaya IV/1 RT 002 RW 002 Kel, Pulo Kec, Kebayaran Baru Jakerta Selatan		Residential Address
Nomor Telepon	021-6346762		Telephone
Jabatan	Direktur / Ovector		Title

Menyatakan bahwa :

Declare that:

- Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuargan FT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tok;
- Laporan keuangan PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tok telah disusun dan disajikan sesual dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
- Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan 3 PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tok lelah diungkapkan secara lengkap dan benar:
 - Laporan keuangan PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tck :ldak mengandung b. informsal atau fakta meterial yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;
- Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal dalam PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

- We are responsible for the proparation and the presentation of the financial statements of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk;
- PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persoro) Tbk's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;
- All information in the financial statements of PT a. Bank Tebungan Negara (Perserc) Tok has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;
 - PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tok's ft. financial statements do nui contein any incorrect material information or facts, nor do they omit any material information or facts;
- We are responsible for PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) This internal control system.

Demikian pernyatean ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

This is our declaration, which has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, 24 April 2019 / April 24, 2019

Alas nama dan mewakill Direks / For and on behalf of Board of Directors

AFF0/1887756

Maryono Direktur Utama/Prosident Director Iman Nugroho Boeko Direktur/D/rector

PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbh

Kanton Pusat. Menara Bank STN II, Gajah Mada No. 1 Jakama Pusat 10130 Indonesia T ~62.21.633.6789, 633.2666 E cod@btn.co.id www.btn.co.ld

RAMPWIST: 07800-0.000

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN KEUANGAN TANGGAL 31 MARET 2019 (TIDAK DIAUDIT), 31 DESEMBER 2018 (DIAUDIT) DAN PERIODE TIGA BULAN YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL 31 MARET 2019 DAN 2018 (TIDAK DIAUDIT) PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED), DECEMBER 31, 2018 (AUDITED) AND THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018 (UNAUDITED)

Daftar Isi

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PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) and December 31, 2018 (audited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
ASET				ASSETS
KAS	929.308	2a,2d,4	1.243.615	CASH
GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA	16.599.880	2a,2d,2f,5	15.417.862	CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA
GIRO PADA BANK LAIN Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	568.432 339.535	2a,2c,2d 2e,2f,6,44	718.377 870.392	CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS Third parties Related parties
Cadangan kerugian	907.967		1.588.769	Allowance for
penurunan nilai	(1.670)		(1.718)	impairment losses
	906.297		1.587.051	
PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	6.719.800 3.073	2a,2c,2d 2e,2g,7,44	26.461.116 3.644	PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS Third parties Related party
	6.722.873		26.464.760	
EFEK-EFEK Pihak ketiga Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi Tersedia untuk dijual Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	6.086.942 617.983 202.195 6.907.120	2a,2c,2d, 2e,2h,8,44	4.147.137 637.512 206.897 4.991.546	SECURITIES Third parties Fair value through profit or loss Available-for-sale Held-to-maturity
Pihak berelasi Tersedia untuk dijual Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1.093.037		874.112 3.000	Related parties Available-for-sale Held-to-maturity
	1.096.037		877.112	
Cadangan kerugian	8.003.157		5.868.658	Allowance for
penurunan nilai	(20.625)		(20.173)	impairment losses
	7.982.532		5.848.485	
OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi Tersedia untuk dijual Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	5.418.530 4.012.235 3.146.659 12.577.424	2a,2c,2d, 2e,2h,9,44	2.777.574 3.904.235 2.711.329 9.393.138	GOVERNMENT BONDS Fair value through profit -or-loss Available-for-sale Held-to-maturity

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) and December 31, 2018 (audited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018		
ASET (lanjutan)				ASSETS (continued)	
EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI		2c,2d,2s,		SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS	
Pihak Ketiga	1.758.071	10	-	Third Parties	
KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH Kredit yang diberikan Pihak ketiga	208.637.780	2c,2d,2e,2i, 2j,11,44	204.110.956	LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/RECEIVABLES Loans Third parties	
Pihak berelasi	11.057.634		11.605.291	Related parties	
	219.695.414		215.716.247		
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.757.827)		(2.777.845)	Allowance for impairment losses	
	216.937.587		212.938.402		
Pembiayaan/piutang syariah Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	22.435.662 3.634		22.037.831 3.596	Sharia financing/receivables Third parties Related parties	
Cadangan kerugian	22.439.296		22.041.427	Allowance for	
penurunan nilai	(427.315)		(520.287)	impairment losses	
	22.011.981		21.521.140		
	238.949.568		234.459.542		
TAGIHAN SPOT SUKU BUNGA Pihak ketiga	-	2d,2e 2al	<i>I</i> . 167	NTEREST RATE SPOT RECEIVABLE Third parties	
TAGIHAN AKSEPTASI Pihak berelasi	319.049	2d,2e 2k,12	528.148	ACCEPTANCES RECEIVABLE Related parties	
PENYERTAAN SAHAM Pihak ketiga	270	2d,2e 2l,13	270	INVESTMENT IN SHARES Third parties	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(270)		(270)	Allowance for impairment losses	
	-		-		
ASET TETAP Biaya perolehan/Nilai revaluasi Akumulasi penyusutan	7.453.995 (2.460.190) 4.993.805	2m,2n,14,35	7.411.526 (2.393.832) ————————————————————————————————————	PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT Cost/Revaluation value Accumulated depreciation	

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,

kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	31 Desember/ December 31, 201	Catatan/ Notes	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	
ASSETS (continued)				ASET (lanjutan)
2.959.502 INTEREST RECEIVABLE	2.959.502	2d,15	3.319.462	BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA
260.251 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS - Net	260.251	2ae,39	323.606	ASET PAJAK TANGGUHAN - Neto
3.255.979 OTHER ASSETS	3.255.979	2d,2n, 2o,2ak,16	5.964.613	ASET LAIN-LAIN
306.436.194 TOTAL ASSETS	306.436.194		301.346.488	TOTAL ASET
2.959.502 INTEREST RECEIV. 260.251 DEFERREL ASSETS - 3.255.979 OTHER AS	260.251 3.255.979	2ae,39 2d,2n,	323.606 5.964.613	BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA ASET PAJAK TANGGUHAN - Neto

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
LIABILITAS, DANA <i>SYIRKAH</i> TEMPORER DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS				LIABILITIES
LIABILITAS SEGERA	3.758.429	2d,2p,17	2.301.930	LIABILITIES DUE IMMEDIATELY
SIMPANAN DARI NASABAH Giro		2c,2d,2q,44 18		DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS Demand deposits
Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	9.455.914 40.429.908		17.774.334 35.898.854	Third parties Related parties
	49.885.822		53.673.188	
Giro <i>Wadiah</i> Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	1.031.496 1.591.542 2.623.038	18	1.314.451 1.467.403 2.781.854	Wadiah demand deposits Third parties Related parties
	52.508.860		56.455.042	
Tabungan Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	39.642.220 281.708	19	37.991.758 359.081	Savings deposits Third parties Related parties
	39.923.928		38.350.839	
Tabungan <i>Wadiah</i> Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	707.532 591	19	765.695 629	Wadiah savings deposits Third parties Related parties
	708.123		766.324	
	40.632.051		39.117.163	
Deposito berjangka Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	41.371.240 62.635.728 104.006.968	20	69.989.506 45.472.777 115.462.283	Time deposits Third parties Related parties
Total simpanan dari nasabah	197.147.879		211.034.488	Total deposits from customers

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
LIABILITAS, DANA <i>SYIRKAH</i> TEMPORER DAN EKUITAS (lanjur	an)			LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY (continued)
SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN Pihak ketiga	8.046.525	2c,2d,2r, 21	2.992.579	DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS Third parties
EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJI DIBELI KEMBALI		2d,2s,		SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS
Pihak ketiga	2.077.095	22	935.000	Third parties
LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI Pihak berelasi	319.049	2c,2d,2k 23,44	528.148	ACCEPTANCES PAYABLE Related parties
LIABILITAS SPOT SUKU BUNGA Pihak ketiga	-	2c,2d,2al	152	INTEREST RATE SPOT PAYABLE Third parties
SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN		1c,2c,2d,		SECURITIES ISSUED
Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	13.430.941 6.645.577	2t,24,44	13.719.734 6.925.026	Third parties Related parties
	20.076.518		20.644.760	
PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA Pihak ketiga	8.343.997	2c,2d,2u, 25,44	7.430.342	FUND BORROWINGS Third parties
Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	8.593.593	25,44	8.069.151	Related parties
	16.937.590		15.499.493	
BUNGA YANG MASIH				
HARUS DIBAYAR	605.870	2d,27	630.134	INTEREST PAYABLE
LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA DAN LAIN-LAIN	6.499.592	2d, 2ac 29,41	6.217.814	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES
PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI Pihak berelasi	2.999.568	2c,2d,2v 26,44	2.999.519	SUBORDINATED LOAN Related party
TOTAL LIABILITAS	258.468.115		263.784.017	TOTAL LIABILITIES

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
LIABILITAS, DANA S <i>YIRKAH</i> TEMPORER DAN EKUITAS (lanju	utan)			LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY (continued)
DANA SYIRKAH TEMPORER				TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS
SIMPANAN NASABAH Giro <i>Mudharabah</i> Pihak ketiga	643.233	2c,2d,2y,44 18	1.059.570	DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS Mudharabah current accounts Third parties
Pihak berelasi	150.107		534.702	Related parties
	793.340		1.594.272	
Tabungan <i>Mudharabah</i> Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	2.483.282 152.566 2.635.848	19	2.675.780 84.289 2.760.069	Mudharabah savings deposits Third parties Related parties
	2.000.040		2.700.003	
Deposito berjangka <i>Mudharabah</i> Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi	8.987.628 5.913.825 14.901.453	20	8.814.203 5.625.953 14.440.156	Mudharabah time deposits Third parties Related parties
Total simpanan nasabah	18.330.641		18.794.497	Total deposits from customers
SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN Giro <i>Mudharabah</i> Pihak ketiga	2.137	2c,2d,2y 21	315	DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS Mudharabah current accounts Third parties
Tabungan <i>Mudharabah</i> Pihak ketiga	3.679	21	8.857	Mudharabah savings deposits Third parties
Deposito berjangka <i>Mudharabah</i> Pihak ketiga	8.060	21	8.060	Mudharabah time deposits Third parties
Total simpanan dari bank lain	13.876		17.232	Total deposit from other banks
TOTAL DANA SYIRKAH TEMPORER	18.344.517		18.811.729	TOTAL TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

31 Maret/

10.749.657

24.533.856

301.346.488

3.687.808

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) and December 31, 2018 (audited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2019	Notes	December 31, 201			
LIABILITAS, DANA <i>SYIRKAH</i> TEMPORER DAN EKUITAS (lanju	tan)			LIABILITIES, TEMPORARY SYIRKAH FUNDS AND EQUITY (continued)		
EKUITAS				EQUITY		
Modal saham - nominal						
Rp500 (Rupiah penuh)				Capital stock - Rp500		
per saham masing-masing				par value per share (full amount)		
pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan				as of March 31, 2019 and		
31 Desember 2018				December 31, 2018, respectively		
Modal dasar 20.478.432.000				Authorized capital 20,478,432,000		
saham (nilai penuh)				shares (full amount)		
(terdiri dari 1 lembar saham seri A Dwiwarna dan 20.478.431.999				(consisting of 1 share of Series A		
				Dwiwarna and 20,478,431,999		
lembar saham seri B) masing-masing pada tanggal				shares of series B) as of March 31, 2019		
31 Maret 2019 dan				December 31, 2018,		
31 Desember 2018				respectively		
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh				Issued and fully paid capital		
10.590.000.000 saham (nilai penuh)	١			10,590,000,000 shares (full amount)		
(terdiri dari 1 lembar saham seri A	1			(consisting of 1 share of series A		
Dwiwarna dan 10.589.999.999 lemb	par			Dwiwarna and 10,589,999,999 shares		
Saham seri B)	· · · ·			of series B as of		
masing-masing pada tanggal				March 31, 2019 and		
31 Maret 2019 dan				December 31, 2018,		
31 Desember 2018	5.295.000	2w,30a	5.295.000	respectively		
Tambahan modal disetor	2.054.454	•	2.054.454	Additonal paid-in capital		
Kerugian neto yang belum direalisasi				Net unrealized loss		
atas efek-efek dan obligasi				on available-for-sale		
Pemerintah yang tersedia untuk				securities and Government		
dijual, setelah pajak tangguhan	(72.368)	2h,8,9	(107.430)	bonds, net of deferred tax		
Pengukuran kembali				Remeasurement		
Program Imbalan Pasti -				of defined benefit plan		
setelah pajak tangguhan	(147.686)	2ac	(82.886)	 net of deferred tax 		
Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap	2.966.991	2m,14	2.966.991	Revaluation Surplus of Fixed Assets		
Calda laba*)				Dotained Fornings*)		

2b.2x

Catatan/

31 Desember/

10.749.657

23.840.448

306.436.194

2.964.662

Saldo laba*)

TOTAL EKUITAS

DAN EKUITAS

TOTAL LIABILITAS, DANA

SYIRKAH TEMPORER

Telah ditentukan penggunaannya

Belum ditentukan penggunaannya

Retained Earnings*

Unappropriated

TOTAL LIABILITIES

TEMPORARY SYIRKAH

FUNDS AND EQUITY

Appropriated

TOTAL EQUITY

^{*)} Saldo defisit sebesar Rp14.226.290 telah dieliminasi akibat kuasireorganisasi pada tanggal 31 Mei 2007.

Accumulated losses amounted to Rp14,226,290 was eliminated as a result of quasi-reorganization as on May 31, 2007.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (Tidak diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Three – Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Periode yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Maret/ Period Ended March 31

	7 0770	a znaca maren		
-	2019	Catatan/ Notes	2018	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL Pendapatan Bunga dan				INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS Interest Income and Income
Bagi Hasil Bunga	5.824.211	2z,2aa 31a	4.838.405	from Profit Sharing Interest Profit Sharing and Margin
Bagi hasil dan marjin unit syariah	596.961	2ab,31b	438.461	from Sharia Unit
Total Pendapatan Bunga dan Bagi Hasil	6.421.172	_	5.276.866	Total Interest Income and Income from Profit Sharing
Beban Bunga, Bagi Hasil dan Bonus	(0.0-1.0)		(0.004.000)	Interest, Profit Sharing and Bonus Expenses
Bunga	(3.674.657)	2z,32a	(2.694.692)	Interest
Beban pendanaan lainnya Bonus Simpanan <i>Wadiah</i> *)	(37.160) (3.375)	2ab,32b	(35.997) (2.856)	Other financing expenses Wadiah Bonus ^{*)}
Hak Pihak Ketiga atas Bagi	(3.373)	280,320	(2.656)	Third Parties' Share on Return
hasil <i>Mudharabah</i> *)	(341.571)	2ab,32b	(211.609)	of Mudharabah ^{*)}
Total Beban Bunga, Bagi Hasil dan Bonus	(4.056.763)	-	(2.945.154)	Total Interest, Profit Sharing and Bonus Expenses
Pendapatan Bunga dan Bagi		=		Interest Income and Income
Hasil - Neto	2.364.409	_	2.331.712	from Profit Sharing - Net
Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya Pungutan administrasi dan denda atas simpanan dan kredit yang diberikan Pendapatan dari penerimaan kredit	221.496		186.154	Other Operating Income Administration fees and penalties on deposits and loans Income from recovery of
yang dihapusbukukan Keuntungan dari penjualan	25.923		20.816	loans written-off
efek-efek - neto Keuntungan dari penjualan	60.619	2h,8	64.239	Gain on sale of securities - net Gain on sale of government
obligasi pemerintah - neto Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar	39.478	2h,9	-	bonds - net Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of
efek-efek - neto Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar	77.648	2h,8	84.484	securities - net Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of Government
obligasi pemerintah - neto	29.320	2h,9	1.201	Bonds - net
Lain-lain	145.110	33	82.973	Others
Total Pendapatan Operasional Lainnya	599.594	_	439.867	Total Other Operating Income
Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan	(050.451)	0.0.04	(405.005)	Provision for Impairment Losses on Financial
non-aset keuangan	(253.161)	2e,2n,34	(195.309)	and Non-financial Assets

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

*) Direklasifikasi, catatan nomor 52

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

As reclassified, Note 52

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN Untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (Tidak diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,

kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the Three – Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Periode yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Maret/ Period Ended March 31

			• .	
_	2019	Catatan/ <i>Not</i> es	2018	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL (lanjutan)				INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OPERATIONS (continued)
Beban Operasional Lainnya Umum dan administrasi Gaji dan tunjangan karyawan Kerugian dari penjualan	(810.184) (760.051)	35 2ac,36	(765.485) (705.940)	Other Operating Expenses General and administrative Salaries and employee benefits Loss on sale of government
obligasi pemerintah - neto Premi program penjaminan Pemerintah	(140.335)	2h,9 43	(45.566) (102.725)	bonds - net Premium on Government's guarantee program
Lain-lain	(73.877)	37	(89.166)	Others
Total Beban Operasional Lainnya	(1.784.447)		(1.708.882)	Total Other Operating Expenses
LABA OPERASIONAL	926.395		867.388	INCOME FROM OPERATIONS
PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL - NETO	(5.281)	38	6.612	NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES) - NET
LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK	921.114		874.000	INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE
BEBAN PAJAK	(197.968)	2ae,39	(189.658)	TAX EXPENSE
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	723.146		684.342	INCOME FOR THE YEAR
Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain:				Other Comprehensive Income:
Akun-akun yang tidak akan direklasifi ke laba rugi Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti Pajak penghasilan terkait akun-akun	(86.400)	2ac,41	(5.917)	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit plan Income tax related to items that will
yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi	21.600		1.479	not be reclassified to profit or loss
Akun-akun yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi Keuntungan (kerugian) neto yang				Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss
belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah yang tersedia				Unrealized net gain (loss) on changes in value of available-for-sale securities
untuk dijual Pajak penghasilan terkait akun-akun yang akan direklasifikasi	46.771	2h,8,9	(29.553)	and government bonds - Income tax related to items that may be reclassified
ke laba rugi Total laba komprehensif	(11.709)		9.053	to profit or loss Total Comprehensive Income
tahun berjalan	693.408		659.404	for the year
LABA PER SAHAM				EARNINGS PER SHARE
Dasar (nilai penuh)	68	2ag, 49	65	Basic (full amount)

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS

Untuk Periode dan Tahun yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Period and Year Ended
March 31, 2019 (unaudited) and
December 31, 2018 (audited)
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

(kerugian)
yang Belum
Direalisasi
Atas Efek-efek
dan Obligasi
Pemerintah
yang Tersedia
Untuk Dijual - Ne

Keuntungan

		Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/	Tambahan modal	Pemerintah yang Tersedia Untuk Dijual - Neto/ Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale	Pengukuran Kembali Program Imbalan Pasti - Neto/ Remeasurement	Surplus Revaluasi	Saldo Laba/ <i>Reta</i>	ined Earnings ^{')}		
	Catatan/ Notes	Issued and Fully Paid Capital Stock	disetor/ Additional paid-in capital	Securities and Government Bonds - Net	of Defined Benefit Plan - Net	Aset Tetap/ Revaluation Surplus of Fixed Assets	Telah Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Ekuitas/ Equity	
Saldo per 31 Desember 2017		5.295.000	2.054.454	(21.742)	(143.158)	2.966.991	8.327.684	3.184.205	21.663.434	Balance as of December 31, 2017
Total laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	2h,8 9,44	-	-	(20.500)	(4.438)	-	-	684.342	659.404	Total comprehensive income for the year
Pembagian laba Dividen Pembentukan cadangan umum	30c	-	-	-	-	-	-	(605.493)	(605.493)	Distribution of income Dividends Appropriation for general
dan cadangan tujuan							2.421.973	(2.421.973)		and special reserves
Saldo per 31 Maret 2018		5.295.000	2.054.454	(42.242)	(147.596)	2.966.991	10.749.657	841.081	21.717.345	Balance as of March 31, 2018
Total laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	2h,8 9,44	-		(65.188)	64.710	-	-	2.123.581	2.123.103	Total comprehensive income for the year
Pembagian laba Dividen Pembentukan cadangan umum dan cadangan tujuan	30c	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Distribution of income Dividends Appropriation for general and special reserves
Saldo per 31 Desember 2018		5.295.000	2.054.454	(107.430)	(82.886)	2.966.991	10.749.657	2.964.662	23.840.448	Balance as of December 31, 2018

^{*)} Saldo defisit sebesar Rp14.226.290 telah dieliminasi akibat kuasi-reorganisasi pada tanggal 31 Mei 2007.

Catatan atas laporan keuangan terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

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

Accumulated losses amounted to Rp14,226,290 had been eliminated as a result of quasi-reorganization as of May 31, 2007.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS

Untuk Periode dan Tahun yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit)

(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Period and Year Ended
March 31, 2019 (unaudited) and
December 31, 2018 (audited)
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh/	Tambahan modal	Direalisasi Atas Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah yang Tersedia Untuk Dijual - Neto/ Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale	Pengukuran Kembali Program Imbalan Pasti - Neto/ Remeasurement	Surplus Revaluasi	Saldo Laba/ <i>Reta</i>	ined Earnings ¹⁾		
	Catatan/ Notes	Issued and Fully Paid Capital Stock	disetor/ Additional paid-in capital	Securities and Government Bonds - Net	of Defined Benefit Plan - Net	Aset Tetap/ Revaluation Surplus of Fixed Assets	Telah Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Appropriated	Belum Ditentukan Penggunaannya/ Unappropriated	Ekuitas/ Equity	
Saldo per 31 Desember 2018		5.295.000	2.054.454	(107.430)	(82.886)	2.966.991	10.749.657	2.964.662	23.840.448	Balance as of December 31, 2018
Total laba komprehensif tahun berjalan	2h,8 9,44	-	-	35.062	(64.800)	-	-	723.146	693.408	Total comprehensive income for the year
Pembagian laba Dividen Pembentukan cadangan umum dan cadangan tujuan	30c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Distribution of income Dividends Appropriation for general and special reserves
Saldo per 31 Maret 2019		5.295.000	2.054.454	(72.368)	(147.686)	2.966.991	10.749.657	3.687.808	24.533.856	Balance as of March 31, 2019

(kerugian) yang Belum

^{*)} Saldo defisit sebesar Rp14.226.290 telah dieliminasi akibat kuasi-reorganisasi pada tanggal 31 Mei 2007.

^{*)} Accumulated losses amounted to Rp14,226,290 had been eliminated as a result of quasi-reorganization as of May 31, 2007.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN ARUS KAS

Untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (tidak diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Periode yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Maret/ Period Ended March 31

	Period Ended March 31			
	2019	Catatan/ Notes	2018	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan bunga, bagi hasil, dan marjin	6.059.564		4.979.400	Interest, profit sharing, and margin
Penerimaan kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan Pembayaran bunga dan bonus,	38.985		23.766	Recoveries from loan debts written-off Interest and bonus, fees and
provisi dan komisi Pembayaran pajak penghasilan	(4.081.050)		(2.724.413)	commissions paid
badan Beban operasional lainnya -	(141.120)		(138.690)	Corporate income tax paid
neto Pendapatan (beban) bukan	(1.485.738)		(1.466.104)	Other operating expenses - net Other non-operating
operasional lainnya - neto	(5.281)	-	6.612	Income (expense) - net
Penerimaan kas sebelum perubahan aset dan liabilitas operasi	385.360		680.571	Cash receipts before changes in operating assets and liabilities
Perubahan dalam aset dan liabilitas operasi:				Changes in operating assets and liabilities:
Penurunan (kenaikan) dalam aset operasi:				Decrease (increase) in operating assets:
Efek-efek yang diukur pada nilai wajar				Fair value through profit or loss
melalui laporan laba rugi	(535.581)		(9.377.120)	securities
Obligasi pemerintah untuk nilai wajar				Fair value through profit or loss
melalui laporan laba rugi Kredit yang diberikan dan/	(2.611.636)		(305.317)	government bonds Loans and sharia financing/
pembiayaan piutang syariah Aset lain-lain	(4.755.845) (2.241.757)		(3.687.147) (1.084.214)	receivables Other assets
Kenaikan (penurunan) dalam Liabilitas operasi:				Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:
Liabilitas segera Simpanan dari nasabah	1.348.198		1.174.367	Current liabilities Deposits from customer
Giro	(3.787.366)		(2.948.515)	Demand deposits
Giro <i>Wadiah</i>	(158.816)		(9.836)	Wadiah demand deposits
Tabungan	1.573.089		2.883.397	Savings deposits
Tabungan <i>Wadiah</i>	(58.201)		47.204	Savings deposits Wadiah
Deposito berjangka	(11.455.315)		1.143.970	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	` 5.053.946́		(4.620.721)	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas lain-lain	50.833		(521.515)	Other liabilities
Dana syirkah temporer	(467.212)		(425.163)	Temporary syirkah funds
Kas Neto Diperoleh Dari		-		Not Cook Bravidad by
(digunakan untuk)	(47 660 202)		(47.050.020)	Net Cash Provided by
Aktivitas Operasi	(17.660.303)		(17.050.039)	(used in) Operating Activities

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN ARUS KAS

Untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (tidak diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Periode yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Maret/ Period Ended March 31

	7 Office Effects Melloff C7			
	2019	Catatan/ Notes	2018	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan saat jatuh tempo dari efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	4.706		10.176	Proceeds from matured held-to-maturity securities
Pembelian aset tetap	(47.628)	14	(174.594)	Acquisitions of premises and equipment
Penurunan (kenaikan) efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual Penurunan (kenaikan) obligasi	(205.712)		146.691	Decrease (increase)available -for-sale securities Decrease (increase) in available
pemerintah tersedia untuk dijual Penurunan efek-efek yang dibeli	1.596.191		(100.187)	for-sale government bonds Decrease in securities purchase
dengan janji dijual kembali Penerimaan dari obligasi pemerintah yang dimiliki	(3.997.461)		-	under resale agreements Proceeds from maturity of held-to-maturity
hingga jatuh tempo Pembelian obligasi	-		203.592	of government bonds Purchase of
pemerintah yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	(433.633)		-	held-to-maturity government bonds
Kas Neto diperoleh dari Aktivitas Investasi	(3.083.537)		85.678	Net Cash provided by Investing Activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Pembayaran atas jatuh tempo surat-surat berharga yang diterbitkan	(600.000)		(540.000)	Payment of matured securities issued
Penerimaan dari efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali Penerimaan dari pinjaman	1.142.095		-	Proceeds from securities sold under repurchase agreement Proceeds from
yang diterima Pembayaran dari pinjaman	3.346.767		1.800.000	fund borrowings Payment from
yang diterima	(1.950.000)		(1.330.000)	fund borrowings
Kas Neto diperoleh dari Aktivitas Pendanaan	1.938.862		(70.000)	Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities
KENAIKAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(18.804.978)		(17.034.361)	NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN	44.715.006		38.837.639	CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING YEAR
	10.000			CASH AND CASH
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN	25.910.028		21.803.278	EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK LAPORAN ARUS KAS

Untuk Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (tidak diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (Unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

Periode yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Maret/ Period Ended March 31

=	2019	Catatan/ Notes	2018	
Rincian kas dan setara kas akhir tahun adalah				The details of cash and cash
sebagai berikut:				equivalents at end of period are as follows:
Kas	929.308	2a,4	806.329	Cash
	020.000	, .	000.020	Current accounts with
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	16.599.880	2f,5	13.497.146	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	907.967	2f,6	537.442	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank				Placements with Bank Indonesia
Indonesia dan bank				and other banks -
lain - jangka waktu jatuh tempo				maturing within three months or less since
tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal perolehan	6.722.873	2g,7	4.362.361	the acquisition date
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia -	0.722.073	2g, r	4.302.301	Certificates of Bank Indonesia -
jangka waktu jatuh tempo				maturing within three
tiga bulan atau kurang				months or less since
sejak tanggal perolehan	750.000	2h,8	2.600.000	the acquisition date
Total	25.910.028	-	21.803.278	Total

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian Bank

PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk ("Bank") didirikan sebagai bank milik negara, semula dengan nama "Bank Tabungan Pos" berdasarkan Undang-undang Darurat No. 9 Tahun 1950 tanggal 9 Februari 1950. Selanjutnya, berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-undang No. 4 tahun 1963, nama Bank Tabungan Pos diubah menjadi "Bank Tabungan Negara". Pada tanggal 29 April 1989, Bank mulai beroperasi sebagai bank umum milik negara.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 24 Tahun 1992, status Bank diubah menjadi perseroan terbatas milik negara (Persero). Akta pendirian Bank sebagai Persero dibuat dihadapan Notaris Muhani Salim, S.H., No. 136 tanggal 31 Juli 1992 dan telah disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman dengan Surat Keputusan No. C2-6587.HT.01.01. TH.92 tanggal 12 Agustus 1992, serta diumumkan dalam Berita Negara No. 73 tanggal 11 September 1992 Tambahan No. 6A.

Berdasarkan surat keputusan Direksi Bank Indonesia No. 27/55/KEP/DIR tanggal 23 September 1994, Bank memperoleh status sebagai bank devisa.

Bank telah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Bank Indonesia untuk melakukan kegiatan umum perbankan berdasarkan prinsip syariah melalui surat No. 6/1350/DPbS tanggal 15 Desember 2004.

Bank mulai melakukan kegiatannya berdasarkan prinsip syariah pada tanggal 14 Februari 2005 dengan mulai beroperasinya cabang syariah pertama di Jakarta - Harmoni.

keputusan Rapat Pernyataan Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang menyetujui perubahan seluruh Anggaran Dasar PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) meniadi Perseroan Terbuka telah diaktakan dengan akta notaris No. 7 tanggal 12 Oktober 2009 dari notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H. Perubahan anggaran dasar tersebut mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui surat No. AHU-49309.AH 01.02. tahun 2009.

1. GENERAL

a. Bank's establishment

PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk ("the Bank") was originally established as a state-owned bank under the name "Bank Tabungan Pos" based on Martial Law No. 9 of 1950 dated February 9, 1950. Subsequently, the name of the Bank was changed to "Bank Tabungan Negara" based on Government Regulation Amendment of Law No. 4 of 1963. The Bank started operating as a state-owned commercial bank on April 29, 1989.

Based on Government Regulation No. 24 of 1992, the status of the Bank was changed to a state-owned limited liability corporation (Persero). The Bank's deed of establishment as a limited liability corporation was documented under deed No. 136 dated July 31, 1992 of Notary Muhani Salim, S.H. and was approved by the Ministry of Justice in its Decision Letter No. C2-6587.HT.01.01. TH.92 dated August 12, 1992 and was published in Supplement No. 6A of State Gazette No. 73 dated September 11, 1992.

Based on the Decision Letter No. 27/55/KEP/DIR dated September 23, 1994 of the Directors of Bank Indonesia, the Bank obtained the status of a foreign exchange bank.

The Bank has obtained approval from Bank Indonesia to conduct commercial banking activities based on sharia principles through letter No. 6/1350/DPbS dated December 15, 2004.

The Bank started its activities based on sharia principles on February 14, 2005 with the operation of its first sharia branch in Jakarta - Harmoni.

The decision of the Extraordinary General Stockholders' Meeting to amend all of the Bank's Articles of Association to become a public company was notarized under notarial deed No. 7 dated October 12, 2009 of Fathiah Helmi, S.H. The amendment was approved by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights in its letter No. AHU-49309.AH.01.02. of 2009.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Bank (lanjutan)

Anggaran Dasar Bank telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan. Penyesuaian tersebut dinyatakan dalam Akta No. 66 tanggal 23 Maret 2018 yang dibuat dihadapan Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., notaris di Jakarta, berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan tanggal 23 Maret 2018 dan telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, dengan Surat Keputusan No. AHU-AH.01.02-50609 tanggal 21 April 2018.

Berdasarkan pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Bank, ruang lingkup kegiatan Bank adalah menjalankan kegiatan umum perbankan sesuai dengan undang-undang dan peraturan yang berlaku, termasuk melakukan kegiatan Bank berdasarkan prinsip syariah.

Bank berdomisili di Jakarta dan kantor pusat Bank berlokasi di Jalan Gajah Mada No. 1, Jakarta Pusat.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019, Bank memiliki 100 kantor cabang (termasuk 24 kantor cabang syariah), 352 kantor cabang pembantu (termasuk 48 kantor cabang pembantu syariah), 476 kantor kas (termasuk 8 Kantor Kas Syariah), dan 3.013 SOPP (*System online Payment Pointi* Kantor Pos *on-line*) (tidak diaudit).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, Bank memiliki 100 kantor cabang (termasuk 24 kantor cabang syariah), 352 kantor cabang pembantu (termasuk 48 kantor cabang pembantu syariah), 476 kantor kas (termasuk 8 Kantor Kas Syariah), dan 3.013 SOPP (System on-line Payment Point/Kantor Pos on-line) (tidak diaudit).

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Bank's establishment (continued)

The Articles of Association of the Bank has been amended several times. The amendment was covered by Notarial Deed No. 66 dated March 23, 2018 of Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn., a notary in Jakarta, as approved in the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting on March 23, 2018 and approve by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, in its Decision Letter No. AHU-AH.01.02-50609 dated April 21, 2018.

According to Article 3 of the Bank's Articles of Association, the scope of the Bank's activities is to conduct commercial banking activities in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, including the Bank's activities based on sharia principles.

The Bank is domiciled in Jakarta and its head office is located at Jalan Gajah Mada No. 1, Central Jakarta.

As of March 31, 2019, the Bank has 100 branch offices (including 24 sharia branch offices), 352 sub-branch offices (including 48 sharia sub-branch offices), 476 cash offices (including 8 sharia cash offices), and 3,013 SOPPs (System on-line Payment Point/on-line Post office) (unaudited).

As of December 31, 2018, the Bank has 100 branch offices (including 24 sharia branch offices), 352 sub-branch offices (including 48 sharia sub-branch offices), 476 cash offices (including 8 sharia cash offices), and 3,013 SOPPs (System on-line Payment Point/on-line Post office) (unaudited).

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Rekapitalisasi

Pada tanggal 28 Mei 1999, Pemerintah mengeluarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 52 Tahun 1999 tentang penambahan penyertaan Pemerintah pada Bank dalam rangka Program Rekapitalisasi yang dijalankan oleh Pemerintah dengan nilai setinggi-tingginya Rp11.200.000. Pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2000, Pemerintah mengeluarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 68 Tahun 2000 tentang penambahan modal Pemerintah pada Bank dalam rangka Program Rekapitalisasi yang dijalankan oleh Pemerintah dengan nilai setinggi-tingginya sebesar Rp2.805.000, sehingga tambahan penyertaan Pemerintah keseluruhan menjadi sebesar Rp14.005.000. Penambahan modal tersebut dilakukan melalui penerbitan obligasi rekapitalisasi Pemerintah untuk Bank sebesar Rp9.803.500 dan Rp4.201.500 masing-masing pada tanggal 25 Juli 2000 dan 31 Oktober 2000.

Pada tanggal 28 Februari 2001, Direksi Bank dan Menteri Keuangan menandatangani Kontrak Manajemen yang berisikan antara lain bahwa jumlah kebutuhan rekapitalisasi akhir Bank adalah sebesar Rp13.843.540 dan kelebihan obligasi rekapitalisasi sebesar Rp161.460 harus dikembalikan kepada Pemerintah. Pada tanggal 5 November 2001, kelebihan obligasi rekapitalisasi tersebut dikembalikan kepada Pemerintah.

Sebagai tindak lanjut dari Kontrak Manajemen tersebut, Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia mengeluarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 40/PMK.06/2008 tanggal 29 Februari 2008 tentang penetapan nilai akhir kebutuhan rekapitalisasi Bank sebesar Rp13.843.540 dan pelaksanaan hak-hak pemerintah yang timbul sebagai akibat penambahan penyertaan modal negara Indonesia Republik dalam modal ke Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Bank Tabungan Negara dalam rangka program rekapitalisasi bank umum dengan mengkonversi menjadi 13.843.540 lembar saham yang diterbitkan oleh Bank dengan nominal Rp1.000.000 (Rupiah penuh) per lembar. Peraturan ini berdaya laku surut sejak tanggal 31 Mei 2007.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Recapitalization

On May 28, 1999, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 52 of 1999 regarding the increase in the Government's capital participation in the Bank within the framework the Government's of Recapitalization Program for a maximum amount of Rp11,200,000. On August 21, 2000, issued Government Government Regulation No. 68 of 2000 regarding the in the Government's increase capital participation in the Bank within the framework of the Government's Recapitalization Program for a maximum amount of Rp2,805,000 so that the additional Government capital participation would become Rp14,005,000. The increase in the Government participation was settled through the issuance to the Bank of the government's recapitalization bonds amounting to Rp9,803,500 and Rp4,201,500 on July 25, 2000 and October 31, 2000, respectively.

On February 28, 2001, the Bank's Directors and the Ministry of Finance entered into a Management Contract which includes, among others. the total final recapitalization requirement of the Bank of Rp13,843,540 and the excess recapitalization bonds of Rp161.460 should be returned to the Government. On November 5, 2001, the Bank returned such excess recapitalization bonds to the government.

As a result of the Management Contract, the Ministry of Finance issued Regulation No. 40/PMK.06/2008 dated February 29, 2008 regarding the determination of the final amount Government's required capital contribution to the Bank amounting to Rp13,843,540 and implementation of the Government's rights as a result of the additional contributed capital by the Republic of Indonesia to the capital of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk, as a limited liability company, in commercial relation to the banks' recapitalization program through conversion of additional capital to 13,843,540 shares of stock, which were issued by the Bank with a par value (full Rupiah) of Rp1,000,000 per share. This regulation was applied retroactively since May 31, 2007.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum obligasi Bank

Bank telah menerbitkan obligasi sebanyak 22 (dua puluh dua) kali penerbitan dan 1 (satu) kali penerbitan instrumen obligasi subordinasi sejak tanggal 25 Juli 1989 sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank's bonds

The Bank issued 22 (twenty-two) series of bonds and 1 (one) serie of subordinated bond instruments from July 25, 1989 to March 31, 2019, with the details as follows:

Nama Obligasi/ Name of Bonds	Jumlah Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Jangka Waktu/ <i>Term</i>	Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date	Tingkat Bunga/ Interest
Obligasi BTN I/ BTN Bonds I	50.000	5 tahun/years	25 Juli/ July 25, 1994*)	18,75% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN II/ BTN Bonds II	50.000	5 tahun/years	1 Juni/ June 1,1995*)	16,25% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN III/ BTN Bonds III	50.000	5 tahun/years	11 November/ November 11, 1996*)	20,00% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN IV/ BTN Bonds IV	100.000	5 tahun/ <i>year</i> s	23 Januari/ <i>January</i> 23, 1996*)	17,00% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN V/ BTN Bonds V	150.000	5 tahun/ <i>year</i> s	31 Juli/ July 31,1998*)	15,25% tetap untuk tahun pertama dan kedua, mengambang untuk tahun berikutnya hingga jatuh tempo/ 15.25% fixed for first and second years, floating for remaining years until maturity
Obligasi BTN VI/ BTN Bonds VI	350.000	5 tahun/ <i>year</i> s	21 Desember/ December 21, 2000*)	17,25% tetap untuk tahun pertama, mengambang untuk tahun berikutnya hingga jatuh tempo/ 17.25% fixed for first year, floating for remaining years until maturity
Obligasi BTN VII/ BTN Bonds VII	200.000	5 tahun/ <i>years</i>	22 Juli/ <i>July</i> 22, 2001*)	17,125% tetap untuk tahun pertama, mengambang untuk tahun berikutnya hingga jatuh tempo/ 17.125% fixed for first year, floating for remaining years until maturity
Obligasi BTN VIII/ BTN Bonds VIII	400.000	5 tahun/years	18 Juli/ July 18, 2002*)	14,15% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN IX/ BTN Bonds IX	750.000	5 tahun/years	2 Oktober/ October 2, 2008*)	12,50% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN X/ BTN Bonds X	750.000	5 tahun/years	25 Mei/ <i>May</i> 25, 2009*)	12,20% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN XI/ BTN Bonds XI	750.000	5 tahun/years	6 Juli/ <i>July 6, 2010*</i>)	12,00% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN XII/ BTN Bonds XII	1.000.000	10 tahun/years	19 September/ September 19, 2016*)	12,75% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN XIII A/ BTN Bonds XIII A	300.000	3 tahun/years	29 Mei/ <i>May</i> 29, 2012*)	11,75% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN XIII B/ BTN Bonds XIII B	300.000	4 tahun/years	29 Mei/ <i>May</i> 29, 2013*)	12,00% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN XIII C/ BTN Bonds XIII C	900.000	5 tahun/years	29 Mei/ <i>May</i> 29, 2014*)	12,25% tetap/ fixed
Obligasi BTN XIV/ BTN Bonds XIV	1.650.000	10 tahun/years	11 Juni/ June 11, 2020	10,25% tetap/ fixed

^{*)} Bank telah melakukan pelunasan obligasi yang diterbitkan pada tanggal jatuh temponya.

^{*)} The Bank has made the repayment of bonds issued on maturity date.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum obligasi Bank (lanjutan)

Bank telah menerbitkan obligasi sebanyak 22 (dua puluh dua) kali penerbitan dan 1 (satu) kali penerbitan instrumen obligasi subordinasi sejak tanggal 25 Juli 1989 sampai dengan tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dengan rincian sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of Bank's bonds (continued)

The Bank issued 22 (twenty-two) series of bonds and 1 (one) series of subordinated bond instruments from July 25, 1989 to March 31, 2019, with the details as follows (continued):

Nama Obligasi/ Name of Bonds	Jumlah Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Jangka Waktu/ <i>Term</i>	Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date	Tingkat Bunga/ Interest
Obligasi BTN XV/ BTN Bonds XV	1.300.000	10 tahun/years	28 Juni/ June 28, 2021	9,50% tetap. fixed
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I BTN/ Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase I BTN	2.000.000	10 tahun/ <i>year</i> s	5 Juni/ June 5, 2022	7,90% tetap. fixed
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II BTN/ Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase II BTN	2.000.000	10 tahun/ <i>year</i> s	27 Maret/ March 27, 2023	7,90% tetap. fixed
Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I BTN/ Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I BTN	ı			
Seri A/A Series	900.000	3 tahun/years	8 Juli/ <i>July</i> 8, 2018*)	9,63% tetap
Seri B/B Series	500.000	5 tahun/years	8 Juli/	9,88% tetap
Seri C/C Series	800.000	7 tahun/years	<i>July 8, 2020</i> 8 Juli/ <i>July 8, 2022</i>	fixed 10,00% tetap. fixed
Seri D/D Series	800.000	10 tahun/years	8 Juli/	10,50% tetap
Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap II BTN/ Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II BTN	ı		July 8, 2025	nxec
Seri A/A Series	1.347.000	3 tahun/years	30 Agustus/ August 30, 2019	8,20% tetap
Seri B/B Series	1.653.000	5 tahun/years	30 Agustus/ August 30, 2021	8,75% tetap fixe
Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Tahap I BTN/ Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I BTN	ıı		7.12gad. 30, 2027	
Seri A/A Series	1.466.000	3 tahun/years	13 Juli/ <i>July 13, 2020</i>	8,30% tetap
Seri B/B Series	1.295.000	5 tahun/years	13 Juli/	8,50% tetap
Seri C/C Series	853.000	7 tahun/years	<i>July 13, 2022</i> 13 Juli/	fixed 8,70% tetap
Seri D/D Series	1.386.000	10 tahun/years	<i>July 13, 2024</i> 13 Juli/ <i>July 13, 2027</i>	fixed 8,90% tetap fixed
Obligasi Subordinasi BTN Subordinated Bonds BTN		10 tahun/ <i>year</i> s	25 Mei/ May 25, 2014**)	12,60% tetap untuk tahun pertama sampai tahun kelima, 22,60% tetap untuk tahun keenam sampai tahur kesepuluh jika Bank tidak melakukar opsi beli pada tahun kelima sejak

untuk tahun keenam sampai tahun kesepuluh jika Bank tidak melakukan opsi beli pada tahun kelima sejak tanggal penerbitan/ 12.60% fixed for first year until fifth year, 22.60% fixed for sixth year until tenth year if the Bank does not exercise its option to buyback on the fifth year since the issuance date

UMUM (lanjutan)

- *) Bank telah melakukan pelunasan obligasi yang diterbitkan pada tanggal jatuh
- temponya.
 **) Bank telah melakukan opsi beli kembali pada 25 Mei 2009

1

Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana (IPO) d.

Bank telah memperoleh izin untuk melakukan Penawaran Umum sesuai dengan persetujuan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia yang tertuang dalam Surat Ketua Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat No.PW.01/3104/ Republik Indonesia DPRRI/V/2009 tanggal 29 Mei 2009, serta penetapan dari Pemerintah sebagaimana Peraturan Pemerintah tertuang dalam Republik Indonesia No. 66 tahun 2009 dan diundangkan dalam Lembaran No.167 tanggal 16 November 2009 tentang Perubahan Struktur Kepemilikan Saham Negara Melalui Penerbitan dan Penjualan Saham Baru Pada PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero).

Berdasarkan Surat Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (BAPEPAM-S-10523/BL/2009 8 Desember 2009, pernyataan pendaftaran yang diajukan Bank dalam rangka IPO sejumlah 6.353.999.999 lembar Saham Biasa Atas Nama Seri B milik Negara Republik Indonesia dan 2.360.057.000 lembar Saham Biasa Atas Nama Seri B baru, dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp500 (Rupiah penuh) setiap saham kepada masyarakat telah menjadi efektif pada tanggal 8 Desember 2009. Saham yang ditawarkan dicatatkan tersebut dan mulai diperdagangkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 17 Desember 2009 dengan harga jual Rp800 (Rupiah penuh) per saham.

Berkaitan dengan penawaran umum saham perdana, Bank telah mengimplementasikan program kepemilikan saham oleh Manajemen dan Karyawan (Management and Employee Stock Allocation/MESA). Program MESA diberikan maksimal 9,62% dari saham baru yang diterbitkan kepada karyawan yang tercatat pada tanggal 30 September 2009.

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1. GENERAL (continued)

- *) The Bank has made the repayment of bonds issued on maturity date.
- **) The Bank has exercised the call options on May 25, 2009

d. Initial Public Offering (IPO)

The Bank obtained a permit to undertake a Public Offering based on the approval of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in its Chairman Letter No. PW.01/3104/DPRRI/V/2009 dated May 29. 2009 and was enacted by the Government as stipulated by the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 66 of 2009 and circulated in State Gazette No. 167 dated November 16, 2009 regarding the amendment of the stock ownership structure of the State through Initial Public Offering of the shares of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero).

Based on Letter No. S-10523/BL/2009 of the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM-LK) dated December 8, 2009, the Registration Statement submitted by the Bank relating to the IPO of 6,353,999,999 ordinary shares Series B of the Republic of Indonesia and 2,360,057,000 new ordinary shares Series B, at par value of Rp500 (full Rupiah) per share to the public, became effective on December 8, 2009. The shares which were offered to the public, were listed and traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on December 17, 2009, with the selling price of Rp800 (full Rupiah) per share.

In relation to the Initial Public Offering of the implemented shares. the Bank Management and Employee Stock Allocation (MESA) program. MESA program is allocated with a maximum of 9.62% of the newly issued shares for registered employees as of September 30, 2009.

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana (IPO) (lanjutan)

Program MESA tersebut telah efektif pada tanggal 17 September 2009 dan seluruh karyawan yang memiliki kualifikasi telah mengambil program tersebut dengan jumlah lembar saham biasa atas nama Seri B sebanyak 226.928.500 lembar (nilai nominal Rp500 per lembar saham) dengan harga beli Rp640 per lembar saham (setelah diskon 20% dari harga penawaran perdana sebesar Rp800 per lembar saham) dengan masa *lock up* selama enam bulan.

d. Penawaran Umum Saham Perdana (IPO) (lanjutan)

Diskon harga saham untuk program MESA menjadi beban Bank di tahun 2009, yaitu sebesar 20% atau Rp41.353, yang termasuk beban pajak penghasilan.

e. Penerapan kuasi reorganisasi

Kondisi ekonomi yang buruk yang terjadi sejak pertengahan tahun 1997 sampai dengan tahun 1999, yang disebabkan terutama oleh melemahnya kurs mata uang Rupiah terhadap mata uang asing, seperti dolar Amerika Serikat dan tingkat suku bunga yang tidak stabil, sangat langkanya likuiditas serta menurunnya tingkat kepercayaan investor, telah memberikan dampak yang buruk bagi industri perbankan di Indonesia. Kondisi tersebut juga berdampak pada para debitur Bank dalam memenuhi kewajibannya, sehingga Bank mengalami defisit yang cukup besar.

Untuk memperoleh awal yang baik (fresh start) dengan laporan posisi keuangan yang menunjukkan nilai sekarang dan tidak dibebani oleh defisit, maka Bank melaksanakan Kuasi-Reorganisasi per 31 Mei 2007 (Catatan 2b). Kuasi-Reorganisasi dilakukan Bank sebagai langkah penting untuk bisa meneruskan usaha secara lebih baik.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Initial Public Offering (IPO) (continued)

The MESA Program became effective on September 17, 2009 and all qualified employees availed of the program consisting of 226,928,500 Series B shares (with par value of Rp500 per share) with a purchase price of Rp640 per share (after share price discount of 20% from the initial public offering price of Rp800 per share) and a lock up period until six months.

d. Initial Public Offering (IPO) (continued)

In relation to the Initial Public Offering of the share price discount for MESA program was recognized as the Bank's expense in 2009, amounting to 20% or Rp41,353 including the income tax expense.

e. Implementation of quasi - reorganization

The unfavorable economic condition starting in mid-1997 until 1999, which was caused mainly by the weakening of the rupiah in relation to other foreign currencies such as the United States dollar, the instability of interest rates, liquidity problem and the low level of trust by investors, had an adverse impact to the banking industry in Indonesia. This condition also affected the Bank debtors in fulfilling their obligations. As a result, the Bank suffered a significant amount of deficit.

In order to make a fresh start with a statement of financial position showing present values without the burden of deficit, the Bank conducted a Quasi-Reorganization on May 31, 2007 (Note 2b). The Quasi-Reorganization was recognized by the Bank as a necessary step to positively continue its business.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

e. Penerapan kuasi reorganisasi (lanjutan)

Dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) Bank tentang Pengesahan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan tanggal 19 Januari 2006, pemegang saham Bank memutuskan antara lain bahwa pemegang saham mendukung rencana Bank untuk melakukan Kuasi-Reorganisasi dalam rangka menetapkan besarnya nilai akhir Penyertaan Modal Negara dalam Bank dan perbaikan struktur modal Bank, dan agar dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Sebagai hasil dari Kuasi-Reorganisasi, saldo defisit Bank sebesar Rp14.226.290 dieliminasi ke akun saldo laba.

f. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Komite Audit dan Karyawan

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) Bank tanggal 23 Maret 2018, dengan berita acara No. 63 tanggal 23 Maret 2018, yang dibuat oleh Notaris Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn, susunan Dewan Komisaris Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

e. Implementation of quasi - reorganization

In the Bank's General Stockholders' Meeting held on January 19, 2006 regarding the Approval of the Bank's Budget and Work Plan, the stockholders approved, among others, the Bank's plan to conduct the Quasi-Reorganization in order to determine the final amount of the Government's capital contribution and to restructure the Bank's capital, which should be implemented according to the prevailing regulations.

As a result of the quasi-reorganization, the Bank's deficit balance amounting to Rp14,226,290 was eliminated against the net amount of the retained earnings.

f. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Sharia Supervisory Board, Audit Committee and Employees

Based on the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Stockholders held on March 23, 2018, as stated under the notarial No. 63 dated March 23, 2018 by Notary Ashoya Ratam, S.H.,M.Kn, the composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners are as follows:

31 Maret 2019

Komisaris Utama/Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Komisaris Komisaris Komisaris I Wayan Agus Mertayasa Arie Coerniadi Lucky Fathul Aziz Hadibrata Kamaruddin Sjam Garuda Wiko Iman Sugema Maurin Sitorus Sumiyati Parman Nataatmadja* March 31, 2019
President/Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa (RUPSLB) Bank tanggal 28 Desember 2017, dengan berita acara No. 291 tanggal 28 Desember 2017, yang dibuat oleh Notaris Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn, susunan Dewan Komisaris Bank adalah sebagai berikut: Appointed as a Commissioner of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 23, 2018 and will be effective upon approval from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) on Fit and Proper Test and in compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

Based on the Bank's Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held on December 28, 2017, as stated under the notarial No. 291 dated December 28, 2017 by Notary Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn, the composition of the Bank's Board of Commissioners are as follows:

Diangkat sebagai Komisaris PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk berdasarkan hasil keputusan RUPS Tahunan Perseroan tanggal 23 Maret 2018 dan berlaku efektif setelah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) atas penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan (Fit and Proper Test) dan memenuhi Peraturan Perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

UMUM (lanjutan) 1

Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Komite Audit dan Karvawan (laniutan)

GENERAL (continued)

f. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Sharia Supervisory Board, Audit Committee and Employees (continued)

31 Desember 2018

Komisaris Utama/Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Independen Komisaris Komisaris Komisaris Komisaris

I Wayan Agus Mertayasa Arie Coerniadi Lucky Fathul Aziz Hadibrata . Kamaruddin Sjam Garuda Wiko Iman Sugema Maurin Sitorus Sumiyati Parman Nataatmadja*

December 31, 2018 President/Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner Independent Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) Bank tanggal 23 Maret 2018, dengan berita acara No. 63 tanggal 23 Maret 2018, yang dibuat oleh Notaris Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn, susunan Direksi Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

Appointed as a Commissioner of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 23, 2018 and will be effective upon approval from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) on Fit and Proper Test and in compliance with the prevailing laws and regulations

Based on the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Stockholders held on March 23, 2018, as stated under the notarial No. 63 dated March 23, 2018 by notary Ashoya Ratam, S.H.,M.Kn, the composition of the Bank's Board of Directors are as follows:

31 Maret 2019

Direktur Utama Direktur Finance and Treasury Direktur IT and Operation Direktur Commercial Banking Direktur Consumer Banking Direktur Strategy, Compliance and Risk

Direktur Collection and Asset Management Direktur Distribution and Network

Direktur Strategic Human Capital

Maryono Iman Nugroho Soeko Andi Nirwoto Oni Febriarto Rahardio Budi Satria R. Mahelan Prabantarikso NixonL.P. Napitupulu Dasuki Amsir Yossi Istanto

March 31, 2019 President Director Director Finance and Treasury Director IT and Operation Director Commercial Banking Director Consumer Banking Director Strategy, Compliance and Risk Director Collection and Asset Management Director Distribution and Network Director Strategic Human Capital

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPSLB) Bank Luar Biasa tanggal 28 Desember 2017, dengan berita acara No. 291 tanggal 28 Desember 2017, yang dibuat oleh Notaris Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn, susunan Dewan Direksi Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

Based on the Bank's Extraordinary General Meeting of Stockholders held on December 28, 2017, as stated under the notarial No. 291 dated December 28, 2017 by Notary Ashoya Ratam, S.H., M.Kn, the composition of the Bank's Board of Directors are as follows:

Diangkat sebagai Komisaris PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk berdasarkan hasil keputusan RUPS Tahunan Perseroan tanggal 23 Maret 2018 dan berlaku efektif setelah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) atas penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan (Fit and Proper Test) dan memenuhi Peraturan Perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

UMUM (lanjutan) 1

Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Komite Audit dan Karvawan (laniutan)

GENERAL (continued)

f. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Sharia Supervisory Board, Audit Committee and Employees (continued)

31 Desember 2018

Direktur Utama Direktur Finance and Treasury Direktur IT and Operation Direktur Commercial Banking Direktur Consumer Banking Direktur Strategy, Compliance and Risk Direktur Collection and Asset Management

Direktur Distribution and Network

Direktur Strategic Human Capital

Maryono Iman Nugroho Soeko Andi Nirwoto* Oni Febriarto Rahardjo Budi Satria R. Mahelan Prabantarikso Nixon L.P. Napitupulu Dasuki Amsir Yossi Istanto*

December 31, 2018 President Director Director Finance and Treasury Director IT and Operation Director Commercial Banking Director Consumer Banking Director Strategy, Compliance and Risk Director Collection and Asset Management Director Distribution and Network Director Strategic Human Capital

- Telah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) melalui Salinan Keputusan Dewan Komisioner OJK Nomor 27/KDK.03/2018 tanggal 7 September 2018 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan Sdr. Andi Nirwoto selaku Direktur IT & Operation PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk Pengangkatan tersebut berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 10 September 2018.
- Telah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) melalui Salinan Keputusan Dewan Komisioner OJK Nomor 28/KDK.03/2018 tanggal 7 September 2018 tentang Hasil Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatutan Sdr. Yossi Istanto selaku Direktur Strategic Human Capital PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. Pengangkatan tersebut berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 10 September 2018.

Gaji dan kompensasi lainnya yang dibayarkan kepada dewan komisaris adalah sebesar Rp4.527 dan Rp4.017 masing-masing untuk berakhir pada yang tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (Catatan 44b). Gaji dan kompensasi lainnya yang dibayarkan kepada direksi adalah sebesar Rp10.158 dan Rp8.387 masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (Catatan 44b).

Pada Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Bank yang diadakan pada tanggal 23 Maret 2018 dan 17 Maret 2017, Bank membagikan tantiem Rp60.205 masing-masing sebesar Rp46.884 bagi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi yang dialokasikan dari laba tahun berjalan yang dibayarkan masing-masing pada tanggal 6 Juni 2018 dan 5 Juli 2017.

Sekretaris Perusahaan dan Kepala Divisi Audit Internal Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

- Has been approved by Financial Services Auhority (OJK) through the OJK's Board Has been approved by Financial Services Authority (OJR) through the OJR's Board of Commissioner's decision letter No. 27/KDK.03/2018 dated September 7, 2018 regarding the Result on Fit and Proper Test of Andi Nirwoto as the Director of IT& Operation PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. The appointment has been effective since September 10, 2018.
- Has been approved by Financial Services Auhority (OJK) through the OJK's Board of Commissioner's decision letter No. 28/KDK.03/2018 dated September 7, 2018 regarding the Result on Fit and Proper Test of Yossi Istanto as the Director of Strategic Human Capital PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. The appointment has been effective since September 10, 2018.

Salaries and other compensation benefits paid to the Board of Commissioners of the Bank amounting to Rp4,527 and Rp4,017 for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 44b). Salaries and other compensation benefits paid to the Board of Directors of the Bank amounted to Rp10,158 and Rp8,387 for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 44b).

During the Bank's Stockholders' General Meetings held on March 23, 2018 and March 17, 2017, the Bank distributed tantiem to the Boards of Directors and Commissioners amounting to Rp60,205 and Rp46,884, respectively, which were allocated from current vear income and paid on June 6, 2018 and July 5, 2017, respectively.

The Bank's Corporate Secretary and the Head of Internal Audit Division are as follows:

31 Maret 2019

Sekretaris Perusahaan Kepala Divisi Audit Internal Achmad Chaerul Hertanta*

Corporate Secretary Head of Internal Audit Division

March 31, 2019

- Negara (Persero) Tbk berdasarkan Keputusan Direksi No. 227/DIR/2019 tanggal 01 Maret 2019, dan berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 14 Maret 2019.
- Appointed has the Head of Internal Audit Division of PT Bank Appointed has the flead of internal Audit Division of F1 Barik Tabungan Negara (Persero) based on Board of Director decision No. 227/DIR/2019 dated March 1st, 2019, and Effective since March 14,

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f. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Sharia

Supervisory Board, Audit Committee and

The Bank's Corporate Secretary and the Head

of Internal Audit Division are as follows:

GENERAL (continued)

(continued)

Employees (continued)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

f. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Komite Audit dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Sekretaris Perusahaan dan Kepala Divisi Audit Internal Bank adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

31 Desember 2018

Sekretaris Perusahaan Kepala Divisi Audit Internal Achmad Chaerul* Triani Pudjiastuti Corporate Secretary Head of Internal Audit Division

December 31, 2018

* Diangkat berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Bank No. 812/DIR/2018 tanggal 30 Oktober 2018 dan berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 30 Oktober 2018.

Berdasarkan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPST) Bank tanggal 23 Maret 2018, dengan berita acara No. 63 tanggal 23 Maret 2018, yang dibuat oleh Notaris Ashoya Ratam, SH., MKn susunan Dewan Pengawas Syariah Bank adalah sebagai berikut: * Appointed based on the Bank's Board of Directors' Decision Letter No.812/DIR/2018 dated October 30, 2018 and effective since October

Based on the Bank's Annual General Meeting of Stockholders held on March 23, 2018, as stated under the notarial No. 63 dated March 23, 2018 by notary Ashoya Ratam, SH.,MKn the composition of the Bank's Board of Sharia Supervisory are as follows:

31 Maret 2019

Ketua Anggota Anggota M. Quraish Shihab* Mohamad Hidayat Muhammad Gunawan Yasni** March 31, 2019
Chairman
Member
Member

- Diangkat sebagai Ketua Dewan Pengawas Unit Syariah PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (Perseroan) berdasarkan Hasil Keputusan RUPS Tahunan perseroan Tanggal 23 Maret 2018 dan telah mendapatkan Persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) atas Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatuhan (Fit and Proper Test) melalui Surat OJK No. SR-4/PB.13/2019 tanggal 10 Januari 2019 perihal Keputusan atas Pengajuan Calon Dewan Pengawas Syariah UUS PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. Pengangkatan tersebut berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 22 Januari 2019, sebagai Japoran Perseroan kepada OJK melalui surat No. 61/DiRISHAD/I/2019 tanggal 25 Januari 2019 perihal Laporan Pengangkatan Efektif Ketua dan Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah UUS PT. Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.
- ** Diangkat sebagai Anggota Dewan Pengawas Unit Syariah PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (Perseroan) berdasarkan Hasil Keputusan RUPS Tahunan perseroan tanggal 23 Maret 2018 dan telah mendapatkan Persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) atas Penilaian Kemampuan dan Kepatuhan (Fit and Proper Test) melalui Surat OJK No. Sr-4/PB.13/2019 tanggal 10 Januari 2019 perihal Keputusan atas Pengajuan Calon Dewan Pengawas Syariah UUS PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. Pengangkatan tersebut berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 22 Januari 2019, sebagai laporan Perseroan kepada OJK melalui surat No. 61/DIR/SHAD/II/2019 tanggal 25 Januari 2019 perihal Laporan Pengangkatan Efektif Ketua dan Anggota Dewan Pengawas Syariah UUS PT. Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

Susunan Dewan Pengawas *Syariah* Bank, berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Bank No.131/DIR/2017 tanggal 23 Maret 2017 dan No.379/DIR/2015 tanggal 30 Juni 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

- Appointed as the Chairman of Sharia Supervisory Board, Sharia Business Unit of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (Company) based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 23, 2018 and has obtained the approval from the Financial Services Authority (OLN) through Letter No. SR-4/PB.13/2019 dated January 10th, 2019 regarding Decision on The Appointment of Sharia's Supervisory Board Candidates of Sharia Business Unit PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. The appointment has been effective since January 22nd, 2019 as stated in Company's letter to OJK No. No. 61/DIR/SHADI/2019 dated January 25th, 2019 regarding The Report of The Effective Appointment of Chairman and Member of Sharia's Supervisory Board Sharia Business Unit PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.
- Appointed as the Member of Sharia Supervisory Board, Sharia Business Unit of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (Company) based on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated March 23, 2018 and has obtained the approval from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) through Letter No. SR-4/PB.13/2019 dated January 10th, 2019 regarding Decision on The Appointment of Sharia Businers Unit PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. The appointment has been effective since January 22nd, 2019 as stated in Company's letter to OJK No. No. 61/DIR/SHADI/2019 dated January 25th, 2019 regarding The Report of The Effective Appointment of Chairman and Member of Sharia's Supervisory Board Sharia Business Unit PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

The composition of the Bank's Sharia Supervisory Board based on the Bank's Board of Directors' Decision Letter No.131/DIR/2017 dated March 23, 2017 and No.379/DIR/2015 dated June 30, 2015 are as follows:

31 Desember 2018

Ketua Anggota Anggota M. Quraish Shihab* Mohamad Hidayat Muhammad Gunawan Yasni** <u>December 31, 2018</u>
Chairman
Member
Member

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

- f. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Komite Audit dan Karyawan (lanjutan)
 - * Telah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) melalui Salinan Keputusan Dewan Komisioner OJK Nomor SR-4/PB.13/2019 tanggal 10 Januari 2019 dan diangkat berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Bank No 61/DIR/SHAD/I/2019 tanggal 25 Januari 2019 dan efektif sejak tanggal 22 Januari 2019.
 - ** Telah mendapatkan persetujuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) melalui Salinan Keputusan Dewan Komisioner OJK Nomor SR-4/PB.13/2019 tanggal 10 Januari 2019 dan diangkat berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Bank No 61/DIR/SHAD/I/2019 tanggal 25 Januari 2019 dan efektif sejak tanggal 22 Januari 2019.

Susunan Anggota Komite Audit Bank berdasarkan Surat Dewan Komisaris Bank No. 170/KOM/BTN/X/2018 tanggal 9 Oktober 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

- f. Boards of Commissioners, Directors, Sharia Supervisory Board, Audit Committee and Employees (continued)
 - * Has been approved by Financial Services Auhority (OJK) through the OJK's Board of Commissioner's decision letter No. SR-4/PB.13/2019 dated January 10, 2019 and have appointed based on the Bank's Board of Directors' Decision Letter No. 61/DIR/SHAD/I/2019 dated January 25, 2019 and effective since January 22, 2019.
 - ** Has been approved by Financial Services Auhority (OJK) through the OJK's Board of Commissioner's decision letter No. SR-4/PB.13/2019 dated January 10, 2019 and have appointed based on the Bank's Board of Directors' Decision Letter No. 61/DIR/SHAD/I/2019 dated January 25, 2019 and effective since January 22, 2019.

The composition of the Bank's Audit Committee, based on the Bank's Board of Commissioners' Decision Letter No. 170/ KOM/BTN/X/2018 dated October 9, 2018 are as follows:

31 Maret 2019 <u>March 31, 2019</u>

Ketua	Kamaruddin Sjam	Chairman
Anggota	l Wayan Agus Mertayasa	Member
Anggota	Lucky Fathul Aziz Hadibrata	Member
Anggota	Garuda Wiko	Member
Anggota	Rachmat Supratman	Member
Anggota	Adi Prakoso	Member

Susunan Anggota Komite Audit Bank berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi Bank No. 648/DIR/2017 tanggal 21 November 2017 (menindaklanjuti Ketetapan Komisaris melalui Surat No. 163/KOM/BTN/XI/2017 tanggal 21 November 2017) adalah sebagai berikut: The composition of the Bank's Audit Committee, based on the Board of Directors' Decision Letter No. 648/DIR/2017 dated November 21, 2017 (followed up of the Bank's Board of Commissioners' Decision No. 163/KOM/BTN/XI/2017 dated November 21, 2017) are as follows:

31 Desember 2018 December 31, 2018 Kamaruddin Sjam Ketua Chairman Anggota I Wayan Agus Mertayasa Member Lucky Fathul Aziz Hadibrata Anggota Member Garuda Wiko Anggota Member Anggota Rachmat Supratman Member Adi Prakoso* Anggota Member

Berdasarkan ketentuan internal Bank, manajemen kunci Bank cakupannya adalah Dewan Komisaris, Komite Audit, Direksi, Kepala Kantor Wilayah, Kepala Divisi, dan Kepala Cabang. Jumlah karyawan tetap Bank pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing adalah 10.334 dan 10.192 orang (tidak diaudit).

Based on the Bank's internal policy, key management consists of board of commissioners, audit committee, board of directors, regional office head, division head, and branch manager. The Bank has permanent employees as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 of 10,334 and 10,192 employees, respectively (unaudited).

Diangkat sebagai anggota Komite Audit PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 190/DIR/2018 tanggal 21 Maret 2018, efektif sejak tanggal 13 Maret 2018.

^{*} Appointed as the member of Audit Committee PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk, based on the Board of Director's Decision Letter No. 190/DIR/2018 dated March 21, 2018, effective since March 13, 2018.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

a. Dasar Penyajian Laporan Keuangan

Pernyataan Kepatuhan

Laporan keuangan pada tanggal dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017 disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, yang mencakup Pernyataan dan Interpretasi yang dikeluarkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia dan peraturan Bapepam-LK No. VIII.G.7 lampiran keputusan Ketua Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012 tentang "Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik".

Laporan keuangan disusun sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) No.1 (Amandemen 2015), "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan".

Laporan keuangan Bank cabang syariah yang didasarkan pada prinsip syariah disajikan sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) No. 101 (Revisi 2016) "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan tentang Syariah", PSAK No. 102 (Revisi 2016) tentang "Akuntansi Murabahah", PSAK No. 104 tentang "Akuntansi Istishna", PSAK No. 105 tentang "Akuntansi Mudharabah", PSAK No. 106 (Revisi 2016) tentang "Akuntansi *Musyarakah*" dan PSAK No. 107 tentang "Akuntansi *Ijarah*" yang menggantikan PSAK No. 59 tentang "Akuntansi Perbankan Syariah" yang berkaitan dengan pengukuran, penyajian pengakuan, pengungkapan untuk topik tersebut, PSAK No. . 110 (Revisi 2015) tentang "Akuntansi *Sukuk*", PSAK No. 111 tentang "Akuntansi *Wa'd*" dan Pedoman Akuntansi Perbankan Syariah Indonesia (PAPSI Revisi 2013) yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Indonesia dan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI).

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, Statements which includes the and Interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants and Bapepam-LK's Regulation No. VIII.G.7, Appendix of the Decision of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012 regarding the "Guidelines on Financial Statements Presentations and Disclosures for Issuers or Public Companies".

The Financial Statements is presented in conformity with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No.1 (Amandment 2015), "Presentation of Financial Statements".

The financial statements of the Bank's sharia branches have been presented in conformity with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 101 (Revised 2016) on "Sharia Financial Statements Presentation", SFAS No. 102 (Revised 2016) on "Accounting for Murabahah", SFAS No. 104 on "Accounting for Istishna", SFAS No. 105 on "Accounting for Mudharabah", SFAS No. 106 (Revised 2016) on "Accounting for Musyarakah" and SFAS No. 107 on "Accounting for Ijarah", which supersede SFAS No. 59 on "Accounting for Sharia Banking" associated with recognition. measurement, presentation and disclosure for the respective topics, SFAS No. 110 (Revised 2015) on "Accounting for Sukuk", SFAS No. 111 on "Accounting for Wa'd" and the Indonesia Sharia Banking Accounting Guidelines (PAPSI Revised 2013) issued by Bank Indonesia and Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

a. Dasar Penyajian Laporan Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pernyataan Kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Laporan keuangan telah disajikan berdasarkan nilai historis, kecuali untuk beberapa akun yang dinilai menggunakan dasar pengukuran lain sebagaimana dijelaskan pada kebijakan akuntansi dari akun tersebut. Laporan keuangan disusun dengan dasar akrual, kecuali pendapatan dari istishna dan bagi hasil dari pembiayaan mudharabah dan musyarakah serta laporan arus kas.

Laporan arus kas disusun menggunakan metode langsung dan arus kas dikelompokkan atas dasar aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan. Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia dan giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, Sertifikat Bank Indonesia dan Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia, yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal perolehan, sepanjang tidak digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman yang diterima serta tidak dibatasi penggunaannya.

Mata uang penyajian yang digunakan dalam laporan keuangan adalah Rupiah (Rp), yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Bank. Angkaangka yang disajikan dalam laporan keuangan, kecuali dinyatakan lain dibulatkan dalam jutaan Rupiah.

Berdasarkan PSAK No. 51 (Revisi 2003) tentang "Akuntansi Kuasi-Reorganisasi", kuasi-reorganisasi merupakan prosedur akuntansi yang mengatur perusahaan merestrukturisasi ekuitasnya dengan menghilangkan defisit dan menilai kembali seluruh aset dan liabilitasnya berdasarkan nilai wajar. Dengan kuasi-reorganisasi, perusahaan mendapatkan awal yang baik (fresh start) dengan laporan posisi keuangan yang menunjukkan nilai sekarang dan tanpa dibebani defisit karena defisit dieliminasikan menjadi nihil.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Statement of Compliance (continued)

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for some accounts that were assessed using another measurement basis as explained in the accounting policies of the account. The Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual basis, except for the revenue from istishna and the profit sharing from the mudharabah and musyarakah financing and the statement of cash flow.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared using direct method and the cash flows have been classified on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia and current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, Bank Indonesia Certificates and Deposits Certificates of Bank Indonesia maturing within 3 (three) months or less from the acquisition date provided they are neither pledged as collateral for borrowings nor restricted.

The presentation currency used in the financial statements is the Indonesian Rupiah (Rp), which is the Bank's functional currency. Unless otherwise stated, all figures presented in the financial statement are rounded off to millions of Rupiah.

Based on SFAS No. 51 (Revised 2003), "Accounting for Quasi-Reorganization", a quasi-reorganization is an accounting procedure that enables a company to restructure its equity by eliminating its deficit and revaluing all its assets and liabilities based on their fair values. Under a quasi-reorganization, a company will have a fresh start with its statement of financial position showing figures that represent present values and without the burden of a deficit because the deficit has been eliminated.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Kuasi-Reorganisasi

Estimasi nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas dalam kuasi-reorganisasi ditentukan rangka berdasarkan informasi terbaik sesuai dengan liabilitas karakteristik aset dan yang bersangkutan atau nilai pasar aset dan liabilitas yang bersangkutan. Apabila nilai pasar tidak tersedia, estimasi nilai wajar dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan harga aset sejenis, estimasi nilai sekarang atau arus kas yang didiskontokan. Untuk aset dan liabilitas tertentu, penilaian dilakukan sesuai PSAK terkait.

c. Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi

Dalam menjalankan usahanya, Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi seperti yang didefinisikan dalam PSAK No. 7 (Penyesuaian 2015) tentang "Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi".

Suatu pihak dianggap berelasi dengan Bank jika:

- suatu pihak yang secara langsung, atau tidak langsung yang melalui satu atau lebih perantara, suatu pihak (i) mengendalikan, atau dikendalikan oleh, atau berada di bawah pengendalian bersama, dengan Bank; (ii) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas Bank; atau (iii) memiliki pengendalian bersama atas Bank;
- suatu pihak yang berada dalam kelompok usaha yang sama dengan Bank;
- suatu pihak yang merupakan ventura bersama di mana Bank sebagai venturer;
- suatu pihak adalah anggota dari personil manajemen kunci Bank;

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Quasi-Reorganization

The fair value estimate for assets and liabilities under a quasi-reorganization is determined based on the best available information according to the characteristics of the related assets and liabilities or the market value for the related assets and liabilities. If the market value is not available, the fair value estimation is conducted by considering the value of similar assets, present value estimation, or discounted cash flows. For certain assets and liabilities, the valuation is conducted according to the related SFAS.

c. Transactions with related parties

In the normal course of its business, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties which are defined under SFAS No. 7 (2015 Adaptation), "Related Party Disclosures".

The Bank considers the following as its related parties:

- a) a person who, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, (i) controls, or is controlled by, or under common control with the Bank, (ii) has significant influence over the Bank or (iii) has joint control over the Bank;
- an entity which is a member of the same group as the Bank;
- c) an entity which is a joint venture of a third party in which the Bank has ventured in;
- a member of key management personnel of the Bank;

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- c. Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi (lanjutan)
 - e) suatu pihak adalah anggota keluarga dekat dari individu yang diuraikan dalam butir (a) atau (d);
 - f) suatu pihak adalah suatu program imbalan pasca kerja untuk imbalan kerja dari Bank atau entitas terkait Bank.
 - g) suatu pihak adalah entitas yang dikendalikan, dikendalikan bersama atau dipengaruhi signifikan oleh beberapa entitas, langsung maupun tidak langsung, individu seperti diuraikan dalam butir (d) atau (e):

pihak-pihak Transaksi dengan berelasi dilakukan dengan syarat dan kondisi yang sama dengan transaksi-transaksi dengan pihak ketiga. Transaksi yang dilakukan Bank telah memenuhi peraturan Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan No. IX.E.1 "Transaksi Afiliasi dan Benturan tentang Kepentingan Transaksi Tertentu", pada saat transaksi-transaksi tersebut dilakukan. Seluruh transaksi dan saldo yang material dengan pihak-pihak berelasi diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan yang relevan dan rinciannya telah disajikan dalam Catatan 43 atas laporan keuangan. Selanjutnya, saldo dan transaksi yang material antara Bank dan Pemerintah Negara Republik Indonesia (RI) dan entitas lain yang berelasi dengan Bank diungkapkan juga pada Catatan 44.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- c. Transactions with related parties (continued)
 - e) a close family member of the person described in clause (a) or (d);
 - f) an entity which is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Bank or an entity related to the Bank.
 - g) an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced, directly or indirectly by the person described in clause (d) or (e);

Transactions with related parties are made on the same term and conditions as those transactions with third parties. All transaction done by Bank have complied with Bapepam-LK Regulation No. IX.E.1 regarding "The affiliate transactions and conflict of interest of certain transactions", at the time the transaction were made. All material transactions and balances with related parties are disclosed in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements and the details have been presented in Note 43 of the Financial Statements. Furthermore, material transactions and balances between Bank and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) and other entities related to the Bank are also disclosed in Note 44.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan

Aset keuangan Bank terdiri dari kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, efek-efek, obligasi Pemerintah, efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali, tagihan derivatif, tagihan akseptasi, penyertaan saham, kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah, bunga yang masih akan diterima dan aset lain-lain (tagihan kepada pihak ketiga).

Liabilitas keuangan Bank terdiri dari liabilitas segera, simpanan dari nasabah, simpanan dari bank lain, surat-surat berharga yang diterbitkan, liabilitas derivatif, liabilitas akseptasi, pinjaman yang diterima, pinjaman subordinasi, efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali, bunga yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (setoran jaminan dan dana jaminan pengembang).

(i) Klasifikasi

Bank mengklasifikasi aset keuangannya berdasarkan kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

- Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) sub-klasifikasi, yaitu aset keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan aset keuangan yang diklasifikasi dalam kelompok yang diperdagangkan;
- · Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang;
- Investasi dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo;
- Investasi tersedia untuk dijual.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal:

 Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, yang memiliki 2 (dua) sub-klasifikasi, yaitu liabilitas keuangan yang ditetapkan demikian pada saat pengakuan awal dan liabilitas keuangan yang telah diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan; PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities

The Bank's financial assets consist of cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, securities, government bonds, reverse repo, derivatives receivable, acceptance receivable, investment in shares, loans and sharia financing/receivables, interest receivable and other assets (third party receivables).

The Bank's financial liabilities consist of liabilities due immediately, deposits from customers, deposits from other banks, securities issued, derivatives payable, acceptance payable, fund borrowings, subordinated loan, securities sold under repurchase agreements, interest payable and other liabilities (guarantee deposits and developers' security deposits).

(i) Classification

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories at initial recognition:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which have 2 (two) subclassifications, i.e. financial assets designated as such upon initial recognition and financial assets classified as held-for-trading:
- Loans and receivables;
- Held-to-maturity investments;
- Available-for-sale investments.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition:

 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which have 2 (two) subclassifications, i.e. those designated as such upon initial recognition and those classified as held-for-trading;

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan ke dalam kategori sebagai berikut pada saat pengakuan awal: (lanjutan)

 Liabilitas keuangan lain yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi dikategorikan dan diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Kelompok aset dan liabilitas yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi terdiri dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diperoleh atau dimiliki Bank terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau dimiliki sebagai bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama untuk memperoleh laba jangka pendek atau position taking.

Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif, kecuali:

- yang dimaksudkan oleh Bank untuk dijual segera dalam waktu dekat, yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan, serta yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi;
- yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan dalam kelompok investasi tersedia untuk dijual; atau
- dalam hal Bank tidak akan memperoleh kembali seluruh investasi awal kecuali yang disebabkan oleh penurunan kualitas kredit yang diberikan dan piutang, yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories at initial recognition: (continued)

 Other financial liabilities that are not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are categorized and measured at amortized cost.

The sub-classification of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consist of financial assets and liabilities that the Bank acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a financial instrument portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market, except:

- those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held-for-trading, and those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates at fair value through profit or loss;
- those that upon initial recognition are designated as available-for-sale investments; or
- those for which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of loans and receivable deterioration, which are classified as available-forsale.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Klasifikasi (lanjutan)

Investasi dalam kategori dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif yang dapat dikuotasikan dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan dimana Bank mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo. Investasi yang dimiliki untuk periode yang tidak dapat ditentukan tidak dikategorikan dalam klasifikasi ini.

Setelah pengukuran awal, investasi tersedia untuk dijual diukur menggunakan nilai wajar dengan laba atau rugi yang diakui sebagai bagian dari ekuitas sampai dengan investasi dihentikan pengakuannya atau sampai investasi dinvatakan mengalami penurunan nilai dimana akumulasi laba atau rugi sebelumnya dilaporkan dalam ekuitas dilaporkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Hasil efektif dan (bila dapat diaplikasikan) hasil dari nilai tukar dinyatakan kembali untuk investasi tersedia dijual dan dilaporkan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Liabilitas keuangan lainnya merupakan liabilitas keuangan yang tidak dimiliki untuk dijual atau ditentukan sebagai nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi saat pengakuan liabilitas.

(ii) Pengakuan awal

a. Pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan yang memerlukan penyerahan aset dalam kurun waktu yang telah ditetapkan oleh peraturan dan kebiasaan yang berlaku di pasar (pembelian secara reguler) diakui pada tanggal penyelesaian. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Classification (continued)

Held-to-maturity investments consist of quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity which the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold until maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undetermined period of time are not included in this classification.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized in equity until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gains or losses previously reported in equity is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The effective yield and (where applicable) results of foreign exchange restatement for available-for-sale investments are reported in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities represent financial liabilities that are neither held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss upon the recognition of the liability.

(ii) Initial recognition

a. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way purchases) are recognized on the settlement date.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

- (ii) Pengakuan awal (lanjutan)
 - Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, nilai waiar tersebut ditambah/dikurangkan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan langsung. secara Pengukuran aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasinya.

Biaya transaksi hanya meliputi biayabiava vang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung untuk perolehan suatu aset keuangan atau penerbitan suatu liabilitas keuangan dan merupakan tambahan yang tidak akan terjadi apabila instrumen keuangan tersebut tidak diperoleh atau diterbitkan. Untuk aset keuangan, biaya transaksi ditambahkan pada jumlah yang diakui pada awal pengakuan aset, sedangkan untuk liabilitas keuangan, biaya transaksi dikurangkan dari jumlah utang yang diakui pada pengakuan awal liabilitas.

Biaya transaksi tersebut diamortisasi selama umur instrumen berdasarkan metode suku bunga efektif dan dicatat sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga untuk biaya transaksi sehubungan dengan aset keuangan atau sebagai bagian dari beban bunga untuk biaya transaksi sehubungan dengan liabilitas keuangan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- (ii) Initial recognition (continued)
 - b. Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. For those financial assets or financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value includes directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on their classification.

Transaction costs only include costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability and an additional charge that would not occur if the instrument is not acquired or issued. For financial assets, transaction costs are added to the amount recognized in the initial recognition of the asset, while for financial liabilities, transaction costs are deducted from the amount of debt recognized on initial recognition of a liability.

The transaction costs are amortized over the terms of the instrument based on the effective interest rate method and recorded as part of interest income for transaction costs related to the financial asset or as part of interest expense for transaction costs related to financial liabilities.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

Bank, pada pengakuan awal, dapat menetapkan aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu sebagai nilai wajar melalui laba rugi (opsi nilai wajar). Opsi nilai wajar dapat digunakan hanya bila memenuhi ketetapan sebagai berikut:

- penetapan sebagai opsi nilai wajar mengurangi atau mengeliminasi ketidak-konsistenan pengukuran dan pengakuan (accounting mismatch) yang dapat timbul; atau
- aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan yang risikonya dikelola dan dilaporkan kepada manajemen kunci berdasarkan nilai wajar; atau
- aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan terdiri dari kontrak utama dan derivatif melekat yang harus dipisahkan.

Opsi nilai wajar digunakan untuk kredit yang diberikan dan piutang tertentu yang dilindung nilai menggunakan *credit derivatives* atau *spot* suku bunga, namun tidak memenuhi kriteria untuk akuntansi lindung nilai. Jika tidak, kredit yang diberikan akan dicatat menggunakan biaya diamortisasi dan derivatif akan diukur menggunakan nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Opsi nilai wajar juga digunakan untuk dana investasi yang merupakan bagian dari portofolio yang dikelola dengan basis nilai wajar. Opsi nilai wajar juga digunakan untuk structured investment termasuk derivatif melekat.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) Initial recognition (continued)

The Bank, upon initial recognition, may designate certain financial assets and liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option). The fair value option is only applied when the following conditions are met:

- the determination of the fair value option reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial assets and liabilities are part of a portfolio of financial instruments, the risks of which are managed and reported to key management on a fair value basis; or
- the financial assets and liabilities consist of a host contract and an embedded derivative that must be bifurcated.

The fair value option is applied to certain loans and receivables that are hedged with credit derivatives or interest rate spot, but does not meet the criteria for hedge accounting. Otherwise, the loans would be recorded at amortized cost, while the derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value option is also applied to investment funds that are part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis. Furthermore, the fair value option is applied to structured investments that include embedded derivatives.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Aset keuangan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dan aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi diukur pada nilai wajarnya.

Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang serta investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

- (iv) Penghentian pengakuan
 - a. Aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika:
 - Hak kontraktual atas arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir; atau
 - Bank telah mentransfer hak-nya untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau menanggung liabilitas untuk arus kas yang membayarkan diterima tersebut secara penuh tanpa penundaan berarti kepada pihak ketiga di bawah kesepakatan pelepasan (pass-through arrangement); dan antara (a) Bank mentransfer telah secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, atau (b) Bank tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, namun telah mentransfer pengendalian atas aset.

Ketika Bank telah mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas dari aset atau telah memasuki pass through arrangement dan tidak mentransfer serta tidak mempertahankan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset atau tidak mentransfer kendali atas aset, aset diakui sebesar keterlibatan Bank yang berkelanjutan atas aset tersebut.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables and held-tomaturity investments and other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iv) Derecognition

- a. Financial assets are derecognized when:
 - The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired; or
 - The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows arising from the financial assets or has assumed an obligation to pay the cash flows in full without significant delay to a third party under a 'passthrough arrangement'; and either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred the control of the asset.

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(iv) Penghentian pengakuan (lanjutan)

Kredit yang diberikan atau aset keuangan lain dihapusbukukan ketika tidak terdapat prospek yang realistis mengenai pengembalian kredit dalam waktu dekat atau hubungan normal antara Bank dan debitur telah berakhir. Kredit yang tidak dapat dihapusbukukan dengan dilunasi mendebit cadangan kerugian Penerimaan penurunan nilai. kemudian atas kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan sebelumnya, pada periode berjalan dikreditkan ke dalam akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan di laporan posisi keuangan, sedangkan jika setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan dikreditkan sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

 Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya jika liabilitas keuangan tersebut berakhir, yaitu ketika liabilitas yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

> Jika suatu liabilitas keuangan yang ada digantikan dengan yang lain oleh pemberi pinjaman yang sama pada keadaan yang secara substansial berbeda, atau berdasarkan suatu liabilitas yang ada yang secara substansial telah diubah, seperti pertukaran atau modifikasi yang diperlakukan sebagai penghentian pengakuan liabilitas awal dan liabilitas pengakuan baru dan perbedaan nilai tercatat masingmasing diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iv) Derecognition (continued)

Loans or other financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of collection in the near future or the normal relationship between the Bank and the borrowers has ceased to exist. When a loan is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Subsequent recoveries from loans previously written off, are added to the allowance for impairment losses account in the statement of financial position, if recovered in the current year and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income as other operating income, if recovered after the statement of financial position dates.

 b. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, i.e. liabilities stated in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

- (v) Pengakuan pendapatan dan beban
 - a. Pendapatan dan beban bunga atas aset tersedia untuk dijual, serta aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.
 - b. Keuntungan dan kerugian yang belum terealisasi yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang belum direalisasi yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual, kecuali keuntungan dan kerugian nilai tukar, diakui secara langsung dalam laba setelah pajak dalam ekuitas, sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya atau adanva penurunan nilai.

Pada saat aset keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan

Bank tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi setiap instrumen keuangan dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, jika pada pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan tersebut ditetapkan oleh Bank sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- (v) Income and expense recognition
 - a. Interest income and expense on available-for-sale assets and financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.
 - b. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale, except financial assets other than foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized, net of tax, in equity, until the financial assets are derecognized or impaired.

When a financial asset is derecognized or impaired, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets

Bank is not allowed to reclassify any financial instrument out of or into the fair value through profit or loss, if the initial recognition of financial instruments is determined by Bank as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vi) Reklasifikasi aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank 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:

- a. dilakukan ketika aset keuangan sudah mendekati jatuh tempo atau tanggal pembelian kembali di mana perubahan suku bunga tidak akan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap nilai wajar aset keuangan tersebut;
- terjadi setelah Bank telah memperoleh secara substansial seluruh jumlah pokok aset keuangan tersebut sesuai jadwal pembayaran atau Bank telah memperoleh pelunasan dipercepat; atau
- c. terkait dengan kejadian tertentu yang berada di luar kendali Bank, tidak berulang, dan tidak dapat diantisipasi secara wajar oleh Bank.

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 ekuitas dan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif selama sisa umur aset keuangan tersebut.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets (continued)

The Bank not allowed to classify financial assets as held-to-maturity investments, if the Bank during the current year or in the two preceding years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (more than an insignificant amount in relation to the total amount of held-to-maturity investments), other than sales or reclassifications:

- a. are so close to maturity or repurchase date that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial assets' fair value:
- b. occur after the Bank has collected substantially all of the original principal of the financial assets through scheduled payments or prepayments; or
- c. are attributable to an isolated event, that is beyond the Bank's control, is non-recurring, and could not be reasonably anticipated by the Bank.

Reclassification of financial assets from held-to-maturity to available-for-sale category is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are reported in equity and are amortized using effective interest method over the remaining life of the financial assets.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(vii) Saling hapus

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dilakukan saling hapus dan nilai bersihnya disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan jika, dan hanya jika Bank memiliki hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas jumlah yang telah diakui tersebut dan adanya maksud untuk menyelesaikan secara neto atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitasnya secara simultan.

Hal yang berkekuatan hukum harus tidak kontinjen atas peristiwa di masa depan dan harus dapat dipaksakan di dalam situasi bisnis yang normal, peristiwa kegagalan atau kebangkrutan dari entitas atas seluruh pihak lawan.

Pendapatan dan beban disajikan dalam jumlah neto hanya jika diperkenankan oleh Standar Akuntansi Keuangan.

(viii) Pengukuran nilai wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran.

Pengukuran nilai wajar mengasumsikan bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi:

- Di pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut; atau
- Jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, dipasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

Nilai wajar suatu aset atau liabilitas diukur menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset dan liabilitas tersebut dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomik terbaiknya.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legally enforceable right must not be, contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the Financial Accounting Standards.

(viii) Fair value measurement

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

Fair value measurement assumes the transaction to sell assets or transfer liabilities occurs:

- In the primary market for such assets and liabilities; or
- If there is no primary market, in the most profitable market for these assets or liabilities.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that would be use by market participants in determining the price of the asset and the liability assuming that market participants act in their best economic interests.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(viii) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Pengukuran nilai wajar aset non keuangan memperhitungkan kemampuan pelaku pasar untuk menghasilkan manfaat ekonomik dengan menggunakan aset dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya atau dengan menjualnya kepada pelaku pasar lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut dalam penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaiknya.

Bank menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dalam keadaan dan dimana data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, mengoptimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi yang relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi.

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada level hirarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan input terendah yang signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan:

- Tingkat 1 : harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik yang dapat diakses pada tanggal pengukuran.
- Tingkat 2 : input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas, baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung.

Tingkat 3 : input yang tidak dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas.

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diakui pada laporan keuangan secara berulang, Bank menentukan apakah terjadi transfer antara level di dalam hirarki dengan cara mengevaluasi kategori (berdasarkan input level terendah yang signifikan dalam pengukuran nilai wajar) setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(viii) Fair value measurement (continued)

The measurement of the fair value of nonfinancial assets takes into account the ability of market participants to generate economic benefits by using the asset in the highest and best use or by selling them to other market participants that would use the asset in the highest and best use.

Bank uses suitable valuation techniques in the circumstances and where sufficient data are available to measure fair value, optimizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of inputs that are not observable.

All assets and liabilities which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements can be classified in fair value hierarchy levels, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement:

- Level 1 : quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities which are accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs that are not observable for the assets and liabilities.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on recurring basis, the Bank determines whether there is a transfer between levels in the hierarchy by evaluating categories (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement) at the end of each reporting period.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(viii) Pengukuran nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Bank, untuk tujuan pengungkapan nilai wajar, telah menentukan kelas aset dan liabilitas berdasarkan sifat, karakteristik, risiko aset dan liabilitas, dan level hirarki nilai wajar (Catatan 48).

(ix) Pengukuran biaya diamortisasi

Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan adalah jumlah aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada saat pengakuan awal dikurangi pembayaran pokok pinjaman, ditambah atau dikurangi amortisasi kumulatif menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif yang dihitung dari selisih antara nilai pengakuan awal dan nilai jatuh temponya, dan dikurangi penurunan nilai.

(x) Aset keuangan sukuk

Berdasarkan PSAK No.110 (Revisi 2015), Bank menentukan investasi pada sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah* sebagai diukur pada biaya perolehan, diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain atau diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Klasifikasi sukuk adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Diukur pada biaya perolehan

- Investasi tersebut dimiliki dalam suatu model usaha yang bertujuan utama untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual dan terdapat persyaratan kontraktual dalam menentukan tanggal tertentu atas pembayaran pokok dan atau hasilnya.
- Biaya perolehan sukuk termasuk biaya transaksi, dan selisih antara biaya perolehan dan nilai nominal diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama jangka waktu sukuk dan diakui dalam laba rugi.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(viii) Fair value measurement (continued)

The Bank, for purposes of disclosing the fair value, has determined the classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics, risk of assets and liabilities, and the fair value hierarchy levels (Note 48).

(ix) Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(x) Sukuk Financial Asset

In accordance with SFAS No.110 (Revised 2015), the Bank determines the classification of investments in sukuk ijarah and mudharabah either measured at cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

Sukuk classifications are as follows:

a. Measured at cost

- The investment is held in a business model whereby the primary goal is to obtain contractual cash flows and has contractual terms in determining the specific date of principal payments and or the results.
- Sukuk acquisition cost includes transaction cost, and difference between the acquisition cost and the nominal value is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the sukuk and recognized to profit or loss.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

d. Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

(x) Aset keuangan sukuk (lanjutan)

Klasifikasi sukuk adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- b. Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain
 - Investasi tersebut dimiliki dalam model usaha suatu vang bertuiuan utama untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual dan melakukan penjualan sukuk, terdapat persyaratan kontraktual dalam menentukan tanggal tertentu atas pembayaran pokok dan atau hasilnya.
 - Biaya perolehan sukuk termasuk biaya transaksi, dan selisih antara biaya perolehan dan nilai nominal diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama jangka waktu sukuk dan diakui dalam laba rugi.
 - Keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain setelah memperhitungkan saldo selisih biaya perolehan dan nominal yang belum nilai diamortisasi dan saldo akumulasi keuntungan atau kerugian nilai wajar yang telah diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain sebelumnya. Ketika investasi sukuk dihentikan pengakuannya, keuntungan akumulasi atau kerugian yang sebelumnya diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.
- c. Diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Biaya perolehan sukuk tidak termasuk biaya transaksi, dan selisih antara nilai wajar dan jumlah tercatat diakui dalam laba rugi. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(x) Sukuk Financial Asset (continued)

Sukuk classifications are as follows: (continued)

- Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - The investment is held in a business model whereby the primary goal is to obtain contractual cash flows and sell sukuk, has contractual terms in determining the specific date of principal payments and or the results.
 - Sukuk acquisition cost includes transaction cost, and difference between the acquisition cost and the nominal value is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the sukuk and recognized to profit or loss.
 - Gain or loss from changes of fair value is recognized in other income comprehensive after considering unamortized difference of acquisition cost and nominal value and accumulated gain or loss of fair value which has previously recognized in other comprehensive income. When sukuk is derecognized, accumulated gain or which has previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.
- Measured at fair value through profit or loss

Sukuk acquisition cost excludes transaction cost and the difference between fair value and the carrying value is recognized in profit or loss.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan

<u>e.1. Kredit yang Diberikan dan Pembiayaan/Piutang Murabahah</u>

Pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, Bank mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti obyektif bahwa aset keuangan yang tidak dicatat pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi telah mengalami penurunan nilai.

Aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai jika bukti obyektif menunjukkan bahwa peristiwa yang merugikan telah terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset keuangan dan peristiwa tersebut berdampak pada arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara handal.

Kriteria yang digunakan oleh Bank untuk menentukan bukti obyektif dari penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

- kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam;
- b. pelanggaran kontrak, seperti terjadinya wanprestasi atau tunggakan pembayaran pokok atau bunga;
- c. pihak pemberi pinjaman, dengan alasan ekonomi atau hukum sehubungan dengan kesulitan keuangan yang dialami pihak peminjam, memberikan keringanan (konsesi) pada pihak peminjam yang tidak mungkin diberikan jika pihak peminjam tidak mengalami kesulitan tersebut;
- d. terdapat kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya;
- e. hilangnya pasar aktif dari aset keuangan akibat kesulitan keuangan; atau
- f. 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 peminjam dalam kelompok tersebut: dan
 - kondisi ekonomi nasional atau lokal yang berkorelasi dengan wanprestasi atas aset dalam kelompok tersebut.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Allowance for impairment losses or financial assets

e.1. Loans and Murabahah Financing Receivables

On each statement of financial position reporting date, Bank assesses whether there is an objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired.

Financial assets are impaired when an objective evidence demonstrate that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the financial asset that can be estimated reliably.

The criteria used by the Bank to determine objective evidence of impairment are as follows:

- a. significant financial difficulties by the issuer or debtor;
- b. breach of contract, like defaults or deferred principal or interest payments;
- c. the creditor, for economic or legal reasons relating to the financial difficulties of the debtor, provides relief (concession) to the debtor that the creditor would not otherwise consider:
- d. it becomes probable that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- e. the loss of an active market for that financial asset due to financial difficulties;
- f. observable data has indicated that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets since the initial measurement, although the decrease can not be identified to the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
 - 1. adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
 - national or local economic condition related to defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)
- e.1. Kredit yang Diberikan dan Pembiayaan/Piutang Murabahah (lanjutan)

Estimasi periode antara terjadinya peristiwa dan teridentifikasinya kerugian ditentukan oleh manajemen untuk setiap portofolio yang diidentifikasi. Pada umumnya, periode tersebut bervariasi antara 3 (tiga) dan 12 (dua belas) bulan dan untuk kasus tertentu diperlukan periode yang lebih lama.

Bank pertama kali menentukan apakah terdapat bukti obyektif penurunan nilai secara individual atas aset keuangan yang signifikan secara individual atau kolektif untuk aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individual. Jika Bank menentukan tidak terdapat bukti obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, terlepas aset keuangan tersebut signifikan atau tidak, maka Bank memasukkan aset tersebut ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dan menilai penurunan nilai kelompok tersebut secara kolektif. Aset keuangan yang penurunan nilainya dilakukan secara individual, dan untuk itu kerugian penurunan nilai telah diakui atau tetap diakui, tidak termasuk dalam penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

Bank menetapkan kredit yang harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara individual, jika memenuhi salah satu kriteria di bawah ini:

- Kredit yang secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan dan memiliki bukti obyektif penurunan nilai;
- 2. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi yang secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan.

Berdasarkan kriteria diatas, Bank melakukan penilaian secara individual untuk: (a) Kredit yang diberikan dengan plafond sama dengan atau lebih besar dari Rp5.000 dengan kolektibilitas kurang lancar, diragukan dan macet; atau (b) Kredit yang diberikan dengan plafond sama dengan atau lebih besar dari Rp5.000 yang direstrukturisasi.

Bank menetapkan kredit yang harus dievaluasi penurunan nilainya secara kolektif, jika memenuhi salah satu kriteria di bawah ini:

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- e. Allowance for impairment losses or financial assets (continued)
- <u>e.1. Loans and Murabahah Financing Receivables</u> (continued)

The estimated period between the occurrence of events and identification of loss are determined by management for every identified portfolio. Generally, the period varies between 3 (three) and 12 (twelve) months and for specific cases, it may need longer period.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in the collective assessment of impairment.

The Bank determines loans to be evaluated for impairment through individual evaluation if one of the following criteria is met:

- Loans which individually have significant value with objective evidence of impairment;
- 2. Restructured loans which individually have significant value.

Based on the above criteria, the Bank performs individual assessment for: (a) Loans with credit limit equal to or greater than Rp5,000 with collectibility classification of substandard, doubtful and loss; or (b) Restructured loans with credit limit equal to or greater than Rp5,000.

The Bank determines loans to be evaluated for impairment through collective assessment if one of the following criteria is met:

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)
- e.1. Kredit yang Diberikan dan Pembiayaan/Piutang Murabahah (lanjutan)
 - Kredit yang secara individual memiliki nilai signifikan namun tidak memiliki bukti obyektif penurunan nilai;
 - 2. Kredit yang secara individual memiliki nilai tidak signifikan:
 - 3. Kredit yang direstrukturisasi yang secara individual memiliki nilai tidak signifikan.

Berdasarkan kriteria di atas, penilaian secara kolektif dilakukan untuk: (a) Kredit yang diberikan dengan plafond sama dengan atau lebih besar dari Rp5.000 dengan kolektibilitas lancar dan dalam perhatian khusus serta tidak direstrukturisasi; atau (b) Kredit yang diberikan dengan plafond dibawah Rp5.000.

Perhitungan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara kolektif berdasarkan karakteristik risiko kredit sama dengan mempertimbangkan segmentasi kredit berdasarkan pengalaman kerugian masa lalu dan kemungkinan terjadinya (probability kegagalan of default). dikelompokan keuangan berdasarkan karakteristik risiko kredit yang sama antara lain dengan mempertimbangkan segmentasi kredit dan tunggakan debitur.

Bank menggunakan metode *roll rate* analisis yang merupakan suatu metode analisis statistik, untuk menilai cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan secara kolektif. Dengan metode ini, Bank menggunakan data historis 3 (tiga) tahun dalam menghitung *Probability of Default* (PD) dan *Loss Given Default* (LGD).

Bank menggunakan nilai wajar agunan sebagai dasar arus kas masa datang apabila memenuhi salah satu kondisi berikut:

- Kredit bersifat collateral dependent, yaitu jika pelunasan kredit hanya bersumber dari agunan;
- Pengambilalihan agunan kemungkinan besar terjadi dan didukung dengan perjanjian legal pengikatan agunan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- e. Allowance for impairment losses or financial assets (continued)
- <u>e.1. Loans and Murabahah Financing Receivables</u> (continued)
 - Loans which individually have significant value with no objective evidence of impairment:
 - 2. Loans which individually have insignificant value:
 - 3. Restructured loans which individually have insignificant value.

Based on the above criteria, the Bank performs collective assessment for: (a) Loans with credit limit equal to or greater than Rp5,000 with collectibility classification of current and special mention, and have never been restructured; or (b) Loans with credit limit below Rp5,000.

Calculation of allowance for impairment losses on financial assets assessed collectively grouped based on similar credit risk characteristics and taking into account the loan segmentation based on historical loss experience and the possibility of failure (probability of default). Financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics by considering the credit segmentation and past due status of the debtors, among others.

The Bank uses the roll rate analysis method, which is a statistical model analysis method to collectively assess allowance for impairment losses on loans. Under this method, the Bank uses 3 (three) years of historical data to compute for the Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

The Bank uses the fair value of collateral as the basis for future cash flow if one of the following conditions is met:

- Loans are collateral dependent, i.e. if the source of loans repayment is only from the collateral:
- Foreclosure of collateral is most likely to occur and supported by legally binding collateral agreement.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)
- e.1. Kredit yang Diberikan dan Pembiayaan/Piutang Murabahah (lanjutan)

Sebagai panduan praktis, Bank dapat mengukur penurunan nilai berdasarkan nilai wajar instrumen dengan menggunakan harga dapat diobservasi, yang perhitungan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan dengan (collaterized agunan financial asset) mencerminkan arus kas yang dapat dihasilkan dari pengambilalihan agunan dikurangi biayabiaya untuk memperoleh dan menjual agunan, terlepas apakah pengambilalihan tersebut berpeluang terjadi atau tidak.

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi diukur sebesar selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini estimasi arus kas masa datang didiskonto menggunakan suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut. Jika kredit yang diberikan atau surat-surat berharga yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan obligasi Pemerintah 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.

Kerugian penurunan nilai yang terjadi diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan dicatat pada akun "Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai" sebagai pengurang terhadap aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Pendapatan bunga atas aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai tetap diakui atas dasar suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam pengukuran kerugian penurunan nilai. Ketika peristiwa yang terjadi setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan menyebabkan jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang, kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui harus dipulihkan dan pemulihan tersebut diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Untuk aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual, pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, Bank mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti obyektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- e. Allowance for impairment losses or financial assets (continued)
- <u>e.1. Loans and Murabahah Financing Receivables</u> (continued)

As a practical guidance, the Bank may measure the impairment based on the instrument's fair value by using observable market price, where the calculation of the present value of estimated future cash flows on collateralized financial assets reflects the generated cash flow from the foreclosure of collateral net of costs to acquire and sell the collateral, regardless whether or not foreclosure is probable.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. If loans and receivables or held-to-maturity securities and Government bonds have variable interest rate, the discount rate used to measure impairment loss is the current effective interest rate specified in the contract.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and reflected in an "Allowance for impairment losses" account as a deduction from financial assets carried at amortized cost.

Interest income on the impaired financial assets continues to be recognized using the original rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss previously recognized and the recovery is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

For financial assets classified as available - forsale, Bank assesses on each statement of financial position reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)
- e.1. Kredit yang Diberikan dan Pembiayaan/Piutang Murabahah (lanjutan)

Penurunan yang signifikan atau penurunan jangka panjang atas nilai wajar investasi dalam instrumen ekuitas dibawah biaya perolehannya merupakan bukti obyektif terjadinya penurunan nilai dan menyebabkan pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai. Kerugian penurunan nilai atas efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual diakui dengan mengeluarkan kerugian kumulatif yang telah diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas ke dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Jumlah kerugian kumulatif yang dikeluarkan dari ekuitas dan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain merupakan selisih antara biaya perolehan (setelah dikurangi dengan nilai pelunasan pokok dan amortisasi) dengan nilai wajar kini, dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang sebelumnya telah diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Jika pada periode berikutnya, nilai wajar efekefek yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dan obligasi Pemerintah yang mengalami penurunan nilai meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut dapat secara obyektif dihubungkan dengan peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, maka kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut harus dipulihkan dan pemulihan tersebut diakui pada tahun terjadinya.

Jika persyaratan kredit yang diberikan, piutang atau efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dinegosiasi ulang atau dimodifikasi karena debitur atau penerbit mengalami kesulitan keuangan, maka penurunan nilai diukur dengan suku bunga efektif awal yang digunakan sebelum persyaratan diubah.

Jika pada suatu periode berikutnya, jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang dan pengurangan tersebut dapat dikaitkan secara obyektif pada peristiwa yang terjadi setelah penurunan nilai diakui (seperti meningkatnya peringkat kredit debitur atau penerbit), maka kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui harus dipulihkan, dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan. Jumlah yang terpulihkan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- e. Allowance for impairment losses or financial assets (continued)
- <u>e.1. Loans and Murabahah Financing Receivables</u> (continued)

In the case of equity instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. Impairment losses on available - for - sale marketable securities are recognized by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognized directly in equity to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The cumulative loss that has been removed from equity and recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale securities and Government bonds increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the impairment loss previously recognized must be recovered and the recovery is recognized in the year it occurred.

If the terms of the loans and receivables or held-to-maturity securities are renegotiated or modified since the debtor or issuer has financial difficulties, the impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate before the modification of terms.

If in the next period, the amount of allowance for impairment losses is decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event that occurred after the recognition of the impairment loss (i.e. upgrade debtor's or issuer's colletibility), the impairment loss that was previously recognized has to be reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

- e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan (lanjutan)
- <u>e.1. Kredit yang Diberikan dan Pembiayaan/Piutang</u> *Murabahah* (lanjutan)

Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun berjalan dikreditkan dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Penerimaan kembali atas kredit yang diberikan vang telah dihapusbukukan pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya dicatat sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya.

e.2. Pembiayaan/Piutang Syariah selain Murabahah

Untuk Aset keuangan berupa piutang istishna, piniaman gardh, pembiayaan mudharabah, dan pembiayaan musyarakah, Bank menerapkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum" dan Peraturan Keuangan Otoritas Jasa (POJK) No.16/POJK.03/2014 tanggal 18 November 2014 dan perubahannya pada POJK No. 19/POJK.03/2018 tanggal 20 September 2018 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah" yang berlaku efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015.

Cadangan kerugian minimum yang harus dibentuk sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. 1% dari aset produktif yang digolongkan Lancar, di luar penempatan pada Bank Indonesia, obligasi pemerintah, instrumen hutang lain yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan aktiva produktif yang dijamin dengan agunan tunai:
- 5% dari aset produktif yang digolongkan Dalam Perhatian Khusus setelah dikurangi agunan;
- 15% dari aset produktif yang digolongkan Kurang Lancar setelah dikurangi agunan;
- 50% dari aset produktif yang digolongkan Diragukan setelah dikurangi agunan; dan
- e. 100% dari aset produktif yang digolongkan Macet setelah dikurangi agunan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- e. Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets (continued)
- <u>e.1. Loans and Murabahah Financing Receivables</u> (continued)

The recoveries of written-off financial assets in the current year are credited by adjusting the allowance for impairment losses account. Recoveries of written-off loans from previous years are recorded as other operating income.

<u>e.2. Sharian Financing/Receivables Other Than</u> <u>Murabahah</u>

For financial assets of istishna receivables, funds of qardh, mudharabah financing, and musyarakah financing, the Bank implements Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/15/PBl/2012 dated October 24, 2012 about "Assessment of Commercial Banks' Asset Quality" and POJK No. 16/POJK.03/2014 dated November 18, 2014 and its amendment POJK No. 19/POJK.03/2018 dated September 20, 2018 regarding "Asset Quality Ratings for Sharia Bank and Sharia Business Unit" which was effective on January 1, 2015.

The minimum allowance to be provided in accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation is as follows:

- a. 1% of earning assets classified as Current, excluding placements with Bank Indonesia, government bonds, other debt instruments issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and earning assets secured by cash collateral;
- 5% of earning assets classified as Special Mention, net of deductible collateral;
- c. 15% of earning assets classified as Substandard, net of deductible collateral;
- d. 50% of earning assets classified as Doubtful, net of deductible collateral; and
- e. 100% of earning assets classified as Loss, net of deductible collateral.

kecuali dinyatakan lain)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

e.2. Pembiayaan/Piutang Syariah selain Murabahah (lanjutan)

Kriteria penilaian nilai agunan yang dapat dikurangkan dalam pembentukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (OJK).

f. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Giro pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain merupakan penanaman dana pada Bank Indonesia berupa deposit facility, term deposit dan deposit facility syariah, sedangkan penempatan pada bank lain berupa deposito berjangka, interbank call money dan tabungan.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

h. Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah

Efek-efek terdiri dari surat berharga yang diperdagangkan dalam pasar modal dan pasar uang, antara lain Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI), Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia (SDBI), obligasi, Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD), Medium Term Notes (MTN) dan penyertaan reksadana.

Obligasi Pemerintah adalah obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia termasuk obligasi rekapitalisasi yang merupakan obligasi yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah dalam rangka rekapitalisasi bank umum.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

<u>e.2. Sharian</u> <u>Financing/Receivables</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Than</u> <u>Murabahah</u> (continued)

The criterias for assessment of the value of collateral that can be deducted in the calculation of allowance for impairment losses are based on Bank Indonesia Regulations (OJK).

f. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment losses. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified under loans and receivables.

g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks represent placements of funds in Bank Indonesia in the form of deposit facility, term deposit and sharia deposit facility, whereas placement with other banks is in the form of time deposit, interbank call money and savings.

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method less allowance for impairment losses. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are classified as loans and receivables.

h. Securities and Government Bonds

Securities consist of securities traded in the capital market and money market, such as Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI), Deposits Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SDBI), bonds, Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD), Medium Term Notes (MTN) and mutual funds.

Government bonds are bonds issued by the Indonesian Government including recapitalization bonds that are issued by the Government for general bank recapitalization.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah (lanjutan)

Efek-efek syariah diklasifikasikan sebagai dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual.

Efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah pada awalnya disajikan sebesar nilai wajar. Setelah pengakuan awal, efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah dicatat sesuai kategorinya, yaitu dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, tersedia untuk dijual atau nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Pengukuran efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah didasarkan atas klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

 Efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dicatat pada biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Bank tidak mengklasifikasikan efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah sebagai aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, jika dalam tahun berjalan atau dalam kurun waktu dua tahun sebelumnya Bank telah menjual atau mereklasifikasi efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah tidak signifikan (more insignificant) sebelum jatuh tempo selain dari pada penjualan atau reklasifikasi yang telah dijelaskan dalam PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014) yang dapat diaplikasikan dalam periode yang relevan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Securities and Government Bonds (continued)

Sharia securities are classified as held-tomaturity investments and securities availablefor-sale.

Securities and Government bonds are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, securities and Government bonds are accounted for depending on their classification as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or fair value through profit or loss.

The measurement of securities and Government bonds are based on the classification of the securities as follows:

 Held-to-maturity securities and Government bonds are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Bank does not classify securities and Government bonds as held-to-maturity financial assets if the bank has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity securities or Government bonds prior to maturity other than sales or reclassifications defined in SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014) applicable in the relevant period.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah (lanjutan)

Pengukuran efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah didasarkan atas klasifikasinya sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

- 2. Efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah yang diklasifikasikan sebagai investasi tersedia untuk dijual dinyatakan pada nilaj wajar. Pendapatan bunga diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Laba atau rugi selisih kurs atas efekefek dan obligasi Pemerintah yang tersedia untuk dijual diakui pada laporan laba rugi penghasilan komprehensif Perubahan nilai wajar lainnya diakui langsung dalam ekuitas sampai efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah dijual mengalami penurunan nilai, akumulasi keuntungan dan kerugian yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas diakui dalam laporan laba rugi penghasilan komprehensif lain.
- Efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah dalam kategori nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dinyatakan pada nilai wajar.

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajarnya disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Pendapatan bunga dari efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah dalam kategori nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sesuai dengan persyaratan dalam kontrak.

Atas penjualan portofolio efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah untuk nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, perbedaan antara harga jual dengan nilai pasar wajar diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penjualan pada tahun dimana efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah tersebut dijual.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Securities and Government Bonds (continued)

The measurement of securities and Government bonds are based on the classification of the securities as follows: (continued)

- Securities and Government bonds which are classified under available-for-sale investments are stated at fair value. Interest income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale securities and Government bonds are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Other fair value changes are recognized directly in equity until the securities and Government bonds are sold or impaired, whereby the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in the equity are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- Fair value through profit or loss securities and Government bonds are carried at fair value.

Unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in fair values are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The interest income from securities and Government bonds is recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income according to the terms of the contract.

Upon sale of portfolio of fair value through profit or loss securities and Government bonds, the difference between the selling price and the fair value is recognized as a gain or loss in the year when the securities and Government bonds are sold.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

h. Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah (lanjutan)

 Efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah dalam kategori nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dinyatakan pada nilai wajar (lanjutan)

Efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah yang diperdagangkan secara aktif di pasar keuangan yang terorganisasi, nilai wajar tersebut umumnya ditentukan dengan mengacu pada harga penawaran pasar yang terjadi di bursa efek pada tanggal yang terdekat dengan tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, kemudian disesuaikan dengan biaya-biaya yang akan dikeluarkan untuk memperoleh aset tersebut. Untuk efek-efek obligasi Pemerintah yang tidak mempunyai harga penawaran pasar, estimasi atas nilai wajar efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah ditetapkan dengan mengacu pada nilai wajar instrumen lain yang substansinya adalah sama atau dihitung berdasarkan arus kas yang diharapkan terhadap aset bersih efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah tersebut.

i. Kredit yang diberikan

Kredit yang diberikan merupakan penyediaan uang atau tagihan yang dapat disamakan dengan itu, berdasarkan kesepakatan dengan pihak penerima kredit dan mewajibkan pihak penerima kredit untuk melunasi setelah jangka waktu tertentu dengan imbalan bunga.

Kredit yang diberikan (termasuk kredit yang diberikan dalam pinjaman sindikasi) pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan biaya tambahan untuk memperoleh aset keuangan tersebut. Setelah pengakuan awal kredit yang diberikan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Kredit yang diberikan diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang.

Kredit yang diberikan dalam pinjaman sindikasi ataupun penerusan kredit dinyatakan sebesar pokok kredit sesuai dengan porsi risiko yang ditanggung oleh Bank.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Securities and Government Bonds (continued)

 Fair value through profit or loss securities and Government bonds are carried at fair value (continued)

Securities and Government bonds that are actively traded in organized financial markets. fair value is generally determined by reference to quoted market bid prices by the stock exchange at the date close to the statement of financial position date, adjusted for transaction costs necessary to realize the assets. For securities and Government bonds where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of securities and Government bonds.

i. Loans

Loans represent the lending of money or equivalent receivables under contracts with borrowers, where the borrowers are required to repay their debts with interest after a specified period of time.

Loans (including loans under syndication) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to obtaining the financial asset. After initial recognition, loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of allowance for impairment losses.

Loans are classified under loans and receivables.

Loans under syndication or channelling are stated at the principal amount equal to the risk portion assumed by the Bank.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

i. Kredit yang diberikan (lanjutan)

Restrukturisasi kredit

Restrukturisasi kredit meliputi adanya perpanjangan jangka waktu pembayaran dan ketentuan kredit yang baru.

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 dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain. Setelah restrukturisasi, semua penerimaan kas masa depan yang ditetapkan dalam persyaratan baru dicatat sebagai pengembalian pokok kredit yang diberikan dan pendapatan bunga sesuai dengan svarat-svarat restrukturisasi.

Penjualan Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR)

Bank telah melakukan penjualan atas KPR kepada pihak ketiga.

Atas penjualan tersebut, Bank telah memindahkan risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan KPR kepada pihak lawan. Oleh karena itu, pada tanggal efektif penjualan, Bank menghentikan pengakuan atas KPR tersebut.

Penjualan tersebut telah memenuhi kriteria jual putus seperti yang tertuang dalam PBI No.7/4/PBI/2005 tanggal 20 Januari 2005.

j. Pembiayaan/piutang syariah

Pembiayaan/piutang syariah adalah penyediaan uang atau tagihan yang dapat disamakan dengan itu, yang timbul dari transaksi berdasarkan prinsip jual beli dan bagi hasil antara Bank dengan pihak lain selama jangka waktu tertentu. Piutang tersebut meliputi piutang murabahah, piutang istishna dan qardh, untuk pembiayaan meliputi pembiayaan mudharabah dan pembiayaan musyarakah.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Loans (continued)

Loan restructuring

Loan restructuring may involve extending the payment arrangements and new loan conditions.

Restructured loans are stated at the lower of carrying value on the date of restructuring or value of the future cash receipts after the restructuring. Losses resulting from the difference between the carrying value on the date of restructuring the present value of future cash receipts after the restructuring is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. After the restructuring, all future cash receipts specified by the new terms are recorded as a return of principal loans and interest income in accordance with the terms of the restructuring.

Sales of Housing Loans (KPR)

The Bank sold its KPR to third parties.

In relation with the above mention sale, the Bank has transferred the risk and rewards of ownership of the KPR to counterparty. Hence, at the effective date of the sale, the Bank derecognized the KPR.

The sale has fulfill the criteria of true sale according to Bank Indonesia regulation No. 7/4/PBI/2005 dated January 20, 2005.

j. Sharia financing/receivables

Financing/receivables based on Sharia principles is receivables from providing funds or other similar form of receivables arising from transactions carried out based on sale or purchase arrangements and profit sharing between Bank and other parties for a certain period of time. Such receivables consist of receivables arising from murabahah transactions, istishna transactions and gardh transactions. for financing consist mudharabah and musyarakah financing.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Pembiayaan/piutang syariah (lanjutan)

Murabahah adalah akad jual beli antara nasabah dengan Bank, dimana Bank membiayai kebutuhan konsumsi, investasi dan modal kerja nasabah yang dijual dengan harga pokok ditambah dengan keuntungan yang diketahui dan disepakati bersama. Pembayaran atas pembiayaan ini dilakukan dengan cara mengangsur dalam jangka waktu yang ditentukan.

Piutang *murabahah* pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dan merupakan biaya tambahan untuk memperoleh aset keuangan tersebut dan setelah pengakuan awal diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode margin efektif dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Mudharabah merupakan pembiayaan kerjasama antara Bank sebagai pemilik dana (shahibul maal) dengan nasabah sebagai pelaksana usaha (mudharib) selama jangka waktu tertentu. Pembagian hasil keuntungan dari proyek atau usaha tersebut ditentukan sesuai dengan nisbah (pre-determined ratio) yang telah disepakati bersama. Pada tanggal pembiayaan laporan posisi keuangan, mudharabah dinyatakan sebesar pembiayaan dikurangi dengan saldo cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk berdasarkan hasil reviu oleh manajemen terhadap kualitas pembiayaan yang ada.

Musvarakah adalah akad kerjasama yang terjadi diantara para pemilik modal (mitra musyarakah) untuk menggabungkan modal dan melakukan usaha secara bersama dalam suatu kemitraan dengan nisbah pembagian hasil sesuai dengan kesepakatan, sedangkan kerugian ditanggung secara proporsional sesuai dengan kontribusi modal. Pada tanggal posisi keuangan, laporan pembiayaan musyarakah dinyatakan sebesar saldo pembiayaan dikurangi dengan saldo cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk berdasarkan hasil reviu oleh manajemen terhadap kualitas pembiayaan yang ada.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Sharia financing/receivables (continued)

Murabahah is a sale and purchase contract between the customer and Bank, whereby Bank finances the consumption, investment and working capital needs of the customer sold with a principle price plus a certain margin that is mutually informed and agreed. Repayment on this financing is made in installments within a specified period.

Murabahah receivables are initially measured at fair value plus direct attributable transaction costs and is an additional cost to obtain the respected financial assets and after the initial recognition are measured at amortized cost using the effective margin method less any allowance for impairment losses value.

Mudharabah financing is a joint financing made between Bank as the owner of the funds (shahibul maal) and the customer as a business executor (mudharib) during a certain period. The profit sharing from the project or the business is determined in accordance with the mutually agreed nisbah (pre-determined ratio). On the statement of financial position date, mudharabah financing is stated at the outstanding financing balance less allowance for impairment losses which is provided based on the management's review of the financing quality.

Musyarakah is a partnership contract among fund's owners (musyarakah partners) to contribute funds and conduct a business on a joint basis through partnership with the profit sharing based on a predetermined ratio, while the losses are borne proportionally based on the capital contribution. On the statement of financial position date, musyarakah financing is stated at the outstanding financing balance less allowance for impairment losses which is provided based on the management's review on the financing quality.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

j. Pembiayaan/piutang berdasarkan prinsip syariah (lanjutan)

Istishna adalah akad penjualan antara almustashni (pembeli) dan al-shani (produsen yang juga bertindak sebagai penjual). Berdasarkan akad tersebut, pembeli menugasi produsen untuk membuat atau mengadakan almashnu (barang pesanan) sesuai spesifikasi yang diisyaratkan pembeli dan menjualnya dengan harga yang disepakati. Piutang istishna disajikan sebesar tagihan termin kepada pembeli akhir dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Qardh adalah penyediaan dana atau tagihan yang dapat dipersamakan dengan itu berdasarkan persetujuan atau kesepakatan antara peminjam dan pihak yang meminjamkan yang mewajibkan peminjam melunasi hutangnya setelah jangka waktu tertentu. Pinjaman qardh dinyatakan sebesar saldo pinjaman dikurangi dengan saldo cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk berdasarkan hasil review oleh manajemen terhadap kualitas pinjaman yang ada.

k. Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi merupakan transaksi Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN) yang diaksep oleh bank pengaksep (accepting bank).

Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Tagihan akseptasi disajikan setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Tagihan akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang. Liabilitas akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

I. Penyertaan Saham

Penyertaan saham merupakan investasi jangka panjang pada perusahaan non-publik serta penyertaan modal sementara pada perusahaan debitur yang timbul akibat konversi kredit yang diberikan atau jenis transaksi tertentu yang berakibat Bank memiliki saham pada perusahaan debitur.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Sharia financing/receivables (continued)

Istishna is a sale and purchase contract between al-mustashni (buyer) and al-shani (manufacturer also acting as the seller). Based on the contract, the buyer orders the manufacturer to produce or to supply al-mashnu (goods ordered) according to the specifications required by the buyer and to sell them at agreed price. Istishna receivables are stated at outstanding billings to final buyer less allowance for impairment losses.

Qardh is the provision of funds or equivalent claims based on agreement between the borrower and the lender that requires the borrower to repay the debts after a certain period of time. Qardh are stated at outstanding balance less allowance for impairment losses based on the management's review on the financing quality.

k. Acceptances receivable and payable

Acceptances receivable and payable represent letters of Credit by Local Document (SKBDN) transactions that have been accepted by the accepting bank.

Acceptances receivable and payable are stated at amortized cost. Acceptances receivable are stated net of allowance for impairment losses.

Acceptances receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Acceptances payable are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

I. Investment in shares

Investments in shares represent long-term investments in non-publicly-listed companies and temporary investments in debtor companies arising from conversion of loans or certain of transactions which resulted The Bank have shares in debtor's company.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

I. Penyertaan Saham (lanjutan)

Penyertaan saham yang tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan atau kepemilikan dibawah 20% dicatat sesuai dengan PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014) dan dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Penyertaan saham dengan persentase kepemilikan 20,00% sampai dengan 50,00% dicatat dengan metode ekuitas yaitu penyertaan dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan disesuaikan dengan bagian Bank atas ekuitas perusahaan asosiasi dan dikurangi dengan penerimaan dividen sejak tanggal perolehan, dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Penyertaan modal sementara dihapusbuku dari laporan posisi keuangan apabila telah melampaui jangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 14/15/PBI/2012 tanggal 24 Oktober 2012 tentang "Penilaian Kualitas Aset Bank Umum".

m. Aset tetap

Aset tetap awalnya diakui sebesar biaya perolehan, yang terdiri atas harga perolehan dan biaya-biaya tambahan yang dapat diatribusikan langsung untuk membawa aset ke lokasi dan kondisi yang diinginkan supaya aset tersebut siap digunakan sesuai dengan maksud manajemen.

Setelah pengakuan awal, aset tetap selain tanah dinyatakan pada biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai.

Aset tetap yang diperoleh dalam pertukaran aset non-moneter atau kombinasi aset moneter dan non-moneter diukur pada nilai wajar, kecuali:

- (i) transaksi pertukaran tidak memiliki substansi komersial, atau
- (ii) nilai wajar dari aset yang diterima dan diserahkan tidak dapat diukur secara andal.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Investment in shares (continued)

Investment in shares with no significant influence or share ownership under 20% are recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014) and deducted by allowance for impairment losses.

Investments in shares represent ownership interests of 20.00% to 50.00% are recorded using the equity method. Under this method, investments are recorded at cost and adjusted for the Bank's proportionate share in the net equity of the investees and reduced by dividends earned starting the acquisition date net of by allowance for impairment losses

Temporary investment is written-off from the statement of financial position if it is held for more than 5 (five) years in accordance with Bank Indonesia No. 14/15/PBI/2012 dated October 24, 2012 regarding "Asset Quality Rating for Commercial Banks".

m. Premises and equipment

All premises and equipment are initially recognized at cost, which comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent to initial recognition, premises and equipment besides lands are carried at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Premises and equipment acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or for a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets are measured at fair values, unless:

- (i) the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance, or
- (ii) the fair value of neither the assets received nor the assets given up can be measured reliably.

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

dihituna Penvusutan bangunan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (straight-line method) sedangkan peralatan kantor dan kendaraan bermotor dihituna dengan menagunakan metode saldo menurun ganda (double-declining balance method) berdasarkan taksiran masa manfaat aset tetap sebagai berikut:

Tahun/Years

Bangunan
Peralatan kantor dan kendaraan bermotor

10 - 20 4 - 8 Buildings Office furniture and fixtures, and motor vehicles

Penilaian aset tetap dilakukan atas penurunan dan kemungkinan penurunan nilai wajar aset jika terjadi peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat

mungkin tidak dapat seluruhnya terealisasi.

Pada setiap akhir tahun buku, manajemen melakukan pengkajian ulang atas nilai residu, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan dan

disesuaikan secara prospektif, jika diperlukan.

tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang penggunaan diharapkan dari pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset (dihitung sebagai perbedaan antara jumlah neto hasil pelepasan dan jumlah tercatat dari aset) diperhitungkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain pada periode aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

Tanah awalnya dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dan tidak disusutkan. Setelah pengakuan awal, tanah diukur pada nilai wajar pada tanggal revaluasi dikurangi akumulasi rugi penurunan nilai setelah tanggal revaluasi. Penilaian terhadap tanah dilakukan oleh penilai yang memiliki kualifikasi profesional, dan dilakukan secara berkala untuk memastikan bahwa jumlah tercatat tanah tidak berbeda secara material dengan jumlah yang ditentukan dengan menggunakan nilai wajarnya pada akhir periode pelaporan (Catatan 14).

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Premises and equipment (continued)

Depreciation of buildings is computed using the straight-line method while depreciation of office furniture and fixtures, and motor vehicles is computed using the double-declining balance method, based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

The carrying amounts of premises and equipment are reviewed for impairment when

events or changes in circumstances indicate

that the carrying values may not be fully

recoverable.

year, if necessary.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of premises and equipment are reviewed by the management and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each

An item of premises and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period such asset is derecognized.

Land are initially recognized at cost and not depreciated. Subsequent to initial recognition, land is measured at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuation of land are performed by appraisers with professional qualification, and is done in regular basis to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from its fair value at the end of reporting period (Note 14).

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

m. Aset tetap (lanjutan)

Kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi dicatat sebagai "Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap", dan disajikan dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain. Namun, kenaikan tersebut diakui dalam laba rugi hingga sebesar jumlah penurunan nilai aset yang sama akibat revaluasi yang pernah dilakukan sebelumnya dalam laba rugi. Penurunan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi diakui dalam laba rugi.

pemeliharaan Beban dan perbaikan dibebankan pada operasi pada saat terjadinya. Beban pemugaran dan penambahan dalam jumlah besar dikapitalisasi kepada jumlah tercatat aset tetap terkait bila besar kemungkinan bagi Kelompok Usaha manfaat ekonomi masa depan menjadi lebih besar dari kineria awal yang ditetapkan sebelumnya dan disusutkan sepanjang sisa masa manfaat aset tetap terkait.

Aset tetap dalam penyelesaian dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan, yang mencakup kapitalisasi beban pinjaman dan biaya-biaya lainnya yang terjadi sehubungan dengan pendanaan aset tetap dalam penyelesaian tersebut. Akumulasi biaya perolehan akan direklasifikasi ke akun "Aset Tetap" yang bersangkutan pada saat aset tetap tersebut telah selesai dikerjakan dan siap untuk digunakan. Aset tetap dalam penyelesaian tidak disusutkan karena belum tersedia untuk digunakan.

Biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah dalam bentuk Hak Guna Usaha ("HGU"), Hak Guna Bangunan ("HGB") dan Hak Pakai ("HP") ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan tanah pada akun "Aset Tetap". Biaya pengurusan perpanjangan atau pembaruan legal hak atas tanah diakui sebagai aset tidak berwujud dan diamortisasi sepanjang umur hak hukum atau umur ekonomi tanah, mana yang lebih pendek.

Jika nilai wajar dari aset yang direvaluasi mengalami perubahan yang signifikan dan fluktuatif, maka perlu direvaluasi secara tahunan, sedangkan jika nilai wajar dari aset yang direvaluasi tidak mengalami perubahan yang signifikan dan fluktuatif, maka perlu dilakukan revaluasi paling kurang 3 (tiga) tahun sekali.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

m. Premises and equipment (continued)

Increase in the carrying amount arising from revaluation is recorded in "Fixed Asset Revaluation Surplus" of and presented in other comprehensive income. However, the increase is recognized in profit or loss, up to the amount of impairment of the same assets due to revaluation previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in carrying value arising as a result of a revaluation should be recognised in profit or loss.

Repairs and maintenance is charged to the profit or loss as incurred. The cost of major renovation and restoration is capitalized to the carrying amount of the related premises and equipment when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset and is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Construction in-progress are stated at cost, including capitalized borrowing costs and other charges incurred in connection with the financing of the said asset constructions. The accumulated costs will be reclassified to the appropriate "Premises and Equipment" account when the construction is completed and available for intended use. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these are not yet available for use.

The legal cost of land rights in the form of Business Usage Rights ("Hak Guna Usaha" or "HGU"), Building Usage Right ("Hak Guna Bangunan" or "HGB") and Usage Rights ("Hak Pakai" or "HP") when the land was initially acquired are recognized as part of the cost of the land under the "Premises and Equipment". The extension or the legal renewal costs of land rights were recognized as intangible assets and were amortized over the shorter of the rights' legal life and land's economic life.

If the fair value of the revalued asset change significantly, it is necessary to revaluate on an annual basis, whereas if the fair value of the revaluated asset does not change significantly, it is necessary to revaluate at a minimum every 3 (three) years.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

n. Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, Bank menilai apakah terdapat indikasi suatu aset mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, maka Bank akan membuat estimasi atas jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut.

Jumlah terpulihkan yang ditentukan untuk aset individual adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset atau Unit Penghasil Kas (UPK) dikurangi biaya pelepasan dengan nilai pakainya, kecuali aset tersebut tidak menghasilkan arus kas masuk yang sebagian besar independen dari aset atau kelompok aset lain

Jika nilai tercatat aset lebih besar daripada nilai terpulihkannya, maka aset tersebut dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai dan nilai tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar nilai terpulihkannya. Rugi penurunan nilai dari operasi yang berkelanjutan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai "rugi penurunan nilai".

Dalam menghitung nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan neto didiskontokan ke nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar kini atas nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik aset.

Dalam menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya pelepasan, mengacu pada PSAK 68: "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar" (Catatan 2d).

Kerugian penurunan nilai dari operasi yang berkelanjutan, jika ada, diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain sesuai dengan kategori biaya yang konsisten dengan fungsi aset yang diturunkan nilainya.

o. Biaya dibayar di muka

Biaya dibayar di muka diamortisasi selama masa manfaat dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (straight-line method). PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank assesses at each annual reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit (CGU)'s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "impairment losses".

In assessing the value in use, the estimated net future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, refers to SFAS 68, "Fair Value Measurements" (Note 2d).

Impairment losses of continuing operations, if any, are recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under expense categories that are consistent with the functions of the impaired assets.

o. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over the periods benefited using the straight-line method.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

p. Liabilitas segera

Liabilitas segera dicatat pada saat timbulnya kewajiban atau diterimanya perintah pemindahbukuan dari nasabah maupun dari bank lain.

Liabilitas segera dicatat berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan lainnya.

q. Simpanan

Giro merupakan simpanan nasabah yang dapat digunakan sebagai alat pembayaran dan penarikannya dapat dilakukan setiap saat melalui cek atau pemindahbukuan dengan bilyet giro dan sarana perintah pembayaran lainnya. Giro dinyatakan sebesar nilai titipan pemegang giro di Bank.

Giro Wadiah merupakan titipan dana pihak ketiga yang setiap saat tersedia untuk dikembalikan dan dapat diberikan bonus sesuai kebijakan Bank. Giro Wadiah dinyatakan sebesar nilai titipan pemegang giro di Bank.

Tabungan merupakan simpanan nasabah yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan nasabah sesuai dengan persyaratan tertentu yang disepakati. Tabungan dinyatakan sebesar nilai kewajiban pada pemilik tabungan.

Tabungan Wadiah merupakan simpanan pihak lain yang mendapatkan bonus berdasarkan kebijaksanaan Bank. Tabungan Wadiah dinyatakan sebesar nilai investasi pemegang tabungan di Bank.

Deposito berjangka merupakan simpanan nasabah yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan nasabah pada waktu tertentu sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito berjangka dengan Bank. Deposito berjangka dinyatakan sebesar nilai nominal yang tercantum dalam sertifikat yang diterbitkan oleh Bank, sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito berjangka dengan Bank.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Liabilities due immediately

This account is recorded at the time the obligations occur or upon receipt of transfer orders from customers or other banks.

Current liabilities are stated at amortized cost and classified as other financial liabilities.

q. Deposits

Demand deposits represent customer funds which can be used as payment instruments, and can be withdrawn at any time through cheque, or transferred through current account drafts and other transfer instruction media. Demand deposits are stated at the amounts entrusted to the Bank by the depositors.

Wadiah demand deposits represent entrusted third party funds which are available for withdrawal at any time and earn bonus based on the Bank's policy. Wadiah demand deposits are stated at the amounts invested by the depositors in the Bank.

Savings deposits represent customer funds which can be withdrawn by the depositors only under certain conditions. Savings deposits are stated at the agreed amounts due to the depositors.

Wadiah savings deposits represent third party funds which earn bonus based on the Bank's policy. Wadiah savings deposits are stated at the amounts invested by the depositors in the Bank.

Time deposits represent customer funds which can be withdrawn by the depositors only on specific maturity dates based on the agreements between the depositors and the Bank. Time deposits are stated at the nominal amounts stated in the certificates issued by the Bank in accordance with the agreements between the depositors and the Bank.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

q. Simpanan (lanjutan)

Simpanan nasabah diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan lainnya dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan suku bunga efektif kecuali simpanan yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah yang dinyatakan sebesar kewajiban Bank kepada nasabah. Biaya tambahan yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada perolehan simpanan nasabah, dikurangkan dari jumlah simpanan yang diterima.

r. Simpanan dari bank lain

Simpanan dari bank lain merupakan kewajiban kepada bank lain, dalam bentuk tabungan, giro, deposito berjangka dan *inter-bank call money*.

Di dalam simpanan dari bank lain termasuk simpanan syariah dalam bentuk giro wadiah.

Simpanan dari bank lain diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan lain dan diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan suku bunga efektif kecuali simpanan syariah yang dinyatakan sebesar nilai kewajiban Bank kepada nasabah. Biaya tambahan yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung kepada perolehan simpanan dari bank lain dikurangkan dari jumlah simpanan yang diterima.

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali dan efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali disajikan sebagai aset keuangan dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebesar jumlah penjualan kembali dikurangi dengan bunga yang belum diamortisasi dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Selisih antara harga beli dan harga jual kembali diperlakukan sebagai pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan (belum diamortisasi) dan diakui sebagai pendapatan selama periode sejak efek-efek tersebut dibeli hingga dijual kembali dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif.

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji untuk dijual kembali diklasifikasikan sebagai kredit yang diberikan dan piutang yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Deposits (continued)

Deposits from customers are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for sharia deposits which are stated at the Bank's liability to the customers. Incremental costs that can be attributed directly to the acquisition of deposits from customers are deducted from total deposits received.

r. Deposits from other banks

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to other banks, in the form of savings deposits, demand deposits, time deposits and inter-bank call money.

Deposits from other banks include sharia deposits in the form of wadiah demand deposits.

Deposits from other banks are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for sharia deposits which are stated at the Bank's liability amount to the customer. Incremental costs that can be attributed directly to the acquisition of deposits from other banks are deducted from the total deposits received.

s. Securities purchased under agreement to resell and securities sold under agreement to repurchase

Securities purchased under agreement to resell

Securities purchased under agreement to resell are presented as financial assets in the statement of financial position, at the net resale price of unamortized interest and net of allowance for impairment losses.

The difference between the purchase price and the resale price is treated as unearned interest income (unamortized) and recognized as income over the period starting from when those securities are purchased until they are resold using effective interest rate.

Securities purchased under agreement to resell are classified as loans and receivables measured at amortized cost.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali dan efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (lanjutan)

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji untuk dibeli kembali disajikan sebagai liabilitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan sebesar jumlah pembelian kembali, dikurangi dengan bunga dibayar di muka yang belum diamortisasi.

Selisih antara harga jual dan harga beli kembali diperlakukan sebagai biaya dibayar di muka dan diakui sebagai beban selama jangka waktu sejak efek-efek tersebut dijual hingga dibeli kembali menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji untuk dibeli kembali diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

<u>Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali</u> <u>atas surat berharga syariah</u>

Sejak 1 Januari 2018, Bank mencatat transaksi efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali mengacu ke PSAK No 111 tentang "Akuntansi Wa'd" yang berlaku secara prospektif. Pada saat pengakuan awal, Bank mengklasifikasikan surat berharga syariah yang diperoleh dari transaksi jual beli pertama dalam kategori diukur pada nilai wajar melalui penghasilan komprehensif lain. Keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.

t. Surat-surat berharga yang diterbitkan

Surat-surat berharga yang diterbitkan Bank adalah Obligasi dan *Negotiable Certificate of Deposit* (NCD).

Surat berharga yang diterbitkan diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR).

Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal dan biaya transaksi yang tidak terpisah dari suku bunga efektif. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s. Securities purchased under agreement to resell and securities sold under agreement to repurchase (continued)

Securities sold under agreement to repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are presented as liabilities in the statement of financial position, at the repurchase price, net of unamortized prepaid interest.

The difference between the selling price and the repurchase price is treated as prepaid expenses and recognized as expense over the period starting from when those securities are sold until they are repurchased using the effective interest method.

Securities sold under agreement to repurchase are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

<u>Securities purchased under agreement to resell of sharia-compliant securities</u>

Effective January 1, 2018, the Bank records securities purchased under resale agreements in accordance with SFAS No 111 on "Accounting for Wa'd" which is implemented prospectively. At initial recognition, the Bank classifies the underlying securities from the first sale and purchase transaction as at fair value through other comprehensive income. Gain or losses arising from changes in its fair value is recorded as other comprehensive income.

t. Securities issued

Securities issued by Bank consist of Bonds and Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD).

The securities issued are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium associated related to the initial recognition and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

u. Pinjaman yang diterima

Pinjaman yang diterima merupakan dana yang diterima oleh Bank dari Bank Indonesia, Pemerintah dan lembaga pembiayaan lain dengan kewajiban pembayaran berdasarkan perjanjian pinjaman.

Pinjaman yang diterima diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal dan biaya transaksi yang tidak terpisah dari suku bunga efektif.

v. Pinjaman subordinasi

Pinjaman subordinasi diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal dan biaya transaksi yang tidak terpisah dari suku bunga efektif.

w. Modal saham

Modal saham diukur pada nilai nominal untuk semua saham yang diterbitkan.

x. Saldo laba

Saldo laba merupakan saldo kumulatif dari hasil operasi Bank, pembagian dividen, penyesuaian periode sebelumnya, efek dari perubahan kebijakan akuntansi dan penyesuaian modal lainnya.

y. Dana syirkah temporer

Dana syirkah temporer merupakan investasi dengan akad mudharabah mutlaqah, yaitu pemilik dana (shahibul maal) memberikan kebebasan kepada pengelola (mudharib/BTN Unit Syariah) dalam pengelolaan investasinya dengan keuntungan dibagikan sesuai kesepakatan. Dana syirkah temporer terdiri dari mudharabah, giro tabungan dan deposito mudharabah, mudharabah.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Fund borrowings

Fund borrowings are funds received by the Bank from Bank Indonesia, the Government and other financing institutions with payment obligation based on borrowing agreements.

Fund borrowings are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium associated related to the initial recognition and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

v. Subordinated Loans

Subordinated loans are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium associated related to the initial recognition and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

w. Capital stock

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued.

x. Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of the Bank's results of operations, dividend distributions, prior period adjustments, effects of the changes in accounting policy and other capital adjustments.

y. Temporary syirkah funds

Temporary syirkah funds represent investments from other parties conducted on the basis mudharabah mutlaqah contract in which the owners of the funds (shahibul maal) grant freedom to the fund manager (mudharib/BTN Sharia Unit) in the management of their investments with profit distributed based on the contract. Temporary syirkah funds consist of mudharabah current accounts, mudharabah saving deposits, and mudharabah time deposits.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

y. Dana syirkah temporer (lanjutan)

Giro dan tabungan *mudharabah* merupakan investasi yang bisa ditarik kapan saja (on call) atau sesuai dengan persyaratan tertentu yang disepakati. Giro dan tabungan *mudharabah* dinyatakan sebesar saldo giro dan tabungan nasabah di Bank.

Deposito *mudharabah* merupakan investasi yang hanya bisa ditarik pada waktu tertentu sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito *mudharabah* dengan Bank. Deposito *mudharabah* dinyatakan sebesar nilai nominal sesuai dengan perjanjian antara pemegang deposito dengan Bank.

Dana svirkah temporer tidak dapat digolongkan sebagai kewajiban. Hal ini karena BTN Unit tidak berkewajiban Syariah untuk mengembalikan jumlah dana awal dari pemilik dana kecuali akibat kelalaian atau wanprestasi ketika mengalami kerugian. Di sisi lain dana syirkah temporer tidak dapat digolongkan sebagai ekuitas karena mempunyai waktu jatuh tempo dan pemilik dana tidak mempunyai hak kepemilikan yang sama dengan pemegang saham seperti hak voting dan hak atas realisasi keuntungan yang berasal dari aset lancar dan aset non-investasi (current and other noninvestment accounts).

Pemilik dana syirkah temporer mendapatkan imbalan bagi hasil sesuai dengan nisbah yang ditetapkan.

Hak nasabah atas bagi hasil dana syirkah temporer merupakan bagian bagi hasil milik nasabah yang didasarkan pada prinsip mudharabah atas hasil pengelolaan dana mereka oleh Bank. Pendapatan yang dibagikan adalah yang telah diterima (cash basis).

Pembagian hasil usaha dilakukan berdasarkan prinsip bagi hasil usaha yaitu dari pendapatan Bank yang diterima berupa laba kotor (gross profit margin).

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Temporary syirkah funds (continued)

Mudharabah current accounts and saving deposits represent investment which could be withdrawn anytime (on call) or can be withdrawn based on certain agreed terms. Mudharabah current accounts and savings deposits are stated based on the customer's demand and savings deposit balance in Bank.

Mudharabah time deposits represent investment that can only be withdrawn at a certain time based on the agreement between the customer and the Bank. Mudharabah time deposits are stated at nominal amount as agreed between the deposit holder and the Bank

Temporary syirkah fund cannot be classified as liability. This was due to the BTN Sharia Unit does not have any liability to return the initial fund to the owners, except for losses due to BTN Sharia Unit's management negligence or default of loss is incurred. On the other hand, temporary syirkah fund cannot be classified as shareholders' equity, because of the maturity period and the depositors do not have the same rights as the shareholders' such as voting rights and the rights of realised gain from current assets and other non-investment accounts.

The owner of temporary syirkah funds receives a return from the profit sharing based on a predetermined ratio.

Third parties' share on returns of temporary syirkah funds represents customer's share on the Bank's income derived from the management of their funds by the Bank under mudharabah principles. Income that will be distributed is the cash received (cash basis) from the share.

The distribution of revenue is based on profit sharing scheme on the Bank's gross profit margin.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

y. Dana syirkah temporer (lanjutan)

Pendapatan marjin dan bagi hasil atas pembiayaan yang diberikan dan atas aset produktif lainnya akan dibagikan kepada nasabah penyimpan dana dan Bank sesuai dengan proporsi dana yang dipakai dalam pembiayaan yang diberikan dan aset produktif lainnya. Selanjutnya, pendapatan marjin dan bagi hasil yang tersedia untuk nasabah tersebut kemudian dibagihasilkan ke nasabah penabung dan deposan sebagai shahibul maal dan Bank sebagai mudharib sesuai porsi nisbah bagi hasil yang telah disepakati bersama sebelumnya. Pendapatan marjin dan bagi hasil dari pembiayaan dan aset produktif lainnya yang memakai dana Bank, seluruhnya menjadi milik Bank, termasuk pendapatan dari investasi Bank berbasis imbalan.

z. Pendapatan dan beban bunga

Pendapatan dan beban bunga diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif. Suku bunga efektif adalah suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan (atau, jika lebih tepat, digunakan periode yang lebih singkat) untuk memperoleh nilai tercatat bersih dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan.

Pada saat menghitung suku bunga efektif, Bank mengestimasi arus kas di masa datang dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh persvaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut, tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian kredit di masa mendatang. Perhitungan ini mencakup seluruh komisi, provisi, dan bentuk lain yang diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

Jika aset keuangan atau nilai kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan sebagai akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, maka pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh setelahnya diakui berdasarkan suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam menghitung kerugian penurunan nilai.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Temporary syirkah funds (continued)

Margin income and profit sharing on financing facilities and other earning assets are distributed to fund owners and the Bank based on proportion of fund used in the financing and other earning assets. Margin income and profit sharing income allocated to the fund owners are then distributed to fund owners and depositors as shahibul maal and the Bank as mudharib based on a predetermined ratio (nisbah). Margin income and profit sharing from financing facilities and other earning assets using the Bank's funds, are entirely shared for the Bank, including income from the Bank's fee-based transactions.

z. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to obtain the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses. This calculation includes all commissions, fees, and other forms received by the parties in the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

If a financial asset or group of similar financial assets' value has diminished as a result of impairment losses, interest income subsequently obtained is recognized based on the interest rate used to discount future cash flows in calculating impairment losses.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

aa. Pendapatan provisi dan komisi

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang berkaitan langsung dengan kegiatan pinjaman, atau pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang berhubungan dengan jangka waktu tertentu, diamortisasi sesuai dengan jangka waktu kontrak menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif dan diklasifikasikan sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang tidak berkaitan dengan kegiatan pemberian kredit atau suatu jangka waktu dan/atau terkait dengan pemberian suatu jasa, diakui sebagai pendapatan pada saat terjadinya transaksi dan dicatat pada akun pendapatan operasional lainnya.

ab. Pendapatan bagi hasil dan beban bonus secara syariah

Pendapatan bagi hasil secara syariah merupakan pendapatan istishna, marjin murabahah dan bagi hasil pembiayaan mudharabah dan musyarakah serta aset produktif lainnya yang diakui menggunakan metode akrual. Beban secara syariah merupakan distribusi bonus dan bagi hasil kepada pemilik dana yang diakui berdasarkan metode akrual.

Pendapatan *istishna* diakui apabila telah terjadi penyerahan barang.

Pendapatan atas piutang murabahah menggunakan metode setara tingkat imbal hasil efektif (margin efektif). Margin efektif adalah margin yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang selama perkiraan umur dari piutang murabahah. Pada saat menghitung margin efektif, Bank mengestimasi arus kas di masa datang dengan mempertimbangkan persyaratan kontraktual dalam instrumen keuangan tersebut, tetapi tidak mempertimbangkan kerugian piutang di masa mendatang. Perhitungan ini mencakup seluruh komisi, provisi dan bentuk lain yang diterima oleh para pihak dalam kontrak yang merupakan bagian tak terpisahkan dari margin efektif, biaya transaksi, dan seluruh premi atau diskon lainnya.

Pendapatan bagi hasil pembiayaan mudharabah dan musyarakah diakui pada saat diterima atau dalam periode terjadinya hak bagi hasil sesuai porsi bagi hasil (nisbah) yang disepakati.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions directly related to lending activities, or fee and commission income which relates to a specific period, is amortized over the term of the contract using the effective interest method and classified as part of interest income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Fees and commissions that are not related to the credit activity or a period of time and/or associated with the service provided, are recognized as revenue at the time of the transaction and recorded under other operating income.

ab. Sharia profit sharing income and bonus expense

Sharia profit sharing income represents income from istishna, margin from murabahah and profit-sharing on mudharabah and musyarakah financing and other earning assets which are recognized on the accrual basis. Sharia expense represents the bonus distribution and profit-sharing to fund owners which are recognized on an accrual basis.

Income from istishna is recognized at the date of transfer of assets.

Income from murabahah receivables using the effective rate of return method (effective margin). Effective margin is the margin that precisely discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the murabahah receivables. When calculating the effective margin, Bank estimates the future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but does not consider the loss of receivables in the future. This calculation includes all commissions, provision fees and other forms accepted by the parties in the contract that are an inseparable part of the effective margin, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Mudharabah and musyarakah income are recognized when cash is received or in a period where the right of revenue sharing is due based on agreed portion (nisbah).

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2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

ac. Imbalan kerja

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek seperti upah, iuran jaminan sosial, cuti jangka pendek, bonus dan imbalan non-moneter lainnya diakui selama periode jasa diberikan. Imbalan kerja jangka pendek dihitung sebesar jumlah yang tidak didiskontokan.

Program pensiun iuran pasti

luran kepada dana pensiun sebesar persentase tertentu gaji pegawai yang menjadi peserta program pensiun iuran pasti Bank, dicadangkan dan diakui sebagai biaya ketika jasa telah diberikan oleh pegawai-pegawai tersebut. Pembayaran dikurangkan dari utang iuran. Iuran terutang dihitung berdasarkan jumlah yang tidak didiskontokan.

Program imbalan pasti dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya

Imbalan pasca-kerja dicadangkan dan diakui sebagai biaya ketika jasa telah diberikan oleh pegawai yang menjadi peserta program pensiun Bank. Imbalan kerja ditentukan berdasarkan peraturan Bank dan persyaratan minimum Undang-undang Tenaga Kerja No. 13/2003, mana yang lebih tinggi.

Imbalan pasca-kerja dan imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya secara aktuaris ditentukan berdasarkan metode *Projected Unit Credit*.

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto, yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain, terdiri atas:

- (i) Keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial.
- (ii) Imbal hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset).
- (iii) Setiap perubahan dampak batas aset, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset).

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto, yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada periode berikutnya.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ac. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated leaves, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits are recognized during the period when services have been rendered. Short-term employee benefits are measured using undiscounted amounts.

Defined contribution plan

Contribution payable to a pension fund equivalent to a certain percentage of salaries for qualified employees under the Bank's defined contribution plan is accrued and recognized as expense when services have been rendered by qualified employees. Actual payments are deducted from the contribution payable. Contribution payable is measured using undiscounted amounts.

<u>Defined benefit plan and other long-term</u> employee benefits

The post-employment benefits are accrued and recognized as expense when services have been rendered by qualified employees. The benefits are determined based on the Bank's regulations and the minimum requirements of Labor Law No. 13/2003, whichever is higher.

The post-employment benefits and other longterm employee benefits are actuarially determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities (assets) net, which is recognized as other comprehensive income consist of:

- (i) Actuarial gain and losses.
- (ii) Return on plan assets, excluding amounts that is included in net interest on liabilities (assets).
- (iii) The effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in the net interest of liabilities (assets).

Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities (assets) - net, which is recognized as other comprehensive income is not reclassified to profit or loss in the subsequent periods.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

ac. Imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

<u>Program imbalan pasti dan imbalan kerja</u> <u>jangka panjang lainnya</u>

Untuk imbalan kerja jangka panjang lain atas biaya jasa kini, biaya bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto, dan pengukuran kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto langsung diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

Biaya jasa lalu diakui sebagai beban pada tanggal yang lebih awal antara ketika amandemen atau kurtailmen program terjadi, dan ketika biaya restrukturisasi atau pesangon diakui, sehingga biaya jasa lalu yang belum vested tidak lagi dapat ditangguhkan dan diakui selama periode vesting masa depan.

ad. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dicatat berdasarkan kurs yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan, aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke dalam mata uang Rupiah berdasarkan kurs *spot* Reuters pada tanggal tersebut pukul 16.00 WIB. Laba atau rugi kurs yang terjadi diakui di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun berjalan.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, kurs yang digunakan untuk menjabarkan mata uang asing ke dalam Rupiah adalah sebagai berikut (Rupiah penuh):

1 Dolar Singapura

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31, 201</i> 9	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat	14.240,00	14.380,00	1 United States Dollar
1 Dolar Australia	10.093,31	10.162,35	1 Australia Dollar
1 Poundsterling Inggris	18.546,18	18.311,50	1 British Poundsterling
1 Euro Eropa	15.991,52	16.440,66	1 European Euro
1 Yen Jepang	128,57	130,62	1 Japanese Yen
1 Ringgit Malaysia	3.485,93	3.476,79	1 Malaysian Ringgit
1 Dolar Hongkong	1.814,05	1.836,28	1 Hongkong Dollar
1 Riyal Arab Saudi	3.798,05	3.859,39	1 Saudi Arabian Riyal
1 Renminbi	2.120.14	2.090.57	1 Renminbi

10.554,91

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ac. Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefits

For other long-term employee benefits which are current service cost, net interest expense of net defined benefit assets liabilities (assets), and re-measurement of liability (asset) is recognized immediately in the current year statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognized as expense at the earlier date between the amendments or curtailment program occurs, and when the costs of restructuring or severance is recognized, therefore, unvested past service cost can no longer be deferred and recognized over the future vesting period.

ad. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At statement of financial position dates, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah based on Reuters' spot rates at 16.00 WIB (West Indonesian local time) on that date. The resulting gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current year.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31,2018, the exchange rates used in translating the foreign currencies into Rupiah are as follows (full Rupiah):

1 Singapore Dollar

10.507,29

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

ae. Pajak penghasilan

Beban pajak tahun berjalan ditetapkan berdasarkan taksiran penghasilan kena pajak tahun berjalan. Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui atas perbedaan temporer aset dan liabilitas antara pelaporan komersial dan pajak pada setiap tanggal pelaporan.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk seluruh perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan dan saldo rugi fiskal yang belum dikompensasikan, sepanjang perbedaan temporer dan rugi fiskal yang belum dikompensasikan tersebut dapat dimanfaatkan untuk mengurangi laba fiskal pada masa yang akan datang.

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap tanggal posisi keuangan dan nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan tersebut tidak diturunkan apabila lagi terdapat kemungkinan besar bahwa laba fiskal yang memadai akan tersedia untuk atau semua mengkompensasi sebagian manfaat aset pajak tangguhan.

Aset dan kewajiban pajak tangguhan diukur berdasarkan tarif pajak yang akan berlaku pada tahun saat aset direalisasikan atau liabilitas diselesaikan berdasarkan peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku atau yang telah secara substantif telah diberlakukan pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan.

Pengaruh pajak terkait dengan penyisihan untuk dan/atau pembalikan seluruh perbedaan temporer selama tahun berjalan, termasuk pengaruh perubahan tarif pajak, diakui sebagai "Beban Pajak Penghasilan - Tangguhan" dan termasuk dalam laba atau rugi neto tahun berjalan, kecuali untuk transaksi-transaksi yang sebelumnya telah langsung dibebankan atau dikreditkan ke ekuitas.

Perubahan terhadap liabilitas pajak diakui pada saat surat ketetapan pajak diterima, atau apabila diajukan keberatan dan atau banding oleh Bank, pada saat telah ada keputusan atas banding dan atau keberatan tersebut.

Dalam menentukan jumlah pajak kini dan tangguhan, Bank memperhitungkan dampak atas posisi pajak yang tidak pasti dan tambahan pajak serta penalti. Hal ini termasuk juga melakukan evaluasi terhadap surat ketetapan pajak yang diterima dari kantor pajak.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Income tax

Current tax expense is provided based on the estimated taxable income for the current year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial and the tax bases of assets and liabilities at each reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of uncompensated tax losses to the extent that it is probable for temporary differences and carry forward of uncompensated tax losses to be utilized in deducting future taxable profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at statement financial position date.

The related tax effects of the provisions for and/or reversals of all temporary differences during the year, including the effect of change in tax rates, are recognized as "Income Tax Expense - Deferred" and included in the determination of net profit or loss for the year, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to equity.

Amendment to tax obligation is recorded when an assessment letter is received or, if objected to or appealed against by the Bank, when the result of such appeal or objection is determined.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Bank takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and any additional taxes and penalties. This includes evaluation on tax assessment letters received from tax authorities.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

ae. Pajak penghasilan

Aset dan liabilitas atas pajak tangguhan dan pajak kini dapat saling hapus apabila terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus.

af. Pelaporan segmen

Informasi segmen diungkapkan untuk memungkinkan pengguna laporan keuangan untuk mengevaluasi sifat dan dampak keuangan dari aktivitas bisnis yang mana Bank terlibat dalam lingkungan ekonomi dimana Bank beroperasi.

Segmen operasi adalah suatu komponen dari entitas:

- a) yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang mana memperoleh pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban (termasuk pendapatan dan beban terkait dengan transaksi dengan komponen lain dari entitas yang sama);
- b) hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara reguler oleh pengambil keputusan operasional untuk membuat keputusan tentang sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya; dan
- c) tersedia informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan.

Bank telah mengidentifikasi dan mengungkapkan informasi keuangan berdasarkan kegiatan bisnis dimana Bank terlibat (segmen usaha). Segmen pendapatan, biaya, hasil, aset dan liabilitas, termasuk bagian yang dapat diatribusikan langsung kepada segmen, serta yang dapat dialokasikan dengan dasar yang memadai untuk segmen tersebut.

ag. Laba per saham dasar

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Income tax

Assets and liabilities on deferred tax and current tax can be offset if there is a legal enforceable right to offset.

af. Segment reporting

Segment information is disclosed to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Bank is involved in and the economic environment where the Bank operates.

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- a) that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity);
- b) whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- c) for which discrete financial information is available.

The Bank identifies and discloses financial information based on the business activities in which the Bank engages (business segments) in. Segment revenues, expenses, income, assets and liabilities include ítems directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to that segment.

ag. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the year by the weighted average number of issued and fully paid shares during the related year.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

ah. Biaya emisi penerbitan saham

Biaya-biaya emisi efek yang terjadi sehubungan dengan penawaran saham kepada masyarakat (termasuk penerbitan hak memesan efek terlebih dahulu) dikurangkan langsung dari hasil emisi dan disajikan sebagai pengurang pada akun "Tambahan Modal Disetor - Neto", sebagai bagian dari Ekuitas pada laporan posisi keuangan.

ai. Opsi Saham

Bank telah memberikan opsi saham kepada Direksi dan pekerja pada posisi dan jabatan tertentu berdasarkan persyaratan yang telah ditetapkan. Biaya kompensasi saham pada penerbitan dihitung dengan menggunakan nilai wajar dari opsi saham tersebut dan diakui dalam akun "Beban Tenaga Kerja dan Tunjangan" menggunakan metode garis lurus selama masa tunggu (vesting period). Akumulasi dari biaya kompensasi saham diakui sebagai "Opsi Saham" dalam bagian ekuitas. Penentuan nilai wajar dari opsi saham yang diberikan dihitung dengan menggunakan model penentuan harga opsi *Binomial-tree* (Binomial-tree option pricing model).

aj. Provisi

Provisi diakui jika Bank memiliki kewajiban kini (baik bersifat hukum maupun bersifat konstruktif) yang akibat peristiwa masa lalu, besar kemungkinannya penyelesaian kewajiban tersebut mengakibatkan arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi dan estimasi yang andal mengenai jumlah kewajiban tersebut dapat dibuat.

Provisi ditelaah pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan estimasi terbaik yang paling kini. Jika arus keluar sumber daya untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban kemungkinan besar tidak terjadi, maka provisi dibatalkan.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ah. Shares issuance costs

Costs related to the public offering of shares (including pre-emptive rights issue) are deducted from the proceeds and presented as a deduction from the "Additional Paid-in-Capital - Net" account, under Equity section in the statement of financial position.

ai. Stock Options

The Bank has granted stock options to the Board of Directors and employees of certain positions and levels based on established criteria. Cost of stock compensation at the issuance date is calculated using the fair value of the stock options and is recognized as part of "Salaries and Employee Benefits Expense" using the straight-line method over the vesting period. The accumulation of the stock compensation cost is recognized as "Stock Options" in the equity. The fair value of the stock options granted are calculated using the Binomial-tree option pricing model.

aj. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

ak. Agunan yang diambil alih

Agunan yang diambil alih sehubungan dengan penyelesaian kredit (disajikan dalam akun "Aset Lain-lain") diakui sebesar nilai neto yang dapat direalisasi atau sebesar nilai tercatat dari kredit, mana yang lebih rendah. Nilai neto yang dapat direalisasi adalah nilai wajar agunan setelah dikurangi estimasi biaya pelepasan.

Kelebihan saldo kredit yang diberikan, yang belum dilunasi oleh peminjam diatas nilai dari agunan yang diambil alih, dibebankan sebagai penyisihan penghapusan kredit yang diberikan pada tahun berjalan. Selisih antara nilai agunan yang diambil alih dengan hasil penjualannya diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada saat penjualan agunan.

Manajemen mengevaluasi nilai agunan yang diambil alih secara berkala. Penyisihan kerugian agunan yang diambil alih dibentuk berdasarkan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih.

Beban perbaikan (Reconditioning costs) yang timbul setelah pengambilalihan agunan dikapitalisasi dalam akun agunan yang diambil alih tersebut.

al. Instrumen derivatif

Instrumen keuangan derivatif diukur dan diakui di laporan posisi keuangan pada nilai wajar dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Setiap kontrak derivatif dicatat sebagai aset apabila memiliki nilai wajar positif dan sebagai liabilitas apabila memiliki nilai wajar negatif.

Tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi.

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang terjadi dari perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Nilai wajar instrumen derivatif ditentukan diskonto arus kas dan model penentu harga atau harga yang diberikan oleh broker (quoted price) atas instrumen lainnya yang memiliki karakteristik serupa, yang mengacu pada PSAK No. 68: "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar" (Catatan 2d).

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ak. Foreclosed collaterals

Foreclosed collaterals acquired in settlement of loans (included as part of "Other Assets") are recognized at net realizable values or loan carrying amount, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the fair value of the collateral after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

The excess in loan balances which has not been paid by debtors over the value of foreclosed collaterals is charged to allowance for possible loan write-off on loans in the current year. The difference between the value of the collateral and the proceeds from sale thereof is recognized as a gain or loss at the time of sale of the collateral.

Management evaluates the value of foreclosed collaterals periodically. Allowance for losses foreclosed collaterals is provided based on the impairment of foreclosed collaterals.

Reconditioning costs arising after foreclosure capitalized in the accounts of the foreclosed collaterals.

al. Derivatives Instrument

Derivatives financial instruments are valued and recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value net of allowance for possible losses.

Each derivatives contract is recorded as asset when the fair value is positive and as liability when the fair value is negative.

Derivatives receivable and payable are classified as financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains or losses resulting from fair value changes are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The fair value of derivatives instruments is determined based on discounted cash flows and pricing models or quoted prices from brokers of other instruments with similar characteristics, which refers to SFAS No. 68: "Fair Value Measurement" (Note 2d)

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

am. Perubahan atas kebijakan akuntansi dan pengungkapan

Bank telah menerapkan standar akuntansi pada tanggal 1 Januari 2018, yang dianggap relevan dengan laporan keuangan Bank, yaitu:

- PSAK No. 2 (Amandemen 2016), "Laporan Arus Kas Tentang Prakarsa Pengungkapan", mensyaratkan entitas untuk menyediakan pengungkapan yang memungkinkan pengguna Laporan Keuangan untuk mengevaluasi perubahan pada liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan, termasuk perubahan yang timbul dari arus kas maupun perubahan nonkas.
- PSAK No. 46 (Amandemen 2016), "Pajak Penghasilan Tentang Pengakuan Aset Pajak Tangguhan Untuk Rugi Yang Belum Direalisasi", mengklarifikasi:
 - bahwa perbedaan temporer dapat dikurangkan timbul ketika jumlah tercatat aset instrumen utang yang diukur pada nilai wajar dan nilai wajar tersebut lebih kecil dari dasar pengenaan pajaknya, tanpa mempertimbangkan apakah entitas memperkirakan untuk memulihkan jumlah tercatat instrumen utang melalui penjualan atau penggunaan,
 - bahwa untuk menentukan apakah laba kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dapat dimanfaatkan, maka penilaian perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan tersebut dilakukan sesuai dengan peraturan pajak,
 - bahwa pengurangan pajak yang berasal dari pembalikan aset pajak tangguhan dikecualikan dari estimasi laba kena pajak masa depan. Lalu entitas membandingkan perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dengan estimasi laba kena pajak masa depan yang tidak mencakup pengurangan pajak yang dihasilkan dari pembalikan aset pajak tangguhan tersebut.

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2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

am. Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

The Bank adopted the revised accounting standard on January 1, 2018, which is considered relevant to the Bank's Financial Statements, as follows:

- SFAS No. 2 (2016 Amendment), "Disclosure Initiative on Statement of Cash Flow", requires the entity to provide disclosures that enable users of Financial Statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes arising from cash flows and as well as non-cash changes.
- SFAS No. 46 (2016 Amendment), "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses on Income Tax", clarifies:
 - the temporary difference may be deducted when the carrying amount of the debt instrument assets measured at fair value and the fair value is less than its tax base, regardless of whether the entity estimates to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument through sale or use,
 - to determine whether the taxable profit will be available so that the deductible temporary differences can be utilized, then the valuation of the deductible temporary differences shall be made in accordance with the tax regulations.
 - tax deductions arising from the reversal of deferred tax assets are excluded from future estimated taxable income. Then the entity compares the deductible temporary differences with the estimated future taxable income that does not include the tax deductions resulting from the reversal of the deferred tax asset,

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

am. Perubahan atas kebijakan akuntansi dan pengungkapan (lanjutan)

Bank telah menerapkan standar akuntansi pada tanggal 1 Januari 2018, yang dianggap relevan dengan laporan keuangan Bank, yaitu: (lanjutan)

- PSAK No. 46 (Amandemen 2016), "Pajak Penghasilan Tentang Pengakuan Aset Pajak Tangguhan Untuk Rugi Yang Belum Direalisasi", mengklarifikasi: (lanjutan)
 - bahwa beberapa aset entitas melebihi jumlah tercatatnya jika terdapat bukti yang memadai bahwa kemungkinan besar bahwa entitas akan mencapai hal tersebut.
- PSAK No. 15 (Penyesuaian 2017), "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama", saat pengakuan awal entitas dapat memilih untuk mengukur investee-nya pada nilai wajar atas dasar investasi per investasi.
- PSAK No. 53 (Amendemen 2017), "Pembayaran Berbasis Saham, Klasifikasi dan Pengukuran Transaksi Pembayaran Berbasis Saham", bertujuan untuk memperjelas perlakuan akuntansi terkait klasifikasi dan pengukuran transaksi pembayaran berbasis saham.
- PSAK No. 111, "Akuntansi Wa'd", mengatur entitas yang memberi atau menerima wa'd tidak mengakui aset dan liabilitas yang akan terjadi dari wa'd ketika menjadi akad. PSAK No. 111 ini dilengkapi dengan contoh penerapan wa'd pada transaksi lindung nilai dan repo syariah.

Dampak terhadap laporan keuangan atas penerapan standar akuntansi tersebut diatas telah diungkapkan dalam catatan laporan keuangan yang relevan. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

am. Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (continued)

The Bank adopted the revised accounting standard on January 1, 2018, which is considered relevant to the Bank's Financial Statements, as follows: (continued)

- SFAS No. 46 (2016 Amendment), "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses on Income Tax", clarifies: (continued)
 - some of the entity's assets exceed the carrying amount if there is sufficient evidence that it is probable that the entity will achieve it.
- SFAS No. 15 (2017 Adjustment), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", at initial recognition, the entity may choose to measure its investee at fair value on an investment-by-investment basis.
- SFAS No. 53 (2017 Amendment), "Share-Based Payment, Classification and Measurement of Share-Based Payment Transactions", aims to clarify the accounting treatment regarding the classification and measurement of sharebased payment transactions.
- SFAS No. 111, "Wa'd Accounting", regulates the entity that give or receive wa'd not recognizing assets and liabilities that may happen from wa'd when the contract occurs. The SFAS No. 111 is complemented with examples of wa'd application on sharia hedging and repo transactions.

The impact on the Financial Statements of the adoption of the accounting standards mentioned above has been disclosed in the relevant notes to the Financial Statements.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Penvusunan laporan keuangan Bank mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang dilaporkan dari pendapatan, beban, aset dan liabilitas, pengungkapan atas liabilitas kontinjensi, pada akhir periode pelaporan. Ketidakpastian mengenai dan estimasi tersebut danat mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas dalam periode pelaporan berikutnya.

Pertimbangan

Pertimbangan berikut ini dibuat oleh manajemen dalam rangka penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan atas jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan Bank:

Usaha yang berkelanjutan

Manajamen Bank telah melakukan penilaian atas kemampuan Bank untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya dan berkeyakinan bahwa Bank memilki sumber daya untuk melanjutkan usahanya di masa mendatang. Selain itu, manajemen Bank tidak mengetahui adanya ketidakpastian material yang dapat menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap kemampuan Bank untuk melanjutkan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan telah disusun atas dasar usaha yang berkelanjutan.

Klasifikasi aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Bank menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014) dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Bank seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2d.

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3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS. ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Bank's Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the asset and liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Bank's Financial Statements:

Going concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank has the resources to continue its business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt to the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial Statements continues to be prepared on the going concern basis.

<u>Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities</u>

The Bank determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014). Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Bank's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2d.

PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan berikut ini dibuat oleh manajemen dalam rangka penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan atas jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan Bank: (lanjutan)

Nilai wajar instrumen keuangan

Semua aset dan liabilitas dimana nilai wajar diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan dapat dikategorikan pada level hirarki nilai wajar, berdasarkan tingkatan input terendah yang signifikan atas pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan:

- Level 1 : harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liablitas yang identik yang dapat diakses pada tanggal pengukuran.
- Level 2: input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas, baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung.
- Level 3: input yang tidak dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas.

Investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Surat berharga dengan klasifikasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo membutuhkan judgment yang signifikan. Dalam membuat judgment ini, Bank mengevaluasi intensi dan kemampuan untuk memiliki investasi tersebut hingga jatuh tempo. Jika Bank gagal untuk memiliki investasi ini hingga jatuh tempo selain dalam kondisi-kondisi tertentu sebagai contoh, menjual dalam jumlah yang insignifikan saat mendekati jatuh tempo, Bank harus mereklasifikasi seluruh portofolio tersebut menjadi surat berharga yang tersedia untuk dijual. Surat berharga yang tersedia untuk dijual tersebut akan diukur pada nilai wajar dan bukan menggunakan biaya yang diamortisasi.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Judgments (continued)

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Bank's Financial Statements: (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

All assets and liabilities in which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements can be classified in fair value hierarchy levels, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement:

- Level 1: quoted prices (without adjustments) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities which are accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs that are not observable for the assets and liabilities.

Held-to-maturity securities

The classification under held-to-maturity securities requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank fails to keep these investments to maturity other than in certain specific circumstances for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity, it will be required to reclassify the entire portfolio as available-for-sale securities. The available-for-sale securities would therefore be measured at fair value and not at amortized cost.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Pertimbangan berikut ini dibuat oleh manajemen dalam rangka penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan atas jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan Bank: (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan yang tidak memiliki harga pasar

Bank mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan dengan mengevaluasi, antara lain, apakah nilai tersebut dikutip atau tidak di pasar aktif. Termasuk dalam evaluasi pada apakah aset keuangan yang dikutip di pasar aktif adalah penentuan apakah harga pasar dapat segera dan secara teratur tersedia, dan apakah mereka mewakili harga aktual dan teratur terjadi transaksi pasar secara arms-length.

Kontinjensi

Bank sedang terlibat dalam proses hukum. Perkiraan biaya kemungkinan bagi penyelesaian klaim telah dikembangkan melalui konsultasi dengan bantuan konsultan hukum Bank didasarkan pada analisis hasil yang potensial. Manajemen tidak berkeyakinan bahwa hasil dari hal ini akan mempengaruhi hasil usaha. Besar kemungkinan, bagaimanapun, bahwa hasil operasi di masa depan dapat secara material terpengaruh oleh perubahan dalam estimasi atau efektivitas dari strategi yang terkait dengan hal tersebut.

Estimasi dan Asumsi

Asumsi utama masa depan dan sumber utama estimasi ketidakpastian lain pada tanggal pelaporan yang memiliki risiko untuk dapat menyebabkan penyesuaian yang material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas untuk tahun berikutnya seperti yang diungkapkan di bawah ini. Bank mendasarkan asumsi dan estimasi yang digunakan pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan disusun.

Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan dapat berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi yang timbul di luar kendali Bank. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi yang digunakan pada saat terjadinya.

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3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Judgments (continued)

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Bank's Financial Statements: (continued)

Financial assets not quoted in an active market

The Bank classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Contingencies

The Bank is currently involved in legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable cost for the resolution of claims has been developed in consultation with the aid of the external legal counsel handling the Bank's defense in this matter and is based upon an analysis of potential results. Management does not believe that the outcome of this matter will affect the results of operations. It is probable, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statement were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

<u>Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dari kredit</u> <u>dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah</u>

Bank menelaah portofolio pinjaman dan piutang setiap tahun untuk menilai penurunan nilai dengan memperbaharui cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai yang dibentuk selama periode yang diperlukan berdasarkan analisis berkelanjutan dan pemantauan terhadap rekening individual oleh petugas kredit.

Dalam menentukan apakah penurunan nilai harus dibentuk dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, Bank membuat penilaian, apakah terdapat data yang dapat diobservasi yang menunjukkan bahwa terdapat penurunan yang dapat diukur dalam laporan perkiraan arus kas masa depan dari portofolio pinjaman sebelum penurunan tersebut dapat diidentifikasi secara individual dalam portofolio tersebut.

Bukti seperti ini dapat termasuk data yang dapat diobservasi yang menunjukkan bahwa telah terjadi perubahan yang merugikan pada status pembayaran kelompok debitur, atau kondisi ekonomi nasional atau lokal yang berkorelasi dengan wanprestasi atas aset dalam kelompok. Bank menggunakan perkiraan dalam menentukan jumlah dan waktu dari arus kas masa depan ketika menentukan tingkat cadangan kerugian yang diperlukan.

Estimasi tersebut didasarkan pada asumsi mengenai sejumlah faktor dan hasil aktual yang dapat berbeda, yang mengakibatkan perubahan terhadap jumlah cadangan kerugian di masa yang akan datang.

Penurunan nilai untuk surat berharga

Bank menentukan bahwa surat berharga memiliki kriteria penurunan nilai yang sama dengan aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

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3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia financing/receivables

The Bank reviews its loan portfolio and receivables to assess impairment on an annual basis with updating allowance for impairment losses made during the intervals as necessary based on the continuing analysis and monitoring of individual accounts by credit officers.

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio.

This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group. Bank uses estimates in the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance for losses required.

Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting to future changes in the amount of allowance for losses.

Impairment of securities

The Bank determines that securities are impaired based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost.

PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Umur ekonomis dari aset tetap

Bank memperkirakan masa manfaat aset tetap berdasarkan periode dimana aset diharapkan akan tersedia untuk digunakan. Masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap ditinjau secara berkala dan diperbarui jika memiliki ekspektasi yang berbeda dari perkiraan sebelumnya, karena kerusakan secara fisik dan teknis, atau keusangan secara komersial dan legal atau batasan lainnya atas penggunaan aset tersebut.

Selain hal tersebut, estimasi masa manfaat dari aset tetap didasarkan pada penilaian secara kolektif dengan menggunakan praktik industri, teknik evaluasi internal dan pengalaman dengan aset serupa.

Tetap dimungkinkan, bagaimanapun, bahwa hasil masa depan dapat secara material dipengaruhi oleh perubahan estimasi yang disebabkan oleh perubahan faktor-faktor tersebut di atas.

Jumlah dan saat pencatatan biaya untuk setiap periode akan dipengaruhi oleh perubahan dari faktor dan keadaan saat pencatatan. Pengurangan taksiran masa manfaat dari aset tetap akan meningkatkan beban operasional yang diakui.

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan

Bank mengevaluasi penurunan nilai aset nonkeuangan apabila terdapat kejadian atau perubahan keadaan yang mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat aset non-keuangan tidak dapat dipulihkan kembali.

Faktor-faktor penting yang dapat menyebabkan penelaahan penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

- a) Kinerja yang rendah secara signifikan jika dibandingkan dengan ekspektasi dari hasil operasi historis maupun proyeksi hasil operasi di masa yang akan datang;
- b) perubahan yang signifikan dalam cara penggunaan aset atau strategi bisnis secara keseluruhan; dan
- c) Industri atau tren ekonomi yang secara signifikan bernilai negatif.

Bank mengakui kerugian penurunan nilai apabila nilai tercatat aset melebihi nilai yang dapat dipulihkan.

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3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Useful lives of premises and equipment

The Bank estimates the useful lives of premises and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available-for-use. The estimated useful lives of premises and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

In addition, estimation of the useful lives of premises and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.

It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of premises and equipment would increase the recorded operating expenses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank assesses impairment of non-financial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of non-financial asset may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Bank considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- a) significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- significant negative industry or economic trends.

The Bank recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

3. PENGGUNAAN PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Jumlah terpulihkan adalah nilai yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurang biaya pelepasan dengan nilai pakai aset (atau unit penghasil kas). Jumlah terpulihkan diestimasi untuk aset individual atau, jika tidak memungkinkan, untuk unit penghasil kas yang mana aset tersebut merupakan bagian daripada unit tersebut.

Pengakuan aset pajak tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk seluruh saldo rugi fiskal yang belum digunakan sejauh terdapat kemungkinan bahwa saldo rugi tersebut dapat dikompensasikan terhadap penghasilan kena pajak di masa yang akan datang.

Pertimbangan manajemen yang signifikan diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui, sesuai dengan saat dan jumlah penghasilan kena pajak di masa mendatang seiring dengan strategi perencanaan pajak.

Bank menelaah aset pajak tangguhan pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan dan mengurangi jumlah tercatat dalam hal tidak adanya lagi kemungkinan bahwa penghasilan kena pajak yang cukup akan tersedia untuk mengkompensasi sebagian atau seluruh aset pajak tangguhan.

Pertimbangan signifikan diperlukan dalam menentukan provisi perpajakan

Bank 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.

Nilai kini atas kewajiban pensiun

Biaya atas program pensiun dan imbalan pasca kerja lainnya ditentukan dengan perhitungan aktuaris.

Perhitungan aktuaris melibatkan penggunaan asumsi mengenai tingkat diskonto, tingkat pengembalian yang diharapkan dari aset, kenaikan gaji di masa depan, tingkat kematian dan tingkat kecacatan. Karena program tersebut memiliki sifat jangka panjang, maka perkiraan tersebut memiliki ketidakpastian yang signifikan.

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3. USE OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or Cash Generating Unit's) fair value less costs of disposals and its value in use. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses and credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized.

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies.

The Bank reviews its deferred tax assets at each statement of financial position date and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

<u>Significant judgement is required in determining</u> the provision for taxes

The Bank 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.

Present value of retirement obligation

The cost of defined retirement pension plan and other post employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations.

The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and disability rate. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

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KAS

Total

CASH

	ember 31, 2018	31 Desember/Dec	31 Maret/March 31, 2019		
	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	
Rupia	1.240.510	-	925.666		Rupiah
Foreign currencie					Mata uang asing
United States Dollar	1.144	79.540	1.382	97.112	Dolar Amerika Serikat
Singapore Dollar	1.379	130.629	1.835	174.644	Dolar Singapura
European Euro	278	16.925	128	8.015	Euro Eropa
Great Britain Pound Sterling	86	4.675	87	4.675	Pound Sterling Inggris
Australian Dollar	62	6.135	63	6.215	Dolar Australia
Hong Kong Dollar	52	28.190	34	18.520	Dolar Hong Kong
Malaysia Ringgit	39	11.078	33	9.483	Ringgit Malaysia
Renminbi	38	18.206	39	18.326	Renminbi
Japanese Yen	16	125.000	39	304.000	Yen Jepang
Saudi Arabian Riyal	11	2.967	2	515	Riyal Arab Saudi

3.642

929.308

Saldo dalam mata uang Rupiah termasuk uang pada Anjungan Tunai Mandiri (ATM) sebesar Rp187.920 dan Rp244.754, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

The Rupiah balance includes cash in ATMs (Automated Teller Machines) of Rp187,920 and Rp244,754, as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Rupiah

Total

Foreign currencies

GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA

CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA 5.

3.105

1.243.615

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019		***************************************		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	
Rupiah		16.443.240		15.151.113	Rupiah
Mata uang asing Dolar Amerika Serikat	11.000.000	156.640	18.550.000	266.749	Foreign currency United States Dollar
Total	-	16.599.880	_	15.417.862	Total

Dalam giro pada Bank Indonesia termasuk giro yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah sebesar Rp1.349.626 dan Rp1.337.912 masingmasing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia include current accounts based on sharia banking principles amounting to Rp1,349.626 and Rp1,337,912 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

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5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

Rasio GWM Bank (tidak diaudit) pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Maret <i>March</i> 31, 2019	31 Desember December 31, 2018	
Konvensional			Conventional
Rupiah			Rupiah
Utama	6,53%	7,02%	Primary
Harian	3,50%	5,00%	Daily
Rata-rata	3,03%	2,02%	Average
Sekunder	-	6,42%	Secondary
PLM*)	6,55%	· <u>-</u>	PLM ^{*)}
Dolar Amerika Serikat	8,50%	8,38%	United States Dollar
<u>Syariah</u> Rupiah	5.02%	5.00%	<u>Sharia</u> Rupiah

^{*)} Per 16 Juli 2018, berdasarkan PBI No. 20/4/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018, istilah GWM Sekunder berubah menjadi PLM (Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial) dan GWM LFR berubah menjadi RIM (Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial)

Saldo giro pada Bank Indonesia disediakan untuk memenuhi persyaratan Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) dari Bank Indonesia.

Rasio GWM pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 dihitung berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 15/15/PBI/2013 tanggal 24 Desember 2013 sebagaimana telah diubah beberapa kali dengan PBI No. 17/11/PBI/2015 tanggal 25 Juni 2015, PBI No. 17/21/PBI/2015 tanggal 25 November 2015, PBI No. 18/3/PBI/2016 tanggal 10 Maret 2016, PBI No. 18/14/PBI/2016 tanggal 18 Agustus 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 tanggal 17 April 2017, PBI No. 20/4/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018 dan perubahan terakhir PBI No. 20/3/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018 tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah".

Rasio GWM berdasarkan prinsip syariah pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 dihitung berdasarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 15/16/PBI/2013 tanggal 24 Desember 2013 tentang "Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah".

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia tersebut di atas, Bank harus memenuhi persyaratan GWM Utama dalam Rupiah masingmasing sebesar 6,50%, sedangkan untuk mata uang asing masing-masing sebesar 8,00%.

5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

The minimum reserve requirement ratios of the Bank (unaudited) of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

*) As of July 16, 2018, based on PBI No. 20/4/PBI/2018 dated March 29, 2018, the term GWM Secondary changed to PLM (Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer) and the LFR GWM changed to RIM (Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio)

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia are maintained to comply with Bank Indonesia's Minimum Legal Reserve Requirements (GWM).

The calculation of the GWM ratios as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is based on Bank Indonesia regulation (PBI) 15/15/PBI/2013 dated December 24, 2013 which has amended several times with PBI No. 17/11/PBI/2015 dated June 25, 2015, PBI No. 17/21/PBI/2015 dated November 25, 2015, PBI No. 18/3/PBI/2016 dated 10, PBI No. 18/14/PBI/2016 dated August 18, 2016, PBI No. 19/6/PBI/2017 dated April 17, 2017, PBI No. 20/4/2018 dated March 29, 2018 and amendment the latest by PBI No. 20/3/2018 dated March 29, 2018 "Minimum Statutory Reserve Requirements in Rupiah and Foreign Currencies of Conventional Commercial Banking, Commercial Banking, and Sharia Business Units".

The calculation of the GWM ratios based on sharia principle as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 is based on Bank Indonesia's regulation (PBI) No. 15/16/PBI/2013 dated December 24, 2013, regarding "Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currencies for Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units".

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, based on the above Bank Indonesia regulations, Bank is required to maintain primary GWM in Rupiah amounting to 6.50%, respectively, while GWM for foreign currency amounting to 8.00%, respectively.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA (lanjutan)

Untuk PLM adalah sebesar 4,00% dalam Rupiah pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan GWM Sekunder adalah sebesar 4,00% dalam Rupiah pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia tersebut di atas, berdasarkan prinsip syariah Bank harus memenuhi persyaratan GWM dalam Rupiah dan mata uang asing masing-masing sebesar 5% dan 1%.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Bank juga harus memenuhi PBI No. 20/4/PBI/2018 tanggal 29 Maret 2018 tentang "Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah".

GWM Primer adalah simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia. GWM Sekunder dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PLM) adalah cadangan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank berupa SBI, Surat Utang Negara (SUN), Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN) dan/atau excess reserve yang merupakan kelebihan saldo Rekening Giro Rupiah Bank dari GWM Primer. GWM LFR dan Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial (RIM). GWM LFR dan RIM adalah tambahan simpanan minimum yang wajib dipelihara oleh Bank dalam bentuk saldo Rekening Giro pada Bank Indonesia, jika LFR dan RIM target Bank Indonesia (80%) atau jika di atas maksimum LFR dan RIM target BI (92%) dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank lebih kecil dari KPMM Insentif BI sebesar 14%.

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia tentang Giro Wajib Minimum pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

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5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA (continued)

PLM amounting to 4.00% in Rupiah as of March 31, 2019 and Secondary GWM amounting to 4.00% in Rupiah as of December 31, 2018.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, based on the above Bank Indonesia regulations, based on sharia principle, Bank is required to maintain GWM both in Rupiah and in foreign currencies of 5% and 1%, respectively.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Bank must also comply with Bank Indonesia Regulation

(PBI) 20/4/PBI/2018 dated March 29, 2018 regarding "Macroprudential Intermediation Ratios and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffers for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Unit".

Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve is a minimum reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia. Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserve and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer are the minimum reserves that should be maintained by the Bank which comprised of Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SBI), Government Debenture Debt (SUN), Sharia Government Securities (SBSN), and/or excess reserve which represent the excess reserve of the Bank's Current Accounts in Rupiah over the Primary Minimum Statutory Reserve, Minimum Statutory Reserve on LFR and Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM). Minimum Statutory Reserve on LFR and RIM is the additional reserve that should be maintained by the Bank in the form of Current Accounts with Bank Indonesia, if the Bank's LFR and RIM is below the minimum of LFR dan RIM targeted by Bank Indonesia (80%) or if the Bank's LFR and RIM is above the maximum of LFR and RIM targeted by BI (92%) and the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is below BI requirement of 14%.

The Bank has complied with Bank Indonesia regulations concerning the minimum reserve requirements as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN

a. By currency

a. Berdasarkan mata uang

	31 Maret/Marc	:h31, 2019	31 Desember/Dece	ember 31, 2018	
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ <i>Equivalent</i> Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	
Rupiah		109.649		110.735	Rupiah
Mata uang asing Dolar Amerika Serikat Yen Jepang Singapura Dollar Australia Dollar Euro Eropa Renminbi	27.346.293 2.322.765.458 6.051.526 4.438.842 104.380 105.830	389.411 298.626 63.585 44.803 1.669 224 798.318	92.897.525 724.394.891 4.321.332 - 104.380 105.639	1.335.866 94.620 45.611 1.716 221	Foreign currencies United States Dollar Japanese Yen Singapore Dollar Australian Dollar European Euro Renminbi
Total Dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	_	907.967 (1.670)	-	1.588.769 (1.718)	Total Less allowance for impairment losses
Neto	=	906.297	=	1.587.051	Net

6.

Berdasarkan bank

By bank

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Rupiah</u>			<u>Rupiah</u>
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	44.599	97.661	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	57.089	5.602	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta	3.608	4.630	Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta
PT Bank Pembangunan			PT Bank Pembangunan
Daerah Jawa Tengah	1.045	707	Daerah Jawa Tengah
Citibank N.A., Jakarta	925	925	Citibank N.A., Jakarta
Lainnya	373	361	Others
	107.639	109.886	
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44)			Related Parties (Note 44)
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	4 007	744	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	1.067	741	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	762	108	PT Bank Syariah Mandiri
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk	169	-	(Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	12	<u>-</u>	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
	2.010	849	

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan bank (lanjutan)

b. By bank (continued)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Mata uang asing Pihak Ketiga Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta PT Bank Central Asia Tbk PT Bank DBS Indonesia Citibank N.A., Jakarta Indonesische Overzeese Bank N.V., Amsterdam PT Bank ANZ Indonesia PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	325.390 18.323 63.585 6.799 1.669 44.803 224 460.793	283.211 270.865 45.611 6.865 1.718 44.803 221 608.491	Foreign currencies Third Parties Third Parties Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta PT Bank Central Asia Tbk PT Bank DBS Indonesia Citibank N.A., Jakarta Indonesische Overzeese Bank N.V., Amsterdam PT Bank ANZ Indonesia PT Bank ICBC Indonesia
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44) PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	33.660 303.865	769.636 99.907	<u>Related Parties (Note 44)</u> PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
	337.525	869.543	, ,
Total Dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	907.967	1.588.769 (1.718)	Total Less allowance for impairment losses
Neto	906.297	1.587.051	Net

Dalam giro pada bank lain termasuk giro yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah sebesar Rp762 dan Rp108, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Current accounts with other banks include current accounts based on sharia banking principles amounting to Rp762 and Rp108, as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

c. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

c. Average annual interest rates for current accounts with other banks are as follows:

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Rupiah	1,23%	1,23%	Rupiah
Mata uang asing	0,04%	2,19%	Foreign currencies

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018,

the collectibility of current accounts with other

6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

d. Kolektibilitas

Neto

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, kolektibilitas giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Maret/ 31 Desember/ March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018 1.587.051 Lancar 906.297 Current Macet 1.670 1.718 Loss Total 907.967 1.588.769 Total Dikurangi cadangan kerugian Less allowance penurunan nilai (1.718)for impairment losses (1.670)

906.297

6.

(continued)

1.587.051

Collectibility

banks are as follows:

- e. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, tidak terdapat saldo giro pada bank lain yang digunakan sebagai agunan.
- f. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai giro pada bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:
- e. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no current accounts with other banks which are used as collateral.

Net

f. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses on current accounts with other banks are as follows:

	Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period ended March 31, 2019	Tahun yang ber- akhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31, 2018	
Saldo awal tahun Penyisihan kerugian penurunan	1.718	1.696	Balance at beginning of year
selama tahun			Provision for impairment losses
berjalan (Catatan 34)	(48)	22	during the year (Note 34)
Saldo akhir period	1.670	1.718	Balance at end of period

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian atas giro pada bank lain yang dibentuk telah memadai.

g. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai diungkapkan pada Catatan 47. The management believes that the allowance for impairment losses provided on current accounts with other banks is adequate.

g. Information with respect to classification of impaired and not impaired of financial assets are disclosed in Note 47.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan jenis

a. Based on currency and type

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Rupiah Pihak Ketiga Term Deposit Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility Syariah	2.800.000	12.496.316 7.198.950	<u>Rupiah</u> <u>Third Parties</u> Term Deposit Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility Bank Indonesia Deposit Facility Sharia
Bank Indonesia	2.330.000	4.005.000	Bank Indonesia
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah	5.580.000	23.800.266	Bank Indonesia Sharia Certificate
<u>Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44)</u> Tabungan			Related Party (Note 44) Savings Deposits
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	3.073	3.644	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
	3.073	3.644	
Mata uang asing Pihak Ketiga			<u>Foreign currencies</u> <u>Third Parties</u>
Term Deposit Bank Indonesia	1.139.800	2.660.850	Term Deposit Bank Indonesia
Total	6.722.873	26.464.760	Total

Dalam penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain termasuk penempatan yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah sebesar Rp2.780.000 dan Rp4.105.000, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks include placements based on sharia banking principles amounting to Rp2.780.000 and Rp4,105,000, respectively.

b. Berdasarkan Sisa Umur Hingga Jatuh Tempo

b. Based on Remaining Period Until Maturity

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
≤ 1 bulan	6.272.873	26.364.760	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	225.000	25.000	> 1 month ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan	225.000	75.000	> 1 year
Total	6.722.873	26.464.760	Total

 Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain: c. Average annual interest rates for placement with Bank Indonesia and other banks:

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Rupiah	6,46%	4,39%	Rupiah
Mata Uang Asing	2,34%	0,81%	Foreign Currencies

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

- d. Seluruh penempatan pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 diklasifikasikan sebagai lancar.
- e. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, karena manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain dapat ditagih.
- Informasi mengenai klasifikasi aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai diungkapkan pada Catatan 47.

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

- d. All placements with other banks and Bank Indonesia as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are classified as current.
- e. Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, because management believes that placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are fully collectible.
- Information with respect to classification of impaired and not impaired of financial assets are disclosed in Note 47.

8. EFEK-EFEK

a. Berdasarkan mata uang, jenis dan penerbit

8. SECURITIES

a. Based on currency, type and issuer

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi Rupiah			Fair value through profit or loss Rupiah
Pihak Ketiga Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Sertifikat Deposito	5.684.682	3.005.636	<u>Third Parties</u> Certificates of Bank Indonesia Deposits Certificates of
Bank Indonesia	-	1.141.501	Bank Indonesia
Danareksa Investment Management Danareksa Seruni Perusahaan Manajer Investasi	201.062	-	Danareksa Investment Management Danareksa Seruni Perusahaan Manajer Investasi
Reksa Dana PUAS	201.198	-	Reksa Dana PUAS
	6.086.942	4.147.137	
Tersedia untuk dijual Rupiah Pihak Ketiga Obligasi			<u>Available-for-sale</u> <u>Rupiah</u> <u>Third Parties</u> Bonds
PT BPD Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat (Sulselbar)			PT BPD Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat (Sulselbar)
Sukuk Mudharabah II 2016 PT BPD Sumatera Barat (Bank Nagari)	15.818	15.458	Sukuk Mudharabah II 2016 PT BPD Sumatera Barat (Bank Nagari)
Sukuk Mudharabah II 2015	10.238	10.108	Sukuk Mudharabah II 2015

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan mata uang, jenis dan penerbit (lanjutan)

8. SECURITIES (continued)

Based on currency, type and issuer (continued)

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Tersedia untuk dijual (lanjutan)			Available-for-sale (continued)
Rupiah (lanjutan)			Rupiah (continued)
Pihak Ketiga (lanjutan)			Third Parties (continued)
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits			Negotiable Certificate of Deposits
PT BPD Jawa Barat dan			PT BPD Jawa Barat dan
Banten Tbk			Banten Tbk
Tahap II Seri B 2017	96.760	95.160	Phases II Series B 2017
PT BPD Jawa Tengah			PT BPD Jawa Tengah
Seri A Tahun 2018	49.545	48.695	Series A Year 2018
Medium Term Notes			Medium Term Notes
PT BPD Jawa Tengah			PT BPD Jawa Tengah
MTN Syariah <i>Mudharabah</i>			MTN Syariah Mudharabah
Tahap I 2017	24.741	24.339	Phase I 2017
Efek Beragun Aset			Asset Backed Securities
EBA - SP - BTN04			EBA - SP - BTN04
Kelas B	161.000	154.216	Class B
EBA - SP - BTN02			EBA - SP - BTN02
Kelas B	80.000	107.178	Class B
EBA - SP - BTN03			EBA - SP - BTN03
Kelas B	80.000	78.109	Class B
KIK EBA BTN 04			KIK EBA BTN 04
Kelas B	60.000	60.329	Class B
EBA - SP - BTN04	40.055	10.150	EBA - SP - BTN04
Kelas A	16.255	19.156	Class A
EBA - SP - BTN01	47.000	47.040	EBA - SP - BTN01
Kelas B	17.000	17.040	Class B
EBA - SP - BTN03	0.000	7 70 4	EBA - SP - BTN03
Kelas A	6.626	7.724	Class A
	617.983	637.512	

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) 8.

a. Berdasarkan mata uang, jenis dan penerbit (lanjutan)

8. **SECURITIES** (continued)

Based on currency, type and issuer (continued)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Tersedia untuk dijual (lanjutan)			Available-for-sale (continued)
Rupiah (lanjutan)			Rupiah (continued)
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44)			Related Parties (Note 44)
Obligasi			Bonds
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia			PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Ťbk			(Persero) Tbk
Tahap IIÍ Seri A 2017	198.470	198.072	Phase III Series A 2017
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk			PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Tahap II 2017 Seri D	135.971	133.551	Phase II Series D 2017
Tahap I 2016 Seri A	24.755	24.860	Phase I Series A 2016
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara			PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara
(Persero)			(Persero)
Sukuk Tahap II 2017 Seri B	45.699	46.522	Sukuk Phase II Series B 2017
Sukuk Tahap II 2017 Seri A	23.886	23.456	Sukuk Phase II Series A 2017
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos			PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos
Tahap I Seri A 2017	34.934	34.710	Phase I Series A 2017
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)			PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)
Tahun 2017 Seri A	28.944	28.662	Year 2017 Series A
PT Timah (Persero) Tbk			PT Timah (Persero) Tbk
Tahap I Tahun 2017	4.915	4.884	Phase I 2017
INDONÉSIA EXIMBANK			INDONESIA EXIMBANK
Tahap IV Seri B 2017	80.607	-	Phase IV Series B 2017
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits			Negotiable Certificate of Deposits
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk			(Persero) Tbk
Seri F 2016	98.680	97.060	Series F 2016
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen	00.000	011000	PT Bank Mandiri Taspen
Seri B 2019	18.776	-	Series B 2019
Efek Beragunan Aset			Asset Backed Securities
PT Indonesia Power			PT Indonesia Power
KIK EBA IP PLN			KIK EBA IP PLN
Seri A Tahun 2017	108.228	112.276	Series A Year 2017
Medium Term Notes			Medium Term Notes
Perum Perumnas	400.000	404 700	Perum Perumnas
Tahap III 2018 Seri A	103.209	101.709	Phase III 2018 Series A
-	907.074	805.762	

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

8. SECURITIES (continued)

31 December/

a. Berdasarkan mata uang, jenis dan penerbit (lanjutan)

31 Marot/

a. Based on currency, type and issuer (continued)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Tersedia untuk dijual (lanjutan) Mata Uang Asing Dolar Amerika Serikat Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44) Medium Term Notes Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia EMTN Programme Indonesia Eximbank - 2018 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Bank Rakyat Indonesia – 2019	71.546 114.417	68.350 <u>-</u>	Available-for-sale (continued) Foreign Currencies United States Dollar Related Parties (Note 44) Medium Term Notes Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia EMTN Programme Indonesia Eximbank – 2017 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Bank Rakyat Indonesia – 2019
	1.093.037	874.112	
	1.711.020	1.511.624	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Rupiah Pihak Ketiga Obligasi PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk			<u>Held-to-maturity</u> <u>Rupiah</u> <u>Third Parties</u> Bonds PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk
Sukuk Ijarah 2007	2.000	2.000	Sukuk İjarah 2007
Efek Beragunan Aset KIK EBA BTN 05 Kelas B KIK EBA BTN 03	120.000	120.000	Asset Backed Securities KIK EBA BTN 05 Class B KIK EBA BTN 03
Kelas B KIK EBA BTN 02	59.645	60.000	Class B KIK EBA BTN 02
Kelas B EBA-SP-BTN 02	16.831	19.415	Class B EBA - SP-BTN02
Kelas A1	3.719	5.482	Class A1
	202.195	206.897	
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44) Obligasi PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) Sukuk Ijarah IV 2010	3.000	3.000	Related Parties (Note 44) Bonds PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) Sukuk Ijarah IV 2010
	3.000	3.000	
	205.195	209.897	
Total	8.003.157	5.868.658	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(20.625)	(20.173)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto	7.982.532	5.848.485	Net

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Jatuh tempo dan suku bunga

8. SECURITIES (continued)

Suku Bunga/

b. Maturity and interest rate

Penerbit	Jenis/ <i>Typ</i> e	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ Maturity Date	Bagi Hasil Per Tahun/ Annual Interest Rate/ Profit Sharing	Issuer
Rupiah	<u> </u>			Rupiah
Bank Indonesia	Sertifikat Bank Indonesia, Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia/ Bank Indonesia Certificates, Deposits Certificates Of Bank Indonesia	< 1 tahun/ < 1 <i>year</i>	6,00% s.d 7,00%, dan 5,70% s.d 6,66% untuk periode yang berakhir masing masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 6.00% to 7.00% and 5.70% to 6.66% for periods ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	Bank Indonesia
PT BPD Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat (Sulselbar) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2016	Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s	15 Juli/ July 15, 2021	9,35% tetap/ fixed	PT BPD Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat (Sulselbar) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2016
PT BPD Sumatera Barat (Bank Nagari) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2015	Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s	8 Januari/ January 8, 2021	10,99% tetap/ fixed	PT BPD Sumatera Barat (Bank Nagari) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2015
PT BPD Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk				PT BPD Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk
Tahap II Seri B 2017	Negotiable Certificate of Deposits	2 Oktober/ October 2, 2019	7,20% tetap/ fixed	Phase II Series B 2017
PT BPD Jawa Tengah MTN Syariah Mudharabah Tahap I 2017	Medium Term Notes Negotiable	12 Desember/ December 12, 2020 21 Mei/	8,05% tetap/ fixed 8,50% tetap/	PT BPD Jawa Tengah MTN Syariah Mudharabah Phase I 2017
Seri A Tahun 2018	Certificate of Deposits	May 21, 2019	fixed	Series A Year 2018
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk				PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
Tahap III Seri A 2017	Obligasi/ <i>Bonds</i>	24 Agustus/ August 24, 2020	7,60% tetap/ fixed	Phase III Series A 2017

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Jatuh tempo dan suku bunga (lanjutan)

8. SECURITIES (continued)

Suku Bunga/

b. Maturity and interest rate (continued)

Penerbit	Jenis/ <i>Typ</i> e	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ <i>Maturity Dat</i> e	Bagi Hasil Per Tahun/ Annual Interest Rate/ Profit Sharing	Issuer
Rupiah (lanjutan)				Rupiah (continued)
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk				PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Tahap I Seri A 2016	Obligasi/Bonds	30 September/ September 30, 2021	7,95% tetap/ fixed	Phase I Series A 2016
Tahap II Seri D 2017	Obligasi/Bonds	15 Juni/ June 15, 2020	7,80% tetap/ fixed	Phase II Series D 2017
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)				PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
Sukuk Ijarah IV 2010	Obligasi/Bonds	12 Januari/ January 12, 2020	12,55% tetap/ fixed	Sukuk Ijarah IV 2010
Sukuk Tahap II 2017 Seri A	Obligasi/Bonds	3 November/	7,20% tetap/	Sukuk Phase II Series A
Sukuk Tahap II 2017 Seri B	Obligasi/Bonds	November 3, 2022 3 November/ November 3, 2027	fixed 8,20% tetap/ fixed	2017 Sukuk Phase II Series B 2017
PT Mandiri Taspen Pos Tahap I 2017 Seri A	Obligasi/Bonds	11 Juli/ July 11, 2020	8,50% tetap/ fixed	PT Mandiri Taspen Pos Phase I Series A 2017
Tahap II Seri B 2019	Negotiable Certificate of Deposits	20 Februari / February 20, 2020	8,40% tetap/ fixed	Phase II Series B 2019
PT Kereta Api Indonesia	0.111 1/15 1	244		PT Kereta Api Indonesia
<i>(Persero)</i> Tahun 2017 Seri A	Obligasi/Bonds	21 November/ November 21, 2022	7,75% tetap/ fixed	(Persero) Year 2017 Series A
PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Tahap I Tahun 2017	Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s	28 September/ September 28, 2020	8,50% tetap/ fixed	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Phase I 2017
PT Bank Negara				PT Bank Negara
Indonesia Tbk Seri F 2016	Negotiable Certificate of Deposits	14 Juni/ June 14, 2019	8,40% tetap/ fixed	Indonesia Tbk Series F 2016
Perum Perumnas	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			Perum Perumnas MTN Phase III
MTN Tahap III Tahun 2018 Seri A	Medium Term Notes	10 Desember/ December 10, 2021	10,75% tetap/ fixed	Year 2018 Series A
Indonesia Eximbank Tahap IV Seri B 2017	Obligasi/Bonds	23 Februari/ February 23, 2020	8,40% tetap/ fixed	Indonesia Eximbank Phase IV Series B 2017
PT Indonesia Power KIK EBA IP PLN Seri A Tahun 2017	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	19 September/ September 19, 2022	8,02%	PT Indonesia Power KIK EBA IP PLN Series A Year 2017
PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk Sukuk Ijarah 2007	Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s	5 Juli/ <i>July 5, 201</i> 2	10,35% tetap/ fixed	PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk Sukuk Ijarah 2007
EBA - SP - BTN01 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	7 Maret/ <i>March 7, 2022</i>	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	EBA - SP - BTN 01 Class B
EBA - SP - BTN02 Kelas A1	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	31 Oktober/ October 31, 2020	8,15%	EBA - SP - BTN02 Class A1
PT Permodalan Nasional Madani				PT Permodalan Nasional Madani
PUAS	Reksadana	25 April/ <i>April 25, 2019</i>	-	PUAS

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

b. Jatuh tempo dan suku bunga (lanjutan)

8. SECURITIES (continued)

b. Maturity and interest rate (continued)

Penerbit	Jenis/ <i>Typ</i> e	Tanggal Jatuh Tempo/ <i>Maturity Dat</i> e	Suku Bunga/ Bagi Hasil Per Tahun/ Annual Interest Rate/ Profit Sharing	Issuer
Rupiah (lanjutan)				Rupiah (continued)
PT Danareksa Investment Management Seruni	Reksadana	19 April/ <i>April</i> 19, 2019	-	PT Danareksa Investment Management Seruni
EBA - SP - BTN02 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	27 Juni/ June 27, 2027	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	EBA - SP - BTN02 <i>Class B</i>
EBA - SP - BTN03 Kelas A	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	28 April/ <i>April</i> 28, 2019	8,00%	EBA - SP - BTN03 Class A
EBA - SP - BTN03 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	7 Juli/ July 7, 2029	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	
EBA - SP - BTN04 Kelas A	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	27 Desember/ December 27, 2021	7,00%	EBA - SP - BTN04 Class A
EBA - SP - BTN04 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	7 Mei/ <i>May 7, 20</i> 29	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	
KIK - EBA BTN 02 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset / Asset Backed Securities	27 Februari/ February 27, 2021	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	
KIK - EBA BTN 03 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	7 Januari/ January 7, 2023	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	
KIK - EBA BTN 04 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	26 Febuari/ February 26, 2022	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	
KIK - EBA BTN 05 Kelas B	Efek Beragunan Aset / Asset Backed Securities	7 September/ September 7, 2025	Arus kas tidak tetap/ Variable cash flows	
Mata Uang Asing Dolar Amerika Serikat Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia EMTN Programme Indonesia Eximbank - 2017 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Medium Term Notes	6 April/ April 6, 2024	3,88% tetap/ fixed	Foreign Currencies United States Dollar Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia EMTN Programme Indonesia Eximbank - 2017 PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk MTN Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Medium Term Notes	28 Maret/ March 28, 2024	3,95% tetap/ fixed	(Persero) Tbk MTN Bank Rakyat Indonesia

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

c. Berdasarkan sisa umur hingga jatuh tempo (efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo)

8. SECURITIES (continued)

c. Remaining period to maturity (held-to-maturity securities)

31 Maret/ <i>March</i> 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
-	-	≤ 1 year
83.195	87.897	> 1 year ≤ 5 years
120.000	120.000	> 5 years ≤ 10 years
2.000	2.000	> 10 years
205.195	209.897	
	83.195 120.000 2.000	March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018 83.195 87.897 120.000 120.000 2.000 2.000

d. Peringkat

Daftar peringkat efek-efek seperti yang dilaporkan oleh PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:

d. Rating

The ratings of securities, as reported by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia, are as follows:

Penerbit	Jenis/ <i>Typ</i> e	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	Issuer
PT BPD Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat (Sulselbar) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2016	Obligasi/ <i>Bonds</i>	idA+(sy)	idA+(sy)	PT BPD Sulawesi Selatan and Barat (Sulselbar) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2016
PT BPD Sumatera Barat (Bank Nagari) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2015	Obligasi/ <i>Bonds</i>	idA(sy)	idA(sy)	PT BPD Sumatera Barat (Bank Nagari) Sukuk Mudharabah II 2015
PT BPD Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk Tahap II Seri B 2017	Negotiable Certificate Of Deposits	idAA-	idAA-	PT BPD Jawa Barat and Banten Tbk Phase II Series B 2017
PT BPD Jawa Tengah MTN Syariah Mudharabah Tahap I 2017 Seri A 2018	Medium Term Notes Negotiable Certificate Of Deposits	idAA-(sy) idAA-	idAA-(sy) idAA-	PT BPD Jawa Tengah MTN Mudharabah Sharia Phase I 2017 Series A 2018
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Tahap III Seri A 2017 Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Obligasi/ <i>Bonds</i> Medium Term Notes	idAAA <i>idBBB</i> -	idAAA <i>idBBB</i> -	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Phase III Series A 2017 Bank rakyat Indonesia
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Tahap I Seri A 2016 Tahap II Seri D 2017	Obligasi/ <i>Bonds</i> Obligasi/ <i>Bonds</i>	idAAA idAAA	idAAA idAAA	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Phase I Series A 2016 Phase II Series D 2017
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) Sukuk Ijarah IV 2010 Sukuk Tahap II 2017 Seri A Sukuk Tahap II 2017 Seri B	Obligasi/Bonds Obligasi/Bonds Obligasi/Bonds	idAAA(sy) idAAA(sy) idAAA(sy)	idAAA(sy) idAAA(sy) idAAA(sy)	PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) Sukuk Ijarah IV 2010 Sukuk Phase II 2017 Series A Sukuk Phase II 2017 Series B
PT Mandiri Taspen Pos Tahap I Seri A 2017	Obligasi/Bonds	AA(idn)	AA(idn)	PT Mandiri Taspen Pos Phase I Series A 2017
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Perse Tahun 2017 Seri A	ero) Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s	idAAA	idAAA	PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) Year 2017 Series A
PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Tahap I 2017	Obligasi/ <i>Bonds</i>	idA+	idA+	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk Phase I 2017

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8. EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan)

d. Peringkat (lanjutan)

Daftar peringkat efek-efek seperti yang dilaporkan oleh PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

8. SECURITIES (continued)

d. Rating (continued)

The ratings of securities, as reported by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia, are as follows: (continued)

Penerbit	Jenis/ <i>Typ</i> e	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	Issuer
PT Indonesia Power KIK EBA IP PLN Seri A Tahun 2017	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	idAAA(sf)	idAAA(sf)	PT Indonesia Power KIK EBA IP PLN Series A Year 2017
Perum Perumnas MTN Tahap III Tahun 2018 Seri A	Medium Term Notes	idBBB+	idBBB+	Perum Perumnas MTN Phase III Year 2018 Series A
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia EMTN Programme Indone Eximbank - 2017 Tahap IV Seri B 2017	esia Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s	idAAA idAAA	idAAA idAAA	Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia EMTN Programme Indonesia Eximbank - 2017 Phase IV Series B 2017
PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk Sukuk Ijarah 2007	Obligasi/ <i>Bond</i> s	idD (sy)	idD (sy)	PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk Sukuk Ijarah 2007
EBA - SP -BTN 02 KPR BTN Kelas A	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities	idAAA(sf)	idAAA(sf)	EBA - SP - BTN 02 KPR BTN Class A
EBA - SP -BTN 03 KPR BTN Kelas A	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities		idAAA	EBA - SP - BTN 03 KPR BTN Class A
EBA - SP -BTN 04 KPR BTN Kelas A	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securities		idAAA	EBA - SP - BTN 04 KPR BTN Class A
KIK - EBA BTN 05 - KPR BTN Kelas A1	Efek Beragunan Aset/ Asset Backed Securitie		-	KIK EBA BTN 05 - KPR BTN Class A1

e. Kolektibilitas

e. Collectibility

Kolektibilitas efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

The collectibility of securities are as follows:

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Lancar	7.850.791	5.723.571	Current
Dalam Perhatian Khusus	74.405	72.382	Special Mention
Kurang Lancar	7.088	6.922	Substandard
Diragukan	10.043	10.952	Doubtful
Macet	60.830	54.831	Loss
Total Cadangan kerugian	8.003.157	5.868.658	Total Allowance for
penurunan nilai	(20.625)	(20.173)	impairment losses
Neto	7.982.532	5.848.485	Net

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EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) R

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

> Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ . For the

	three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Rupiah	
Saldo awal tahun	20.173
Penyisihan	
kerugian penurunan nilai selama tahun berjalan	
(Catatan 34)	452
Saldo akhir	20.625

Manaiemen berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai efek-efek yang dibentuk telah memadai.

- Bank mengakui keuntungan bersih atas penjualan efek-efek masing-masing sebesar Rp60.619 dan Rp64.239, masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 yang disajikan dalam akun "Keuntungan dari penjualan efek-efek - neto" di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.
- h. Bank mengakui keuntungan yang belum direalisasi-neto dari kenaikan nilai efek-efek untuk nilai wajar melalui laba rugi sebesar Rp77.648 dan Rp84.484, masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, yang disajikan dalam akun "Keuntungan yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar efek-efek- neto" di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.
- Nilai pasar efek-efek yang diklasifikasikan sebagai "Nilai Wajar melalui laporan Laba Rugi dan Tersedia untuk Dijual" pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, masingmasing berkisar dari 98,29% sampai dengan 101,71% dan 89,03% sampai dengan 101,71%.

8. SECURITIES (continued)

Tahun yang ber-

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses on securities are as follows:

akhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31, 2018	
14.923	Rupiah Balance at beginning of year
5.250	Provision for impairment losses during the year (Note 34)
20.173	Balance at end

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses provided on securities is adequate.

- The Bank recognized net gain on sale of securities amounting to Rp60,619 and Rp64,239, for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Gain on sale of securities - net".
- h. The Bank unrealized gain net from the increase in value of fair value through profit or loss securities amounting to Rp77,648 and Rp84,484. for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Unrealized gain on changes in fair value of securities - net".
- As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the market values of securities classified as fair value through profit or loss and available for sale range from 98.29% to 101.71% and range from 89.03% to 101.71%, respectively.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

EFEK-EFEK (lanjutan) R

- Bank mengakui kerugian dan keuntungan yang belum direalisasi bersih (setelah pajak tangguhan) sebesar Rp3.842 dan Rp2.472 dari perubahan nilai waiar efek-efek yang tersedia untuk dijual masing-masing pada posisi 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 dalam akun keuntungan dan kerugian neto yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah yang tersedia untuk dijual, setelah pajak tangguhan net dalam laporan posisi keuangan.
- keuntungan/(kerugian) Mutasi efek-efek adalah sebagai berikut:

tersedia untuk dijual yang belum direalisasi

	31 Maret <i>March</i> 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Saldo awal tahun Rugi yang belum direalisasi	2.473	17.425	Balance at beginning of year Unrealized loss
yang diakui di ekuitas Jumlah yang direalisasi	909	(10.610)	recognized in equity
ke laba rugi	(9.328)	(9.327)	Amount realized to profit or loss
Efek pajak	2.104	4.984	Tax effect
Saldo akhir tahun	(3.842)	2.472	Balance at end of year

- I. Terdapat investasi efek-efek dengan pihak pihak berelasi sebesar Rp1.096.037 dan Rp877.112, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (Catatan 44).
- m. Efek-efek (tersedia untuk dijual) sejumlah nominal Rp600.000 dan RpNihil, masingmasing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, telah dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (Catatan 22).
- n. Informasi mengenai klasifikasi aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai diungkapkan pada Catatan 47.

8. SECURITIES (continued)

- The Bank recognized unrealized gain and loss - net (after deferred tax) of Rp3,842 and Rp2,472 from the changes in fair values of available-for-sale securities as of March 31. 2019 and December 31, 2018, which are presented as unrealized gain and loss on available-for-sale securities and government bonds, net of deferred tax in the statement of financial position.
- Movements in unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities are as follows:

- I. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, investments in securities with related parties amounted to Rp1.096,037 and Rp877,112, respectively (Note 44).
- m. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, securities (available-for-sale) with nominal amounts of Rp600,000 and Rpnil, respectively. were sold under repurchase agreements (Note 22).
- n. Information with respect to classification of impaired and not impaired financial assets are disclosed in Note 47.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan jenis

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS

31 Desember/

a. Based on currency and type

	31 Maret <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Pihak berelasi</u> Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi			Related parties Fair value through profit or loss
Rupiah			<u>Rupiah</u>
Tingkat bunga tetap	40.470		Fixed interest rate
FR 0070	10.472	30.441	FR 0070
FR 0065		26.058	FR 0065
FR 0078	45.310	20.425	FR 0078
FR 0069		19.073	FR 0069
FR 0056	10.438	10.148	FR 0056
FR 0064		8.776	FR 0064
ORI 15	716	7.560	ORI 15
FR 0075	18.812	6.311	FR 0075
SR 0008	-	598	SR 0008
ORI 14	276	445	ORI 14
ORI 13	-	354	ORI 13
SR 0009	625	183	SR 0009
SR 0010	452	75	SR 0010
FR 0068	106.208	-	FR 0068
FR 0072	25.292	-	FR 0072
FR 0077	14.056	-	FR 0077
FR 0079	194.191		FR 0079
	426.848	130.447	
Zero Coupon Bonds			Zero Coupon Bonds
SPNS11042019	299.379	575.669	SPNS11042019
SPN03190207	=======================================	497.095	SPN03190207
SPNS08052019	397.752	490.110	SPNS08052019
SPN03190124	-	298.968	SPN03190124
SPN03190222	-	268.312	SPN03190222
SPN03190110	-	249.713	SPN03190110
SPN12190214	-	148.951	SPN12190214
SPN12190131	-	99.533	SPN12190131
SPN12190314	-	18.776	SPN12190314
SPNS03042019	25.650	-	SPNS03042019
SPNS20092019	96.886	-	SPNS20092019
SPN12190411	19.972	-	SPN12190411
SPN03190406	169.893	-	SPN03190406
SPN03190416	1.047.585	-	SPN03190416
SPN03190430	394.218	-	SPN03190430
SPN03190513	347.886	-	SPN03190513
SPN03190527	991.000	-	SPN03190527
SPN12190606	4.947	-	SPN12190606
SPN03190613	638.238	-	SPN03190613
SPN03190627	552.663		SPN03190627
	4.986.069	2.647.127	
	5.412.917	2.777.574	
Mata uang asing Dolar Amerika Serikat Tingkat bunga tetap INDON 48	5.613		Foreign Currencies United States Dollar Fixed interest rate INDON 2023N
	5.613	-	
	5.418.530	2.777.574	

31 Maret

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan jenis (lanjutan)

a. Based on currency and type (continued)

	31 Maret <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Tersedia untuk dijual			Available-for-sale
Rupiah			<u>Rupiah</u>
Tingkat bunga tetap	400 404	447.554	Fixed interest rate
FR 0064 ORI 013	462.464 280.320	447.551 278.799	FR 0064 ORI 013
SR 0010	229.841	225.720	SR 0010
FR 0065	148.179	147.662	FR 0065
FR 0063	131.424	127.241	FR 0063
FR 0075	102.785	99.937	FR 0075
FR 0061	59.947	58.609	FR 0061
FR 0070	52.303	50.735	FR 0070
FR 0062	51.654	49.880	FR 0062
FR 0072	53.285	49.316	FR 0072
FR 0059	48.176	46.636	FR 0059
FR 0074	38.181	37.344	FR 0074
FR 0056 SR 0008	31.317 -	30.443 30.158	FR 0056 SR 0008
	1.689.876	1.680.031	
Tingkat bunga mengambang			Floating interest rate
VR 0031	1.119.038	1.108.811	VR 0031
VR 0029	708.129	708.036	VR 0029
Obligasi Syariah Negara			Government Sharia Bond
PBS 019	105.253	101.735	PBS 019
PBS 016	59.768	59.115	PBS 016
PBS 013	24.985	24.893	PBS 013
PBS 011	8.390	8.133	PBS 011
PBS 014	4.153	4.076	PBS 014
PBS 021	67.262 68.179	-	PBS 021
PBS 022 SPNS05032019	68.179	710	PBS 022 SPNS05032019
SPNS08022019	_	49.030	SPNS08022019 SPNS08022019
SPNS03042019	-	22.134	SPNS03042019
	2.165.157	2.086.673	
Mata uang asing Dolar Amerika Serikat			<u>Foreign Currencies</u> United States Dollar
Tingkat bunga tetap			Fixed interest rate
INDOIS 2023	_	70.402	INDOIS 2023
INDOIS 23	71.279	-	INDOIS 23
INDOIS 24N	14.314	-	INDOIS 24N
INDON 47N	57.693	-	INDON 47N
INDON 48	13.916	-	INDON 48
INDON 2047N	-	54.028	INDON 2047N
INDON 2048N		13.101	INDON 2048N
	157.202	137.531	
	4.012.235	3.904.235	
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo			<u>Held-to-maturity</u>
Rupiah Tingkat hunga tatan			Rupiah Fixed interest rate
Tingkat bunga tetap FR 0063	297.848	296.250	Fixed interest rate FR 0063
FR 0063 FR 0053	248.264	298.250	FR 0003 FR 0053
FR 0056	215.412	215.247	FR 0056
FR 0070	125.736	125.704	FR 0070
FR 0034	64.433	64.875	FR 0034
FR 0069	12.991	12.933	FR 0069
	964.684	963.107	

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9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan jenis (lanjutan)

a. Based on currency and type (continued)

	31 Maret <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Dimiliki hingqa jatuh tempo (lanjutan)</u> <u>Rupiah (lanjutan)</u> Tingkat Bunga mengambang			<u>Held-to-maturity (continued)</u> <u>Rupiah (continued)</u> Floating interest rate
VR 0031	1.124.438	1.124.338	VR 0031
VR 0029 Obligasi Syariah Negara	199.966	199.946	VR 0029 Government Sharia Bond
Sukuk BI Sukuk BI100419091	95.846	300.000	Sukuk BI Sukuk BI100419091I
Sukuk BI080519091 Sukuk BI040419029	85.653 78.947	-	Sukuk BI080519091 Sukuk BI040419029
Sukuk BI120619091	53.763	- -	Sukuk BI120619091
Sukuk BI04041901	90.909		Sukuk Bl04041901
	1.729.522	1.624.284	
	2.694.206	2.587.391	
Mata uang asing Dolar Amerika Serikat			Foreign Currencies United States Dollar
Tingkat bunga tetap INDON 2019	<u>-</u>	58.474	Fixed interest rate INDON 2019
INDOIS 2019	-	36.229	INDOIS 2019
INDOIS 2021 INDON 2018	-	29.235	INDOIS 2021 INDON 2018
INDOIS 2018	-	-	INDOIS 2018
INDOIS 21 INDOIS 24N	28.411 28.651	- -	INDOIS 21 INDOIS 24N
INDON 20 INDON 21	279.205 73.225	-	INDON 20 INDON 21
INDON 22	42.961	-	INDON 22
	452.453	123.938	
	3.146.659	2.711.329	
Total	12.577.424	9.393.138	Total

b. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo dan suku bunga

b. Based on maturity and interest rate

Keterangan	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ <i>Maturity dat</i> e	Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate	Description
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi			Fair value through profit or loss
Rupiah			<u>Rupiah</u> Fixed interest rate
Tingkat bunga tetap	45 01 (1) (1)	0.000/ 1-1/	
ORI 013	15 Oktober/	6,60% tetap/	ORI 013
	October 15, 2019	fixed	
ORI 014	15 Oktober/	5,85% tetap/	ORI 014
	October 15, 2020	fixed	
ORI 015	15 Oktober/	8,25% tetap/	ORI 015
	October 15, 2021	fixed	
SR 0008	10 Maret/	8,30% tetap/	SR 0008
	March 10, 2019	fixed	
SR 0009	10 Maret/	6,90% tetap/	SR 0009
	March 10, 2020	fixed	
SR 0010	10 Maret/	5,90% tetap/	SR 0010
	March 10, 2021	fixed	
FR 0068	15 Maret/	8,38% tetap/	FR 0068
	March 15, 2034	fixed	
FR 0056	15 September/	8,375% tetap/	FR 0056
	September 15, 2026	fixed	
FR 0072	15 Mei/	8,25% tetap/	FR 0072
	May 15, 2036	fixed	
FR 0064	15 Mei/	6,13% tetap/	FR 0064
	May 15, 2028	fixed	
FR 0065	15 Mei/	6,63% tetap/	FR 0065
	May 15, 2033	fixed	
FR 0069	15 April/	7,87% tetap/	FR 0069
	April 15, 2019	fixed	

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9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo dan suku bunga (lanjutan)

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

b. Based on maturity and interest rate (continued)

Keterangan	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ <i>Maturity dat</i> e	Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate	Description
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (la	njutan)		Fair value through profit or loss (continued)
Rupiah (lanjutan)			Rupiah (continued)
Tingkat bunga tetap (lanjutan)			Fixed interest rate (continued)
FR 0070	15 Maret/ <i>March 15</i> , 2024	8,38% tetap/ fixed	FR 0070
FR 0077	15 Mei/ <i>May 15</i> , 2024	8,13% tetap/ fixed	FR 0077
FR 0075	14 Mei/ <i>May 14</i> , 2028	7,50% tetap/ fixed	FR 0075
FR 0079	15 April/ Aprl 15, 2039	8,38% tetap/ fixed	FR 0079
FR 0078	15 Mei/ May 15, 2029	8,25% tetap/ fixed	FR 0078
Zero Coupon Bonds			Zero Coupon Bonds
SPN	Beragam/ <i>Variou</i> s	Beragam/ <i>Various</i>	SPN
Dolar Amerika Serikat			United States Dollar
Tingkat bunga tetap			Fixed interest rate
INDON 2027	18 Juli/	3,85% tetap/	INDON 2027
	July 18, 2027	fixed	
INDOIS 2027	29 Maret/	4,15% tetap/	INDOIS 2027
	March 29, 2027	fixed	
INDON 2023N	11 Januari/	2,95% tetap/	INDON 2023N
	January 11, 2023	fixed	
INDON 2028N	11 Januari/	3,50% tetap/	INDON 2028N
	January 11, 2028	fixed	
INDON 48	11 Januari/ <i>January 11</i> , 2048	4,35% tetap/ fixed	INDON 48
Tersedia untuk dijual			<u>Available-for-sale</u>
<u>Rupiah</u>			<u>Rupiah</u>
Tingkat bunga tetap			Fixed interest rate
ORI 013	15 Oktober/	6,60% tetap/	ORI 013
	October 15, 2019	fixed	
SR 010	10 Maret/	5,90% tetap/	SR 010
	March 10, 2021	fixed	
FR 0056	15 September/	8,38% tetap/	FR 0056
	September 15, 2026	fixed	
FR 0059	15 Mei/	7,00% tetap/	FR 0059
	May 15, 2027	fixed	
FR 0061	15 Mei/	7,00% tetap/	FR 0061
	May 15, 2022	fixed	
FR 0062	15 April/ <i>April 15</i> , 2042	6,38% tetap/ fixed	FR 0062
FR 0063	15 Mei/	5,63% tetap/	FR 0063
FR 0064	<i>May 15</i> , 2023 15 Mei/	fixed 6,13% tetap/	FR 0064
FR 0065	<i>May 15</i> , 2028 15 Mei/	fixed 6,63% tetap/	FR 0065
	May 15, 2033	fixed	
FR 0070	15 Maret/ <i>March 15</i> , 2024	8,38% tetap/ fixed	FR 0070
FR 0072	15 Mei/ <i>May 15</i> , 2036	8,25% tetap/ fixed	FR 0072
FR 0074	May 15, 2036 15 Agustus/ August 15, 2032	7,50% tetap/	FR 0074
FR 0075	August 15, 2032 14 Mei/	fixed 7,50% tetap/	FR 0075

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9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan jatuh tempo dan suku bunga (lanjutan)

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

b. Based on maturity and interest rate (continued)

Keterangan	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ <i>Maturity dat</i> e	Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate	Description
ilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (lai	njutan)		Fair value through profit or loss (continued)
Rupiah (lanjutan) Tingkat bunga tetap (lanjutan)			<u>Rupiah (continued)</u> Fixed interest rate (continued)
Obligasi Syariah Negara PBS 011	15 Agustus/	8,75% tetap/	Government Sharia Bonds PBS 011
PBS 013	August 15, 2023 15 Mei/	fixed 6,25% tetap/	PBS 013
PBS 014	May 15, 2019 15 Mei/	fixed 6,50% tetap/	PBS 014
PBS 016	May 15, 2021 15 Maret/ March 15, 2020	fixed 6,25% tetap/ fixed	PBS 016
PBS 019	15 September/ September 15, 2023	8,25% tetap/ fixed	PBS 019
PBS 016	15 Maret/ March 15, 2020	6,25% tetap/ fixed	PBS 016
PBS 019	15 September/ September 15, 2023	8,25% tetap/ fixed	PBS 019
PBS 021	15 Nopember/ November 15, 2026	8,50% tetap/ fixed	PBS 021
PBS 022	15 April/ April 15, 2023	8,63% tetap/ fixed	PBS 022
<u>Tersedia untuk dijual (lanjutan)</u> <u>Rupiah (lanjutan)</u>			<u>Available-for-sale (continued</u> <u>Rupiah (continued)</u>
Obligasi Syariah Negara SPNS05032019	5 Maret/ <i>March 5</i> , 2019	Beragam/ <i>Various</i>	Government Sharia Bonds SPNS05032019
SPNS08022019	8 Februari/ February 8, 2019	Beragam/ <i>Various</i>	SPNS08022019
SPNS03042019	3 April/ April 3, 2019	Beragam/ <i>Various</i>	SPNS03042019
Tingkat bunga mengambang VR 0026	25 Januari/ <i>January 25</i> , 2018	SPN 3 bulan/ months	Floating interest rate VR 0026
VR 0027	25, 2018 25 Juli/ <i>July 25</i> , 2018	SPN 3 bulan/ months	VR 0027
VR 0028	25 Agustus/ August 25, 2018	SPN 3 bulan/ months	VR 0028
VR 0029	25 Agustus/ August 25, 2019	SPN 3 bulan/ months	VR 0029
VR 0031	25 Juli/ July 25, 2020	SPN 3 bulan/ months	VR 0031
<u>Dolar Amerika Serikat</u> Tingkat bunga tetap			<u>United States Dollar</u> Fixed interest rate
INDOIS 2023	01 Maret/ March 01, 2023	3,75% tetap/ fixed	INDOIS 2023
INDON 2047N	18 Juli/ <i>July 18</i> , 2047	4,75% tetap/ fixed	INDON 2047N
INDON 2048N	11 Januari/ <i>January 11</i> , 2048	4,35% tetap/ fixed	INDON 2048N
INDOIS 24N	20 Agustus/ August <i>20</i> , 2024	3,90% tetap/ fixed	INDOIS 24N
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Rupiah			<u>Held-to-maturit</u> <u>Rupiah</u>
Tingkat bunga tetap FR 0034	15 Juni/	12,80% tetap/	Fixed interest rate FR 0034
FR 0053	June 15, 2021 15 Juli/	fixed 8,25% tetap/	FR 0053
FR 0056	July 15, 2021 15 September/	fixed 8,38% tetap/	FR 0056
FR 0063	September 15, 2026 15 Mei/	fixed 5,63% tetap/	FR 0063
FR 0069	<i>May 15</i> , 2023 15 April/	fixed 7,88% tetap/	FR 0069
	April 15, 2019	fixed	

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b. Based on maturity and interest rate (continued)

GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

b. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo dan suku bunga (lanjutan)

Keterangan	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ Maturity date	Suku Bunga/ Interest Rate	Description
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Rupiah (lanjutan)			<u>Held-to-maturity</u> <u>Rupiah (lanjutan)</u>
-			-
Tingkat bunga mengambang	05.4	ODNI O Instant	Floating interest rate
VR 0029	25 Agustus/	SPN 3 bulan/	VR 0029
VP 0024	August 25, 2019	months	VD 0024
VR 0031	25 Juli/	SPN 3 bulan/	VR 0031
Obligated Operated Newson	July 25, 2020	months	O
Obligasi Syariah Negara	A decount/	0.000/ 1-1/	Government Sharia Bond
Sukuk BI	4 Januari/	6,20% tetap/	Sukuk Bl
Culuda DI400040004	January 4, 2019	fixed	C. J. J. DI400040004
Sukuk BI100919091	10 April/ <i>April 10</i> , 2019	6,59% tetap/	Sukuk Bl100919091
Sukuk BI080519091	08 Mei/	fixed 6,59% tetap/	Sukuk BI080519091
SUKUK B10005 1909 1	May 08, 2019	6,59% tetap/ fixed	SUKUK B1000519091
Sukuk BI040419029	04 April/	6,25% tetap/	Sukuk BI040419029
3ukuk B10404 19029	April 04, 2019	fixed	SUKUK B10404 19029
Sukuk BI120619091	12 Juni/	6,44% tetap/	Sukuk BI120619091
Sukuk B1120019091	June 12, 2019	fixed	Sukuk B1120019091
Sukuk BI04041901	04 April/	6,04% tetap/	Sukuk BI04041901
30K0K 010404 130 1	April 04, 2019	fixed	34K4K B104041901
Dolar Amerika Serikat	April 04, 2013	nacu	United States Dollar
Tingkat bunga tetap			Fixed interest rate
INDON 2019	4 Maret/	11,63% tetap/	INDON 2019
	March 4, 2019	fixed	
INDOIS 2018	21 November/	4,00% tetap/	INDOIS 2018
	November 21, 2018	fixed	
INDOIS 2019	15 Maret/	6,13% tetap/	INDOIS 2019
	March 15, 2019	fixed	
INDOIS 21	29 Maret/	3,40% tetap/	INDOIS 2021
	March 29, 2021	fixed	
INDON 2018	29 Januari/	6,88% tetap/	INDON 2018
	January 29, 2018	fixed	
INDOIS 24N	20 Agustus/	3,90% tetap/	INDOIS 24N
	August 20, 2024	fixed	
INDON 20	13 Maret/	5,88% tetap/	INDON 20
	March 13, 2020	fixed	
INDON 21	05 Mei/	4,88% tetap/	INDON 21
	May 05, 2021	fixed	
INDON 22	25 April/	3,75% tetap/	INDON 22
	April 25, 2021	fixe	

9.

Obligasi pemerintah (tersedia untuk dijual) Rp1.675.000 sejumlah nominal Rp1.075.000, masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, telah dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali (Catatan 22).

kupon obligasi pemerintah Pembayaran dengan tingkat bunga tetap dan mengambang masing-masing dibayarkan tiap semester dan triwulanan.

Obligasi pemerintah syariah seri SR dan seri ORI, masing-masing dibayarkan secara bulanan dan semester.

	<u>Held-to-maturity</u> Rupiah (lanjutan)
	rtapian (ianjatan)
	Floating interest rate
SPN 3 bulan/	VR 0029
months	
SPN 3 bulan/	VR 0031
months	0 101 1 5 1
0.000/ +++==/	Government Sharia Bond
6,20% tetap/	Sukuk Bl
6,59% tetap/	Sukuk BI100919091
fixed	30K0K DI 1009 1909 1
6,59% tetap/	Sukuk BI080519091
fixed	
6,25% tetap/	Sukuk BI040419029
fixed	
6,44% tetap/	Sukuk BI120619091
fixed	
6,04% tetap/	Sukuk BI04041901
fixed	United Ctates Della
	<u>United States Dollar</u> Fixed interest rate
11,63% tetap/	INDON 2019
fixed	11VD01V 2013
4,00% tetap/	INDOIS 2018
fixed	
6,13% tetap/	INDOIS 2019
fixed	
3,40% tetap/	INDOIS 2021
fixed	INDOMESIA
6,88% tetap/ fixed	INDON 2018
3,90% tetap/	INDOIS 24N
fixed	1110013 2411
5,88% tetap/	INDON 20
fixed	
4,88% tetap/	INDON 21
fixed	
3,75% tetap/	INDON 22
fixe	

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. government bonds (available-for-sale) with nominal amounts of Rp1,675,000 and Rp1,075,000, respectively, were sold under repurchase agreements (Note 22).

Coupon payments of government bonds with fixed and floating interest rates are payable semi-annualy and quarterly, respectively.

SR series and ORI series sharia government bonds are paid monthly and semi-annually, respectively.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

Nilai pasar obligasi pemerintah yang diklasifikasikan sebagai Nilai Wajar melalui laporan Laba Rugi dan Tersedia untuk Dijual berkisar dari 79,78% sampai dengan 104,72% dan 77,03% sampai dengan 102,12% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Maret 2018.

Kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat penurunan nilai wajar obligasi pemerintah yang tersedia untuk dijual (setelah pajak tangguhan) pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Maret 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp68.526 dan Rp109.902, yang disajikan dalam akun "Kerugian neto yang belum direalisasi atas obligasi pemerintah yang tersedia untuk dijual setelah pajak tangguhan" pada ekuitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan.

Mutasi keuntungan/(kerugian) obligasi pemerintah tersedia untuk dijual yang belum direalisasi adalah sebagai berikut:

31 Desember/ 31 Maret March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018 Saldo awal tahun (109.902)(39.167)Balance at beginning of year Laba yang belum direalisasi Unrealized gain recognized yang diakui di ekuitas 55.249 (100.457)in equity Jumlah yang direalisasi Amount realized ke laba rugi (60)6.144 to profit or loss Efek pajak (13.813)23.578 Tax effect Saldo akhir tahun (68.526)(109.902)Balance at end of year

Bank mengakui keuntungan bersih dan kerugian bersih atas penjualan obligasi pemerintah masingmasing sebesar Rp39.478 dan Rp45.566 pada periode yang berakhir tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, yang disajikan dalam akun "Keuntungan (kerugian) dari penjualan obligasi pemerintah neto" di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Bank mengakui keuntungan yang belum direalisasineto atas perubahan nilai wajar obligasi pemerintah melalui laba rugi sebesar Rp29.320 dan Rp1.201 masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Maret 2018, yang disajikan dalam akun "Keuntungan (Kerugian) yang belum direalisasi dari perubahan nilai wajar obligasi pemerintah - neto" di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

The market values of government bonds classified as fair value through profit or loss and available for sale ranging from 79.78% to 104.72% and 77.03% to 102.12% of nominal amounts as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively.

As of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the unrealized loss due to the decrease in the fair value of available-for-sale government bonds (after deferred tax) amounted to Rp68,526 and Rp109,902, respectively, which are presented as "Net-unrealized losses on available-for-sale government bonds net of deferred tax" in the equity section of the statement of financial position.

Movements in unrealized gain/(loss) on availablefor-sale government bonds are as follows:

The Bank recognized net gain and loss on sale of government bonds amounting to Rp39,478 and Rp45,566 for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Gain on sale of government bonds - net".

The Bank recognized unrealized gain net from the change in fair value of government bonds classified as fair value through profit or loss amounting to Rp29,320 and Rp1,201 for the period ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, which is presented in the statement of profit and loss in other comprehensive income as "Unrealized gain (loss) from change in fair value of government bonds - net".

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9. OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH (lanjutan)

Sebagai bagian dari pengelolaan risiko Bank, manajemen telah memitigasi risiko dari dampak fluktuasi harga pasar terhadap obligasi yang dimiliki dengan melakukan investasi dalam reksadana terproteksi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo yang mempunyai *underlying* obligasi pemerintah seri FR63. Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Bank merupakan satu-satunya pihak yang memegang unit reksadana tersebut.

10. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI

a. Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 terdiri dari:

9. GOVERNMENT BONDS (continued)

As part of the Bank's risk management, the management has mitigated the risk of market price fluctuation in relation with the bonds owned by investing in protected mutual fund which held to maturity and has underlying of government bonds series FR63. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Bank is the only party who holds the mutual fund unit.

10. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENT TO RESALE

a. Securities purchased under agreement to resale as of March 31, 2019 consist of:

31 Maret/March 31 2019

Nasabah/ Customer Pihak ketiga/Third parties	Jenis Surat Berharga/ Type of Securities	Suku Bunga/ Interest rate	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Tanggal Dimulai/ Commencement Date	Tanggal Penjualan Kembali/ Resale Date	Harga Pembelian/ Purchase Price	endapatan Bunga yang Belum Direalisasi/ Unrealized Interest	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value
Bank Indonesia	FR0069	6,00%	295.633	25 Maret/	1 April/	295.633	180	295.813
Bank Indonesia	FR0061	6,00%	1.461.363	March 25, 2019 29 Maret/ March 29, 2019	<i>April 1, 2019</i> 5 April/ <i>April 5, 201</i> 9	1.461.363	895	1.462.258
Total			1.756.996			1.756.996	1.075	1.758.071

b. Berdasarkan Kolektibilitas

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019, semua tagihan efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali diklasifikasikan sebagai "Lancar".

Informasi mengenai klasifikasi aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai diungkapkan pada Catatan 47.

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai tagihan efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali secara individual dengan adanya bukti obyektif penurunan nilai.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan pada 31 Maret 2019, karena Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali dapat ditagih.

a. By Collectibility

All securities purchased under agreement to resale were classified as "Current" as of March 31, 2019.

Information with respect to classification of impaired and not impaired of financial assets are disclosed in Note 47.

Bank assessed securities purchased under agreement to resale individually for impairment based on whether an objective evidence of impairment exists.

Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary as of March 31, 2019, because management believes that securities purchased under agreement to resale are fully collectible.

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH

Seluruh kredit yang diberikan oleh Bank, termasuk pembiayaan/piutang syariah adalah dalam Rupiah. Rincian kredit dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah yang diberikan oleh Bank berdasarkan jenis, transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, sektor ekonomi, jangka waktu sesuai dengan perjanjian, sisa umur jatuh tempo dan kolektibilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Jenis Kredit dan Pembiayaan/Piutang Syariah

11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES

All loans provided by the Bank, including sharia financing/receivables are in Rupiah. The details of loans and sharia financing/receivables classified by type, transactions with related parties, economic sector, period based on agreements, remaining period to maturity and collectibility are as follows:

a. Types of Loans and Sharia Financing/Receivables

	31 Maret March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Konvensional</u>			<u>Conventional</u>
Konsumsi			Consumer
Pemilikan rumah (KPR)	164.511.095	158.819.443	Housing loan
Non-kepemilikan rumah	10.643.939	11.259.553	Non-housing loan
	175.155.034	170.078.996	
Modal kerja	34.703.690	36.734.329	Working capital
Investasi	7.699.024	6.711.315	Investment
Sindikasi	76.754	77.033	Syndicated
Direksi dan karyawan			Directors and employees
- Pihak ketiga	1.954.586	2.007.106	Third parties -
- Pihak yang berelasi	106.326	107.468	Related parties -
	219.695.414	215.716.247	
<u>Syariah</u> Konsumsi			<u>Sharia</u> Consumer
Pemilikan rumah (KPR)	17.812.680	17.077.295	Housing loan
Non-kepemilikan rumah	222.193	242.278	Non-housing loan
	18.034.873	17.319.573	
Modal kerja	3.995.183	4.265.861	Working capital
Investasi	405.606	452.397	Investment
Direksi dan karyawan - Pihak yang berelasi	3.634	3.596	Directors and employees Related parties -
	22.439.296	22.041.427	
Total Dikurangi cadangan kerugian	242.134.710	237.757.674	Total Less allowance
penurunan nilai	(3.185.142)	(3.298.132)	for impairment losses
Neto	238.949.568	234.459.542	Net

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ **PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)**

Sektor Ekonomi

SHARIA 11. LOANS AND FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

b. Economic Sector

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Konvensional</u>			<u>Conventional</u>
Perumahan	202.178.582	197.544.051	Property
Konstruksi	7.457.940	7.842.439	Construction
Jasa usaha	5.248.288	6.038.298	Business service
Perdagangan, restoran, dan hotel	1.246.691	1.303.412	Trading, restaurant and hotel
Jasa-jasa sosial	695.032	780.783	Social service
Transportasi, Pergudangan,			Transportation, warehousing,
dan Komunikasi	2.353.314	1.225.355	and communication
Manufaktur	127.796	157.818	Manufacturing
Pertambangan	68.856	87.799	Mining
Listrik, gas dan air	72.243	89.603	Electricity, gas and water
Pertanian	35.163	37.055	Farming
Lain-lain*)	211.509	609.634	Other*)
	219.659.414	215.716.247	
Syariah		·	<u>Sharia</u>
Perumahan	17.814.953	17.079.613	Property
Jasa usaha	1.771.702	1.966.834	Business service
Konstruksi	2.852.641	2.994.980	Construction
	22.439.296	22.041.427	
Total	242.134.710	237.757.674	Total
Dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3.185.142)	(3.298.132)	Less allowance for impairment losses
Neto	238.949.568	234.459.542	Net

^{*)} Terdiri dari rumah tangga dan sektor ekonomi lainnya

Kolektibilitas

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

Collectibility 31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	31 Maieu Waich 31, 2019		31 Desember/December 31, 2010		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai/ Allowance for impairment losses	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount	Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai! Allowance for impairment losses	
Konvensional					<u>Conventional</u>
Individual					Individual
Lancar	1.338.548	268.345	1.961.445	430.427	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	2.904.318	583.190	2.077.246	449.313	Special mention
Kurang lancar	120.980	64.661	313.999	47.706	Substandard
Diragukan	233.769	74.231	148.137	46.505	Doubtful
Macet	212.341	196.884	466.620	369.568	Loss
	4.809.956	1.187.311	4.967.447	1.343.519	
Kolektif	·				Collective
Lancar	188.272.635	8.980	189.224.980	7.600	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	21.194.260	7.271	16.917.304	4.327	Special mention
Kurang lancar	395.614	2.157	163.993	642	Substandard
Diragukan	849.317	20.704	242.137	5.453	Doubtful
Macet	4.173.632	1.531.404	4.200.386	1.416.304	Loss
	214.885.458	1.570.516	210.748.800	1.434.326	
Syariah					Sharia
Lancar	19.629.123	89.665	19.589.972	49.135	Current
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.728.124	13.900	1.288.049	8.915	Special mention
Kurang lancar	250.117	15.759	91.940	2.932	Substandard
Diragukan	63.307	10.452	83.092	13.855	Doubtful
Macet	768.625	297.539	988.374	445.450	Loss
	22.439.296	427.315	22.041.427	520.287	
Total	242.134.710	3.185.142	237.757.674	3.298.132	Total

^{*)} Consists of household and other economic sectors

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

d. Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi

d. Transactions with related parties

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Konvensional Konsumsi Pemilikan rumah (KPR) Non-kepemilikan rumah	9.894 109.873	8.118 113.479	<u>Conventional</u> Consumer Housing Loan Non-housing loan
	119.767	121.597	
Modal Kerja Investasi Sindikasi	8.378.794 2.482.319 76.754 11.057.634	10.051.669 1.354.992 77.033 11.605.291	Working capital Investment Syndicated
Syariah Konsumsi Pemilikan rumah (KPR)	2.273	2.318	<u>Sharia</u> Consumer Housing Loan
Non- kepemilikan rumah	1.361	1.278	Non-housing loan
	3.634	3.596	
Total	11.061.268	11.608.887	Total

- e. Jangka waktu (sesuai dengan perjanjian kredit dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah)
- e. Loan period (based on agreements covering loan and sharia financing/receivables)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Konvensional			Conventional
≤ 1 tahun	1.014.800	4.367.964	≤ 1 year
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	3.439.577	3.198.280	> 1 year ≤ 2 years
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	15.570.985	15.879.934	> 2 years ≤ 5 years
> 5 tahun	199.670.052	192.270.069	> 5 years
	219.695.414	215.716.247	
<u>Syariah</u>			<u>Sharia</u>
≤ 1 tahun	70.963	93.225	≤ 1 year
> 1 tahun ≤ 2 tahun	1.781.342	1.897.087	> 1 year ≤ 2 years
> 2 tahun ≤ 5 tahun	2.219.957	2.452.388	> 2 years ≤ 5 years
> 5 tahun	18.367.034	17.598.727	> 5 years
	22.439.296	22.041.427	
Total	242.134.710	237.757.674	Total
Dikurangi Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(3.185.142)	(3.298.132)	Less allowance for impairment losses
Neto	238.949.568	234.459.542	Net

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

f. Sisa Umur Jatuh Tempo

f. Remaining Period to Maturity

31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
		Conventional
11.490.149	15.080.614	≤ 1 year
8.487.662	8.665.193	> 1 year ≤ 2 years
25.982.036	25.174.550	> 2 years ≤ 5 years
173.735.567	166.795.890	> 5 years
219.695.414	215.716.247	
		<u>Sharia</u>
2.513.445	2.800.179	≤ 1 year
1.334.579	1.507.452	> 1 year ≤ 2 years
1.574.152	1.452.323	> 2 years ≤ 5 years
17.017.120	16.281.473	> 5 years
22.439.296	22.041.427	
242.134.710	237.757.674	Total Less Allowance
(3.185.142)	(3.298.132)	for impairment losses
238.949.568	234.459.542	Net
	11.490.149 8.487.662 25.982.036 173.735.567 219.695.414 2.513.445 1.334.579 1.574.152 17.017.120 22.439.296 242.134.710 (3.185.142)	March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018 11.490.149 15.080.614 8.487.662 8.665.193 25.982.036 25.174.550 173.735.567 166.795.890 219.695.414 215.716.247 2.513.445 2.800.179 1.334.579 1.507.452 1.574.152 1.452.323 17.017.120 16.281.473 22.439.296 22.041.427 242.134.710 237.757.674 (3.185.142) (3.298.132)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya
 - Termasuk di dalam kredit yang diberikan adalah pembiayaan/piutang syariah yang diberikan dengan rincian sebagai berikut:
- g. Other significant information
 - Loans include sharia financing/receivables with details, as follows:

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Piutang <i>Murabahah</i>	16.453.035	15.839.440	Murabahah receivables
Pembiayaan Musyarakah	3.786.707	3.994.172	Musyarakah financing
Piutang <i>Istishna</i>	1.627.533	1.522.644	Istishna receivables
Pembiayaan <i>Mudharabah</i>	524.766	616.198	Mudharabah financing
Pinjaman <i>Qardh</i>	47.255	68.973	Funds of Qardh
Total Dikurangi Cadangan kerugian	22.439.296	22.041.427	Total Less Allowance for
penurunan nilai	(427.315)	(520.287)	impairment losses
Neto	22.011.981	21.521.140	Net

- ii. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk kredit konsumer sebesar 11,30% dan 11,43% masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018. Tingkat suku bunga ratarata per tahun untuk kredit komersial masing-masing sebesar 11,00% dan 11,50% masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.
- ii. Average annual interest rates for consumer loans are 11.30% and 11.43% for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. Average annual interest rates for commercial loans are 11.00% and 11.50% for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya (lanjutan)
 - iii. Kredit yang diberikan dijamin dengan hak tanggungan atau surat kuasa memasang hak tanggungan atau surat kuasa untuk menjual, giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka atau jaminan lain yang umumnya diterima oleh Bank (Catatan 18, 19 dan 20).
 - iv. Bank telah menjual dan mengalihkan Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR) yang dimilikinya kepada penerbit PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) yang tertuang dalam Akta Jual Beli No. 47 tanggal 17 April 2017 dan Akta Cessie No. 97 tanggal 28 April 2017.

Nilai KPR yang dijual tersebut adalah sebesar Rp1.000.000 yang terdiri dari 11.237 debitur dengan harga jual sebesar nilai pokok KPR pada tanggal *cut-off* final (10 April 2017). Penjualan ini memenuhi kriteria penjualan putus karena risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan KPR telah dialihkan kepada pembeli.

v. Bank telah menjual dan mengalihkan Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR) yang dimilikinya kepada penerbit PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) yang tertuang dalam Akta Jual Beli No. 23 tanggal 12 Februari 2018 dan Akta Cessie No. 41 tanggal 28 Februari 2018.

Nilai KPR yang dijual tersebut adalah sebesar Rp2.000.000 yang terdiri dari 18.728 debitur dengan harga jual sebesar nilai pokok KPR pada tanggal *cut-off* final (8 Februari 2018). Penjualan ini memenuhi kriteria penjualan putus karena risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan KPR telah dialihkan kepada pembeli.

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11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

- g. Other significant information (continued)
 - iii. The loans are collateralized by registered mortgages or by powers of attorney to mortgage or sell, demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits, or by other collaterals generally acceptable by the Bank (Notes 18, 19 and 20).
 - iv. The Bank has sold and transferred its housing loans (KPR) to PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) based on sale-purchase deed No. 47 dated April 17, 2017 and Deed of Cessie No. 97 dated April 28, 2017.

The principal amount of KPR sold is amounted to Rp1,000,000 which consists of 11,237 debtors with selling price same as principal amount of KPR as of final cut off date (April 10, 2017). This sale qualified for derecognition as the risk and rewards of ownership over the KPR were transferred to the buyer.

v. The Bank has sold and transferred its housing loans (KPR) to PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) based on sale-purchase deed No. 23 dated February 12, 2018 and Deed of Cessie No. 41 dated February 28, 2018.

The principal amount of KPR sold is amounted to Rp2,000,000 which consists of 18,728 debtors with selling price same as principal amount of KPR as of final cut off date (February 8, 2018). This sale qualified for derecognition as the risk and rewards of ownership over the KPR were transferred to the buyer.

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya (lanjutan)
 - vi. Kredit yang diberikan kepada direksi dan karyawan Bank merupakan kredit untuk membeli kendaraan dan keperluan pribadi lainnya yang dibebani bunga dengan suku bunga rata-rata pada periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 sebesar 5,61% dan 6,37%, dengan jangka waktu berkisar antara 1 sampai dengan 15 tahun. Kredit dibayar kembali melalui akan pemotongan gaji setiap bulan. Perbedaan antara tingkat bunga pinjaman karyawan Lendina Base Rate ditangguhkan dan dicatat sebagai beban ditangguhkan untuk pinjaman vang karyawan, bagian dari aset lain-lain. Besarnya akun beban yang ditangguhkan untuk pinjaman karyawan sebesar Rp186.561 dan Rp174.336 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (Catatan 16).
 - vii. Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ syariah kepada pihak-pihak piutang berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp11.061.268 dan Rp11.608.887 (Catatan 44). Persentase kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah dari pihak-pihak berelasi terhadap jumlah kredit diberikan yang dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah masingmasing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebesar 4,57% dan 4.88%.
 - viii. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah adalah sebagai berikut:

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11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

- g. Other significant information (continued)
 - vi. The loans given to the Bank's directors and employees consist of loans intended for purchase of vehicles and other personal necessities. These loans earn an average interest of 5.61% and 6.37%, for year ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, with term ranging from 1 to 15 years. This loan will be repaid through employee deduction salary. Difference between employee loan's interest rates and Base Lending Rate (BLR) is deferred and recorded as deferred expense employee loans as part of other assets. Deferred expense for employee loans amounted to Rp186,561 and Rp174,336 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively (Note 16).
 - vii. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the outstanding balances of loans and sharia financing/receivables from related parties amounted to Rp11,061,268 and Rp11,608,887, respectively (Note 44). As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the percentage of loans and sharia financing/receivables from related parties represent approximately 4.57% and 4.88%, respectively, of the total loans and sharia financing/receivables.
 - viii. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia financing/receivables are as follows:

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya (lanjutan)
 - viii. Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

- g. Other significant information (continued)
 - viii. The movements in the allowance for impairment losses on loans and sharia financing/receivables are as follows: (continued)

	Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret For the three-month period ended March 31, 2019	Tahun yang ber- akhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31, 2018	
Saldo awal tahun Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai	3.298.132	2.355.987	Balance at beginning of year
selama tahun berjalan			Provision for impairment losses
(Catatan 34)	252.757	1.709.059	during the year (Note 34)
Penerimaan kembali kredit			
yang telah dihapusbukukan	13.062	20.288	Recovery of loans written-off
Penghapusbukuan kredit	(378.809)	(787.202)	Loans written-off
Saldo akhir tahun	3.185.142	3.298.132	Balance at the end of year

Termasuk di dalam saldo cadangan kerugian adalah cadangan kerugian pembiayaan/piutang syariah sebesar Rp427.315 dan Rp520.287, masingmasing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah yang dibentuk telah memadai.

ix. Fungsi pengawasan kredit Bank berfokus pada pencegahan penurunan kualitas portofolio kredit dan aktivitas penyaluran kredit yang tidak sehat yang dapat mengakibatkan timbulnya kerugian. Risiko kredit dikelola dan diatasi dengan membuat pembatasan penyaluran kredit (credit limit) dan kebijakan penyaluran seragam, yang melakukan pengawasan individual portofolio secara periodik dan pengukuran tingkat kolektibilitas portofolio kredit.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the balance of allowance for impairment losses includes allowance for impairment losses on sharia financing/receivables amounting to Rp427,315 and Rp520,287, respectively.

Management believes that the amount of allowance for impairment losses on the loans and sharia financing/receivables is adequate.

ix. The credit control function of the Bank focuses on preventing the deterioration of the quality of credit portfolio and unsound practices in granting credit facilities that may result in losses. Credit risks are managed by establishing credit limits and setting consistent lending policies, periodic monitoring of individual portfolio, and measuring the collectibility level of credit portfolio.

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya (lanjutan)
 - x. Dalam laporan Bank ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) disebutkan bahwa pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Bank telah mematuhi ketentuan Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK), baik terhadap pihak-pihak berelasi maupun kepada pihak yang tidak berelasi.
 - xi. Rasio kredit dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah yang diklasifikasikan nonperforming terhadap jumlah kredit dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah (metode gross dan net) adalah seperti yang terlihat pada tabel berikut:

11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

- g. Other significant information (continued)
 - x. Based on the report submitted by the Bank to Financial Services Authority (OJK) as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Bank is in compliance with the legal lending limit (BMPK) regulations, both for the related and non-related party borrowers.
 - xi. The ratios of non-performing loans and sharia financing/receivables to total loans and sharia financing/receivables (using the gross and net methods) are shown in the following table:

	31 Maret/Marc	ch 31, 2019	31 Desember/Dec	ember 31, 2018	
Kolektibilitas	Konvensional/ Conventional	Syariah/ Sharia	Konvensional/ Conventional	Syariah/ Sharia	Collectibility
Kurang Lancar Diragukan Macet	516.594 1.083.086 4.385.973	250.117 63.307 768.625	477.992 390.274 4.667.006	91.940 83.092 988.374	Substandard Doubtful Loss
Cadangan kerugian Penurunan nilai	5.985.653	1.082.049	5.535.272	1.163.406	Allowance for
atas NPL/NPF	(1.890.041)	(323.750)	(1.886.178)	(462.237)	impairment losses for NPL/NPF
	4.095.612	758.299	3.649.094	701.169	
Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah	219.695.414	22.439.296	215.716.247	22.041.427	Loans and sharia financing/ receivables
% Non-performing kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah - Gross (Gross NPL/NPF)	2,72%	4,82%	2,57%	5,28%	% of Non-performing loans and sharia financing/ receivables - Gross (Gross NPL/NPF)
% Non-performing kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah - Neto (Neto NPL/NPF)	1,86%	3,38%	1,69%	3,18%	% of Non-performing loans and sharia financing/ receivables - Net (Net NPL/NPF)

NPL/NPF Neto dihitung dengan membagi antara jumlah kredit/pembiayaan/piutang syariah bermasalah setelah dikurangi cadangan kerugian dan jumlah kredit/pembiayaan/piutang syariah keseluruhan.

Rasio NPL/NPF *Gross* (total konvensional dan syariah) adalah 2,92% dan 2,82% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Rasio NPL/NPF Neto (total konvensional dan syariah) adalah 2,00% dan 1,83% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

The Net NPL/NPF ratios are computed by dividing the total non-performing loans/sharia financing/receivables, net of allowance for possible losses, by the total loans and sharia financing/receivables.

The Gross NPL/NPF Ratio (total conventional and sharia) is 2.82% and 2.92% as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

The Net NPL/NPF Ratio (total conventional and sharia) is 2.00% and 1.83% as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya (lanjutan)
 - xii. Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah non-performing berdasarkan sektor ekonomi:

11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

- g. Other significant information (continued)
 - xii. Non-performing loans and sharia financing/receivables by economic sectors:

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Konvensional			<u>Conventional</u>
Perumahan	5.096.821	4.679.032	Property
Perdagangan, restoran			
dan hotel	240.397	223.969	Trading, restaurant and hotel
Konstruksi	286.880	287.513	Construction
Jasa Usaha	117.372	111.591	Business service
Manufaktur	39.402	53.942	Manufacturing
Jasa-jasa sosial	78.516	42.613	Social service
Pertanian	30.439	29.792	Farming
Transportasi, Pergudangan,			Transportation, warehousing,
dan Komunikasi	15.479	13.661	and communication
Pertambangan	11.729	13.068	Mining
Listrik, gas dan air	1.275	1.275	Electricity, gas and water
Lain-lain*)	67.343	78.816	Other*)
	5.985.653	5.535.272	
<u>Syariah</u>			<u>Sharia</u>
Perumahan	486.541	133.825	Property
Jasa usaha	180.621	507.084	Business service
Konstruksi	414.887	522.497	Construction
	1.082.049	1.163.406	
Total	7.067.702	6.698.678	Total
Dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(2.213.791)	(2.348.415)	Less allowance for impairment losses
•			·
Neto	4.853.911	4.350.263	Net

^{*)} Terdiri dari rumah tangga dan sektor ekonomi lainnya

- xiii. Rasio cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit non-performing terhadap total kredit non-performing adalah 31,32% dan 35,06% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.
- xiv. Rasio kredit usaha kecil (KUK) terhadap total kredit adalah sebesar 0,48% dan 0,40% masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.
- xiii. The ratio of NPL's allowance for impairment losses to total NPL share 31.32% and 35.06% as March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.
- xiv. The ratio of small-scale enterprise loans to total loans is 0.48% and 0.40% as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

^{*)} Consists of household and other economic sectors

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11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya (lanjutan)
 - xv. Kredit sindikasi merupakan kredit yang diberikan kepada nasabah di bawah perjanjian pembiayaan bersama dengan bank-bank lain. Keikutsertaan Bank sebagai anggota sindikasi dengan persentase penyertaan sebesar 6,00% (tidak diaudit) dari jumlah kredit sindikasi masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.
 - xvi. Kredit dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah yang direstrukturisasi berdasarkan kolektibilitas dan sektor ekonomi (tidak diaudit):

11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

- g. Other significant information (continued)
 - xv. Syndicated loans represent loans provided to customers under syndication agreements with other banks. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Bank's share as a co-lender in syndicated loans is 6.00% (unaudited) for each, respectively, of the total syndicated loans.
 - xvi. Restructured loans and sharia financing/receivables by collectibility and economic sector (unaudited):

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	Lancar/ Current	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	Diragukan/ Doutbful	Macet/ Loss	Total	
Perumahan	5.872.979	9.424.048	269.080	500.235	936.787	17.003.129	Property
Konstruksi	485.584	319.130	56.483	13.455	202.308	1.076.960	Construction
Perdagangan, restoran							Trading, restaurant
dan hotel	98.762	517.745	27.834	49.316	44.271	737.928	and hotel
Jasa usaha	71.477	128.390	54.382	11.476	167.947	433.672	Business service
Listrik, gas dan air	7.384	2.711	-	-	-	10.095	Electricity, gas and water
Jasa-jasa sosial	55.558	11.029	5.209	-	25.350	97.146	Social services
Manufaktur	1.735	25.478	-	-	4.844	32.057	Manufacturing
Pertambangan	24.316	15.176	-	-	6.907	46.399	Mining
Transportasi,							Transportation,
pergudangan dan							warehousing
komunikasi	-	36.287	-	-	5.091	41.378	and communication
Pertanian	-	-	-	873	9.377	10.250	Farming
Lain-lain ^{*)}	7.615	13.131	2.237	200	4.416	27.599	Other")
Total	6.625.410	10.493.125	415.225	575.555	1.407.298	19.516.613	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Lancar/ Current	Dalam perhatian khusus/ Special mention	Kurang lancar/ Substandard	Diragukan/ Doutbful	Macet/ Loss	Total	
Perumahan	8.567.715	7.866.991	390.958	256.270	1.189.555	18.271.489	Property
Konstruksi	565.961	300.253	12.081	24.146	313.896	1.216.337	Construction
Perdagangan, restoran							Trading, restaurant
dan hotel	140.702	518.159	41.852	-	86.214	786.927	and hotel
Jasa usaha	225.221	89.258	6.784	13.999	194.392	529.654	Business service
Listrik, gas dan air	8.029	2.895	-	-	-	10.924	Electricity, gas and water
Jasa-jasa sosial	59.431	19.236	-	5.664	19.706	104.037	Social services
Manufaktur	11.044	16.400	-	3.943	4.941	36.328	Manufacturing
Pertambangan	54.064	2.516	-	-	8.247	64.827	Mining
Transportasi, pergudangan dan							Transportation, warehousing
komunikasi	1.323	37.317	-	-	3.260	41.900	and communication
Pertanian	-	873	-	-	9.377	10.250	Farming
Lain-lain*)	5.103	16.373	572	975	8.659	31.682	Other*)
Total	9.638.593	8.870.271	452.247	304.997	1.838.247	21.104.355	Total

^{*)} Terdiri dari rumah tangga dan sektor ekonomi lainnya

^{*)} Consists of household and other economic sectors

11. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PEMBIAYAAN/ PIUTANG SYARIAH (lanjutan)

- g. Informasi pokok lainnya (lanjutan)
 - xvi. Kredit dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah yang direstrukturisasi berdasarkan kolektibilitas dan sektor ekonomi (tidak diaudit): (lanjutan)

Skema restrukturisasi yang disepakati oleh Bank dan debitur meliputi antara lain penjadwalan ulang pembayaran pokok kredit dan bunga, pembebasan tunggakan bunga, penurunan suku bunga, penambahan fasilitas kredit, novasi dan lain-lain.

Dalam menerapkan kolektibilitas kredit dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah, Bank telah menerapkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) Nomor 45/POJK.03/2017 tanggal 12 Juli 2017 tentang Perlakuan Khusus terhadap Kredit atau Pembiayaan Bank Bagi Daerah Tertentu di Indonesia yang Terkena Bencana Alam terhadap debiturdebitur yang terkena dampak bencana alam.

- xvii. Kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan oleh Bank dicatat sebagai kredit ekstrakomtabel di dalam rekening administratif.
- xviii. Jumlah minimum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah, yang wajib dibentuk sesuai dengan ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan adalah sebesar Rp4.840.417 dan Rp4.854.997 , masingmasing pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah yang dibentuk telah memadai.

 Informasi mengenai klasifikasi aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dan kualitas kredit diungkapkan pada Catatan 47. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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11. LOANS AND SHARIA FINANCING/ RECEIVABLES (continued)

- g. Other significant information (continued)
 - xvi. Restructured loans and sharia financing/receivables by collectibility and economic sector (unaudited): (continued)

Restructured loans scheme agreed by the Bank and its debtors include loans principal and interest rescheduling, overdue interest exemption, reduction of interest rates, additional loan facilities, novation and others.

In determining collectability for loans and sharia financing/receivables, the Bank has implemented the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 45/POJK.03/2017 dated July 12, 2017 concerning Special Treatment of Bank Credit or Financing for Certain Areas in Indonesia Affected by Natural Disasters for debtors affected by disasters natural.

- xvii. The loans written-off by Bank are recorded as extra-comptable in the administrative account.
- xviii. Minimum allowance for impairment losses for loans and sharia financing receivables required by Financial Service Authority amounted to Rp4,840,417 and Rp4,854,997 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Management believes that the amount of allowance for impairment losses on the loans and sharia financing/receivables is adequate.

h. Information with respect to classification of impaired and not impaired and credit quality financial assets are disclosed in Note 47.

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12. TAGIHAN AKSEPTASI

Rincian tagihan akseptasi kepada nasabah adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Berdasarkan Jenis dan Mata Uang

The	details	of	acceptances	receivable	from
custo	mers are	as	follows:		

a. By Type and Currency

12. ACCEPTANCES RECEIVABLE

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Rupiah Pihak Berelasi Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN)	319.049	528.148	<u>Rupiah</u> <u>Related Parties</u> Domestic Document Letter of Credit
Total	319.049	528.148	Total

b. Berdasarkan Kolektibilitas

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, semua tagihan akseptasi diklasifikasikan sebagai Lancar.

c. Berdasarkan Jangka Waktu

b. By Collectibility

All acceptances receivable were classified as current as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

c. By Period

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
≤ 1 bulan	31.230	-	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	129.769	362.388	> 1 month - 3 months
> 3 bulan - 1 tahun	158.050	165.760	> 3 months - 1 year
Total	319.049	528.148	Total

Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai tagihan akseptasi secara individual dengan adanya bukti obyektif penurunan nilai.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai tidak diperlukan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, karena Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tagihan akseptasi dapat ditagih.

The Bank assessed acceptance receivables individually for impairment based on whether an objective evidence of impairment exists.

Management believes that no allowance for impairment losses is necessary as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, because Management believes that acceptances receivable are fully collectible.

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13. PENYERTAAN SAHAM

13. INVESTMENT IN SHARES

Rincian penyertaan saham adalah sebagai berikut

The details of investment in shares are as follows:

31 Maret/March 31, 2019 dan/and 31 Desember/December 31, 2018

Nama Perusahaan	Jenis usaha/ Type of business	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownwership	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying value	Company name
PT Berlian Laju Tengker Tbk Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	Jasa pelayaran angkutan laut/ Marine transportation service	0,01%	270 (270)	PT Berlian Laju Tengker Tbk Allowances for impairment losses
Netto				Net

Pada tanggal 6 Maret 2017, Bank memperoleh penyertaan saham dikarenakan debt to equity spot obligasi yang dilakukan perusahaan terkait. Bank melakukan penilaian atas penurunan nilai penyertaan saham secara individual dengan adanya bukti obyektif penurunan nilai.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 semua penyertaan diklasifikasikan lancar.

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai penyertaan saham adalah sebagai berikut:

On March 6, 2017, Bank acquired investment in shares because of the debt to equity spot of entity. Bank assessed investment in shares individually for impairment based on whether an objective evidence of impairment exists.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, all investment in associated entities are classified as current.

The movements in the allowance for impairment losses on investment in shares are as follows:

	Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period ended March 31, 2019	Tahun yang ber- akhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31, 2018	
Saldo awal Penyisihan kerugian penurunan	270	270	Beginning balance
nilai selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 34)	-	-	Provision for impairment losses during the year (Note 34)
Total	270	270	Total

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas penyertaan saham yang dibentuk telah memadai.

Informasi mengenai klasifikasi aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai diungkapkan pada Catatan 47.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses provided on investment in shares is adequate.

Information with respect to classification of impaired and not impaired of financial assets are disclosed in Note 47.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

14. ASET TETAP

14. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

31 Maret 2019/March 31, 2019

	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Reklasifikasi/ Additions/ Reclassifications	Pengurangan/ Reklasifikasi/ Deductions/ Reclassifications	Saldo Akhir**)/ Ending Balance**)	
<u>Biaya/nilai wajar</u> Tanah Bangunan	3.628.606 1.498.583	102 1.190	-	3.628.708 1.499.773	<u>Cost/fair value</u> Land Buildings
Peralatan kantor dan kendaraan bermotor	2.265.131	35.550	5.159	2.295.522	Office furniture, fixtures and motor vehicle
	7.392.320	36.842	5.159	7.424.003	
Aset dalam penyelesaian	19.206	10.786		29.992	Constructions in progress
	7.411.526	47.628	5.159	7.453.995	
<u>Akumulasi Penyusutan</u> Bangunan Peralatan kantor dan	565.012	17.472	138	582.346	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u> Buildings Office furniture, fixtures
kendaraan bermotor	1.828.820	49.091	67	1.877.844	and motor vehicles
	2.393.832	66.563	205	2.460.190	
Nilai Buku Neto	5.017.694			4.993.805	Net Book Value

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

		·					
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Reklasifikasi ^{*)} / Additions/ Reclassifications ^{*)}	Pengurangan/ Reklasifikasi/ Deductions/ Reclassifications	Saldo Akhir ^{**)} / Ending Balance ^{**)}			
Biaya/nilai revaluasi					Cost/revaluation value		
Tanah	3.579.953	48.653	-	3.628.606	Land		
Bangunan Peralatan kantor dan	1.354.709	226.217	82.343	1.498.583	Buildings Office furniture, fixtures		
kendaraan bermotor	1.946.112	321.990	2.971	2.265.131	and motor vehicle		
	6.880.774	596.860	85.314	7.392.320			
Aset dalam penyelesaian	60.159	180.234	221.187	19.206	Constructions in progress		
	6.940.933	777.094	306.501	7.411.526			
<u>Akumulasi Penyusutan</u> Bangunan Peralatan kantor dan	500.796	64.997	781	565.012	Accumulated Depreciation Buildings Office furniture, fixtures		
kendaraan bermotor	1.602.818	228.051	2.049	1.828.820	and motor vehicles		
	2.103.614	293.048	2.830	2.393.832			
Nilai Buku Neto	4.837.319			5.017.694	Net Book Value		

^{*)} Termasuk reklasifikasi dari aset lain-lain dengan nilai perolehan dan akumulasi depresiasi masing-masing sebesar Rp29.164.

^{**)} Termasuk dalam penambahan aset tetap adalah surplus revaluasi hak atas tanah sebesar Rp3.042.739 yang dibukukan oleh Bank pada tanggal 13 Juni 2016.

Included reclassification from other assets which consist of cost and accumulated depreciation amounted to Rp29,164, respectively.
 Included in additions of premises and equipment is gain on revaluation of landrights amounted to Rp3,042,739, recorded by Bank on June 13, 2016.

14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Jumlah penyusutan aset tetap yang dibebankan pada periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp66.563 dan Rp56.752 (Catatan 35).

Nilai tercatat bruto dari aset tetap yang telah didepresiasi penuh oleh Bank namun masih digunakan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp625.279 dan Rp625.279 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Hak atas tanah terdiri dari hak milik dan hak guna bangunan. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jangka waktu hak atas tanah dapat diperbaharui atau diperpanjang kembali.

Bank telah mengasuransikan aset tetap kecuali tanah untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian terhadap risiko kebakaran dan pencurian kepada PT Asuransi Bina Griya (pihak berelasi) pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp2.894.763 dan Rp2.894.763.

Persentase tingkat penyelesaian aset dalam penyelesaian pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 berkisar antara 10% sampai dengan 60% (tidak diaudit).

Penilaian atas tanah dilakukan oleh penilai independen eksternal KJPP Immanuel, Johnny, dan pada Rekan melalui laporannya tanggal 19 April 2016. Penilaian dilakukan sesuai dengan dan tunduk kepada ketentuan-ketentuan dari Kode Etik Penilai Indonesia (KEPI) dan Standar Penilaian Indonesia serta Peraturan No. VIII.C.4 tentang Pedoman Penilaian dan Penyajian Laporan Penilaian di Pasar Modal, ditentukan berdasarkan transaksi pasar terkini dan dilakukan dengan ketentuan-ketentuan yang lazim dan menggunakan pendekatan penilaian.

Dalam pengukuran nilai wajar tanah, Penilai Independen memperhitungkan kemampuan peserta pasar untuk menghasilkan manfaat ekonomi dengan penggunaan tertinggi dan terbaik atas aset atau dengan menjual aset ke peserta pasar lain yang akan menggunakan aset pada kondisi tertinggi dan penggunaan terbaik. Metode penilaian yang digunakan oleh Penilai Independen adalah pendekatan pasar.

Informasi mengenai penilaian kembali aset tetap untuk kelompok aset tanah yang dilakukan Bank adalah sebagai berikut: PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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14. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Depreciation of premises and equipment charged to operations amounted to Rp66,563 and Rp56,752, for the period ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (Note 35).

The gross carrying amount of the Bank's fully depreciated premises and equipment that are still in use amounted to Rp625,279 and Rp625,279 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively (unaudited).

Landrights consist of ownership rights and rights to use. Management has the opinion that the terms of the landrights can be renewed or extended upon their expiration.

The Bank insured its premises and equipment from losses due to risks of fire and theft to PT Asuransi Bina Griya (related party) on date March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounted to Rp2,894,763 and Rp2,894,763, respectively.

The percentage of completion of the constructions in progress as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, is approximately 10% and to 60% (unaudited).

The valuations of land are performed by the external independent appraisers KJPP Immanuel, Johnny, dan Rekan through its report dated April 19, 2016. Appraisals are performed based on Indonesian Appraisers Ethics Code and Indonesian Appraise Standards, and regulation No. VIII.C.4 concerning the guidance on valuation and presentation for the appraisal report on the capital market based on references from recent market transactions and ensue within the clause.

In the fair value measurement of the land, the Independent Appraisers takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the assets in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The valuation method used by the Independent Appraiser is market approach.

Information on the revaluation of land performed by Bank are as follows:

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

14. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Nilai Buku sebelum				
Revaluasi/ Carrying				
Amount Before				
Revaluation				

Nilai Buku setelah Revaluasi/ Carrying Amount after Revaluation Keuntungan/(Kerugian) Revaluasi/ Gain/(Loss) Revaluation

Tanah

537.559

3.580.298

3.042.739

Land

Kenaikan nilai tercatat yang timbul dari revaluasi dicatat sebagai "Surplus Revaluasi Aset Tetap", dan disajikan dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain sebesar Rp3.042.739.

Penilaian kembali tanah untuk tujuan perpajakan dilakukan setelah mendapatkan persetujuan dari Direktorat Jenderal Pajak dengan Surat Keputusan No. KEP-435/WPJ.19/2016 tanggal 8 Juni 2016. Jumlah pajak yang telah dibayar oleh Bank sehubungan penilaian kembali tersebut adalah sebesar Rp75.748.

Jika tanah dicatat sebesar harga perolehan, maka pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebesar Rp585.867 dan Rp585.867.

Nilai wajar hak atas tanah termasuk pada hirarki nilai wajar level 3.

Tidak ada aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank yang dijadikan jaminan pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa tidak terdapat penurunan nilai aset tetap dan jumlah nilai pertanggungan asuransi cukup untuk menutup risiko kerugian yang mungkin timbul atas aset tetap pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Increase in the carrying amount arising from revaluation is recorded in "Fixed Asset Revaluation Surplus" and presented in other comprehensive income amounted to Rp3,042,739.

Revaluation of land for tax purposes is performed after the approval from Directorate General of Tax through its letter No. KEP-435/WPJ.19/2016 dated June 8, 2016. The amount of tax which has been paid by the Bank in relation with the revaluation was amounting to Rp75,748.

If land is recorded on historical cost basis, the amount as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, would be Rp585,867 and Rp585,867.

The fair value of landrights included in the fair value hierarchy as level 3.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no fixed assets owned by the Bank which are pledged as collateral.

Management believes that there is no impairment in value of premises and equipments and the amount of insurance coverage is adequate to cover the risk of loss that may arise on the premises and equipments as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

15. BUNGA YANG MASIH AKAN DITERIMA

15. INTERESTS RECEIVABLE

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
3.189.711	2.859.189	Loans
100.073	77.753	Government bonds
29.678	22.560	Securities and placement with other Banks
3.319.462	2.959.502	Total
	3.189.711 100.073 29.678	March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018 3.189.711 2.859.189 100.073 77.753 29.678 22.560

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16. ASET LAIN-LAIN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

16. OTHER ASSETS

This account consists of:

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			Third party
Tagihan kepada pihak ketiga	3.320.801	1.100.960	Third party receivables
Biaya dibayar di muka	1.732.798	1.270.875	Prepaid expenses
Beban yang ditangguhkan untuk			Deferred expense for
pinjaman karyawan (Catatan 11g)	186.561	174.336	employee loan (Note 11g)
Agunan yang diambil alih	77.591	77.591	Foreclosed collateral
Uang muka pajak (Catatan 39)	409.138	409.138	Prepaid taxes (Note 39)
Aset Istishna dalam penyelesaian	487	92	Istishna assets in progress
Lainnya	237.237	222.987	Others
Total	5.964.613	3.255.979	Total

Tagihan kepada pihak ketiga merupakan tagihan kepada nasabah dan pihak lainnya seperti tagihan kepada Pemerintah Republik Indonesia (Perumpera), tagihan kepada PT Pos Indonesia (Persero) sehubungan dengan kerja sama penyelenggaraan Tabungan Batara Kantor Pos, penagihan angsuran KPR dan asuransi untuk KPR subsidi serta tagihan kepada PT Artajasa terkait dengan transaksi ATM Bersama, PT Finnet Indonesia atas transaksi ATM Link, PT Alto Network atas transaksi ATM Alto, dan PT Rintis Sejahtera atas transaksi ATM Prima.

Rincian biaya dibayar dimuka terutama terdiri dari biaya sewa dan biaya pemeliharaan gedung dan peralatan kantor.

Berdasarkan surat Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat No. UM.01.03-Dp/374 tanggal 23 Desember 2016, tagihan Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan (FLPP) dari Bank atas KPR Sejahtera FLPP tahun 2015 dikonversi menjadi subsidi bunga. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, tagihan Bank kepada Pemerintah Republik Indonesia terkait transaksi tersebut masing-masing sebesar Rp325.745 dan Rp108.829 yang termasuk dalam tagihan kepada pihak ketiga.

Third party receivables represent receivables from customers and other parties such as the receivables from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, (Perumpera) receivables from PT Pos Indonesia (Persero) regarding collaboration on holding Tabungan Batara Kantor Pos, receiving KPR's instalments and subsidized mortgage insurances and receivables from PT Artajasa arising from transactions with ATM Bersama, receivables from PT Finnet Indonesia arising from ATM Link's transactions, receivables from PT Alto Network arising from transaction with ATM Alto, and receivables from PT Rintis Sejahtera arising from transaction with ATM Prima.

Details of prepaid expenses consist mainly of rent expenses and building and office furnitures maintenance expenses.

Based on a letter from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing No. UM.01.03-Dp/374 dated December 23, 2016, the Bank's FLPP receivable from KPR Sejahtera FLPP 2015 was converted to interest subsidy. On December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Bank's bills to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on such transactions amounting to Rp325,745 and Rp108,829, respectively, are included in Third Party Receivables.

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17. LIABILITAS SEGERA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

17. LIABILITIES DUE IMMEDIATELY

This account consists of:

	31 Maret/ <i>March</i> 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga Hutang pajak Pajak penghasilan	3.329.333	1.983.330	Third party payables Taxes payable Income tax
Pasal 29 (Catatan 39) Pasal 4 ayat (2)	111.725 144.419	3.425 134.445	Article 29 (Note 39) Article (4) paragraph 2
Pajak pertambahan nilai Pasal 21	9.378 26.515	9.607 47.117	Value added tax Article 21
Bagi hasil yang belum dibagikan Deposito berjangka jatuh tempo	42.895 79.398	44.622 62.874	Undistributed profit sharing Matured time deposits
Bunga atas deposito berjangka namun belum diambil nasabah	6.964	1.677	Interest on time deposits not collected by customers
Lainnya	7.802	14.833	Others
Total	3.758.429	2.301.930	Total

18. GIRO

18. DEMAND DEPOSITS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

	31 Maret/March 3	1, 2019	31 Desember/Dec	ember 31, 2018	
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	
Pihak ketiga Rupiah Dolar Amerika Serikat	546.456	10.479.629 7.781	848.351	19.076.586 12.199	Third parties Rupiah United States Dollar
20.4.7.1.10111.4.20111.4.1	0.00.000	10.487.410	0.000	19.088.785	Omica states Bona.
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44) Rupiah Dolar Amerika Serikat	304.261	42.017.117 4.333	4.802	37.366.188 69	Related parties (Note 44) Rupiah United States Dollar
20.aoa coma.	001.201	42.021.450	1.002	37.366.257	SSS States Bondi
Total		52.508.860		56.455.042	Total

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo giro termasuk giro yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah adalah masingmasing sebesar Rp2.623.038 dan Rp2.781.854.

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata untuk giro Rupiah adalah sebesar 1,96% dan 1,84% masing-masing periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, dan tingkat suku bunga rata-rata untuk giro Dolar Amerika Serikat adalah sebesar 0,01% dan 0,02% untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, demand deposits balance include deposits based on sharia banking principles amounted to Rp2,623,038 and Rp2,781,854, respectively.

The average annual interest rates for Rupiah demand deposits are 1.96% and 1.84% for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and for United States Dollar denominated demand deposits are 0.01% and 0.02% for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

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18. GIRO (lanjutan)

Giro yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitas kredit yang diberikan oleh Bank pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp55.065 dan Rp160.511 (Catatan 11).

18. DEMAND DEPOSITS (continued)

Demand deposits amounted to Rp55,065 and Rp160,511 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, are pledged as collateral for loans provided by the Bank (Note 11).

Dana Syirkah Temporer - Giro Mudharabah

a. Berdasarkan jenis produk

<u>Temporary Syirkah Funds - Mudharabah Current</u> <u>Accounts</u>

a. By product

		31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
	Giro BTN Prima iB	793.340	1.594.272	Giro BTN Prima iB
	Total	793.340	1.594.272	Total
b.	Berdasarkan hubungan		b. By relat	ionship
		31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
	Pihak Ketiga Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44)	643.233 150.107	1.059.570 534.702	Third Parties Related Party (Note 44)
	Total	793.340	1.594.272	Total

Nisbah dan tingkat bagi hasil rata-rata untuk giro Mudharabah untuk periode yang berakhir pada 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

The average rate of ratio and profit sharing for Mudharabah current accounts for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

March 31, 2019		
	Tingkat bagi hasil (%)/	
Nisbah (%)/	Profit sharing	
Ratio (%)	rate (%)	

14:86

Giro Mudharabah

31 Desember/ December 31, 2018

31 Maret/

Nisbah (%)/ Ratio (%)	Tingkat bagi hasil (%)/ Profit sharing rate (%)
14 · 86	1.50

Giro Mudharabah

1,50

1.59%

Mudharabah current accounts

Mudharabah current accounts

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 tidak terdapat giro *mudharabah* yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no mudharabah demand deposits which are pledged as collateral.

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19. SAVINGS DEPOSITS

19. TABUNGAN

31 Desember/December 31, 2018 31 Maret/March 31, 2019 Jumlah nosional Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ mata uang asing/ Notional amount Notional amount in foreian in foreian Ekuivalen/ Ekuivalen/ currencies currencies (angka penuh/ Equivalent (angka penuh/ Equivalent full amount) Rupiah full amount) Rupiah Rupiah Rupiah Tabungan Batara 39.881.249 38.322.138 Batara saving deposits Tabungan Batara Wadiah 766.324 708.123 Batara Wadiah savings deposit 40.589.372 39.088.462 Dolar Amerika Serikat United States Dollar Tabungan Batara 2.821.911 40.184 1 824 309 26.234 Batara saving deposits Dolar Singapura Singapore Dollar Tabungan Batara 237 420 2 4 9 5 233 731 2 467 Batara saving deposits 40 632 051 Total 39 117 163 Total

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, saldo tabungan termasuk tabungan yang didasarkan pada prinsip perbankan syariah masingmasing sebesar Rp708.123 dan Rp766.324.

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata untuk tabungan rupiah sebesar 3,98% dan 3,75% masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata untuk tabungan valas sebesar 0,04% dan 0,39% masing-masing untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018.

Tabungan yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas fasilitas kredit yang diberikan oleh Bank pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp1.155.112 dan Rp1.423.373 (Catatan 11).

Tabungan Batara dan wadiah dari pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp282,299 dan Rp359.710 (Catatan 44).

Dana Syirkah Temporer - Tabungan Mudharabah

a. Berdasarkan jenis produk

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, savings deposits balance include savings deposits based on sharia banking principles amounted to Rp708,123 and Rp766,324.

The average annual interest rates for rupiah savings deposits are 3.98% and 3.75%, for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The average annual interest rates for foreign currencies savings deposits are 0.04% and 0.39%, for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Savings deposits amounted to Rp1,155.112 and Rp1,423,373 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, are pledged as collateral for loans provided by the Bank to its customers (Note 11).

As of Maret 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Batara and wadiah savings deposits from depositors who are related parties of the Bank amounted to Rp282,299 and Rp359,710, respectively (Note 44).

<u>Temporary Syirkah Funds – Mudharabah Savings</u> Deposits

a. By product

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19. TABUNGAN (lanjutan)

19. SAVINGS DEPOSITS (continued)

		31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
	Rupiah Tabungan BTN Prima iB	2.445.350	2.664.925	<u>Rupiah</u> Tabungan BTN Prima iB
	Tabungan BTN Haji & Umroh iB	187.210	92.296	Tabungan BTN Haji & Umroh iB
	Tabungan <i>Qurban</i> BTN iB	2.570	2.147	Tabungan Qurban BTN iB
	Tabungan BTN Emas iB	718	701	Tabungan BTN Emas iB
	Total	2.635.848	2.760.069	Total
b.	Berdasarkan hubungan		b. By relati	ionship
		31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
	Pihak Ketiga	2.483.282	2.675.780	Third Parties
	Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44)	152.566	84.289	Related Party (Note 44)
	Total	2.635.848	2.760.069	Total

Tabungan *Mudharabah* merupakan simpanan dana pihak lain yang mendapatkan imbalan bagi hasil dari pendapatan Bank atas penggunaan dana tersebut dengan *nisbah* yang ditetapkan dan disetujui sebelumnya.

Nisbah dan tingkat bagi hasil rata-rata untuk tabungan *Mudharabah* untuk periode dan periode yang berakhir pada 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

Mudharabah savings deposits represent deposits from third parties who receive a share in the revenue derived by the Bank from the use of such funds based on a pre-determined and pre-agreed ratio.

The average rate of ratio and profit sharing for Mudharabah savings deposits for the period and year ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

31 Maret/ March 31, 2019

	Marci	31, 2019	
	Tingkat Nisbah (%)/ Ratio (%)	bagi hasil (%)/ Profit sharing rate (%)	
Tabungan BTN Prima iB Tabungan BTN Haji & Umroh Ib Tabungan <i>Qurban</i> BTN iB Tabungan BTN Emas iB	25 : 75 15.50 : 84.50 15.50 : 84.50 25 : 75	2.83% 1.75% 1.75% 2.83%	Tabungan BTN Prima iB Tabungan BTN Haji & Umroh iB Tabungan Qurban BTN iB Tabungan BTN Emas iB
		Desember/ nber 31, 2018	•
	Nisbah (%)/ Ratio (%)	Tingkat bagi hasil (%)/ Profit sharing rate (%)	
Tabungan BTN Prima iB Tabungan BTN Haji & Umroh Ib Tabungan <i>Qurban</i> BTN iB	25 : 75 15,50 : 84,50 15,50 : 84,50	2,67 1,66 1,66	Tabungan BTN Prima iB Tabungan BTN Haji & Umroh iB Tabungan Qurban BTN iB
Tabungan BTN Emas iB	25 : 75	2,67	Tabungan BTN Emas iB

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 tidak terdapat tabungan *mudharabah* yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no mudharabah saving deposits which are pledged as collateral.

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20. DEPOSITO BERJANGKA

a. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk deposito berjangka adalah sebagai berikut:

20. TIME DEPOSITS

a. Average annual interest rates for time deposits are as follows:

	31 Maret/ <i>March</i> 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Rupiah</u>			<u>Rupiah</u>
1 bulan	5,40%	5,36%	1 month
3 bulan	5,60%	5,46%	3 months
6 bulan	5,56%	5,58%	6 months
12 bulan	5,54%	5,39%	12 months
24 bulan	5,78%	5,77%	24 months
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1,06%	0,76%	United States Dollar

- b. Rincian deposito berjangka berdasarkan mata uang dan jangka waktu kontrak:
- b. The details of time deposits by currency and contract period are as follows:

	mber 31, 2018	31 Desember/December 31, 2018		31 Maret/Marci	
	Ekuivalen/ Equivalent Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ <i>Equivalent</i> Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	
<u>Rupiah</u>					<u>Rupiah</u>
1 month	56.863.504		54.522.312		1 bulan
3 months	37.997.222		30.927.310		3 bulan
6 months	5.790.978		5.484.814		6 bulan
12 months	2.163.461		2.770.813		12 bulan
24 months	9.657.257		10.162.313		24 bulan
	112.472.422	_	103.867.562		
United States Dollar		=		=	Dolar Amerika Serikat
1 month	2.602.338	180.969.246	113.639	7.980.293	1 bulan
3 months	375.852	26.137.123	14.143	983.518	3 bulan
12 months	11.627	808.538	11.580	805.285	12 bulan
	2.989.817		139.362		
Singapore Dollar		-		-	Dolar Singapura
3 months	44	4.203	44	4.205	3 bulan
	44	_	44	_	
Total	115.462.283		104.006.968		Total

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20. DEPOSITO BERJANGKA (lanjutan)

20. TIME DEPOSITS (continued)

c. Rincian deposito berjangka berdasarkan mata uang dan sisa umur hingga jatuh tempo:

c. Details of time deposits by currency and remaining period to maturity are as follows:

	31 Maret/ <i>March</i> 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Rupiah</u>			Rupiah
≤ 1 bulan	67.056.555	66.126.560	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	20.939.648	30.251.503	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	3.402.675	5.046.891	> 3 months ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	2.202.780	1.393.904	> 6 months ≤ 12 months
> 12 bulan ≤ 24 bulan	10.265.904	9.653.564	> 12 months ≤ 24 months
	103.867.562	112.472.422	
Dolar Amerika Serikat			<u>United States Dollar</u>
≤ 1 bulan	113.639	2.602.338	≤ 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	14.143	375.852	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 6 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	11.580	11.627	> 6 months ≤ 12 months
	139.362	2.989.817	
Dolar Singapura			Singapore Dollar
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	44	44	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
	44	44	
Total	104.006.968	115.462.283	Total

Deposito berjangka yang dijadikan jaminan atas fasilitas kredit yang diberikan oleh Bank kepada konsumennya pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp1.175.188 dan Rp1.342.090 (Catatan 11).

Deposito berjangka dari pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp62.635.728 dan Rp45.472.777 (Catatan 44).

Dana Syirkah Temporer - Deposito Mudharabah

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, time deposits amounted to Rp1,175,188 and Rp1,342,090, respectively, are pledged as collateral for loans provided by the Bank to its customers (Note 11).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, time deposits from depositors who are related parties of the Bank amounted to Rp62,635,728 and Rp45,472,777, respectively (Note 44).

<u>Temporary Syirkah Funds – Mudharabah Time</u> <u>Deposits</u>

Berdasarkan jangka waktu kontrak a. By contractual period

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
1 bulan	8.287.630	8.444.297	1 month
3 bulan	6.475.694	5.901.271	3 months
6 bulan	110.077	67.976	6 months
12 bulan	28.029	26.590	12 months
24 bulan	23	22	24 months
Total	14.901.453	11.390.152	Total

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20. DEPOSITO BERJANGKA (lanjutan)

Dana Syirkah Temporer - Deposito Mudharabah

b. Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo

20. TIME DEPOSITS (continued)

<u>Temporary Syirkah Funds – Mudharabah Time</u> <u>Deposits</u>

b. By remaining period to maturity

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
≤ 1 bulan	8.525.466	9.307.359	<u>≤</u> 1 month
> 1 bulan ≤ 3 bulan	6.274.981	5.073.509	> 1 month ≤ 3 months
> 3 bulan ≤ 6 bulan	93.533	40.372	> 3 months ≤ 6 months
> 6 bulan ≤ 12 bulan	7.451	18.897	> 6 months ≤ 12 months
> 12 bulan ≤ 24 bulan	22	19	> 12 months ≤ 24 months
Total	14.901.453	14.440.156	Total

c. Berdasarkan hubungan

c. By relationship

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Pihak Ketiga Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44)	8.987.628 5.913.825	8.814.203 5.625.953	Third Parties Related Party (Note 44)
Total	14.901.453	14.440.156	Total

Deposito *mudharabah* merupakan investasi pihak lain yang mendapatkan imbalan bagi hasil dari pendapatan atas penggunaan dana tersebut dengan *nisbah* yang ditetapkan dan disetujui sebelumnya.

Nisbah dan tingkat bagi hasil rata-rata untuk deposito *mudharabah* untuk periode dan tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

Mudharabah time deposits represent investment from other parties who receive share in the income derived from the use of such funds based on a predetermined and pre-agreed ratio.

The average rate of ratio and profit sharing for mudharabah time deposits for the period and year ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

31 Maret/	31 Desember/
March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018

	Nisbah (%)/ Ratio (%)	Tingkat bagi hasil (%)/ Profit sharing rate (%)	Nisbah (%)/ Ratio (%)	Tingkat bagi hasil (%)/ Profit sharing rate (%)	
1 bulan	40 : 60	4.53	40 : 60	4,27	1 month
3 bulan	43 : 57	4.87	43 : 57	4,60	3 months
6 bulan	44 : 56	4.98	44 : 56	4,70	6 months
12 bulan	44 : 56	4.98	44 : 56	4,70	12 months
24 bulan	39 : 61	4.42	39 : 61	4,17	24 months

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 tidak terdapat deposito *mudharabah* yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no mudharabah time deposits which are pledged as collateral.

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21. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN

Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk simpanan dari bank lain adalah sebagai berikut:

21. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

Average annual interest rates for deposits from other banks are as follows:

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Giro	2,56%	1,82%	Demand Deposit
Deposito	4,09%	5,90%	Time Deposits
Inter-bank call money	6,64%	5,25%	Inter-bank call money

Rincian simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of deposits from other banks by remaining period to maturity are as follows:

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	≤1 bulan/ month	> 1 - 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - 6 bulan/ months	> 6 - 12 bulan/ months	Total	
Rupiah						<u>Rupiah</u>
Deposito	5.543.270	-	-	-	5.543.270	Time deposits
Giro	8.255	-	-	-	8.255	Demand deposits
Interbank Call Money	2.495.000	-	-	-	2.495.000	Interbank Call Money
Total	8.046.525		-	-	8.046.525	Total

Rincian simpanan dari bank lain berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan) Details of deposits from other banks by remaining period to maturity are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	≤ 1 bulan/ month	> 1 - 3 bulan/ months	> 3 - 6 bulan/ months	> 6 - 12 bulan/ months	Total	
Rupiah						<u>Rupiah</u>
Deposito	2.972.970	-	-	-	2.972.970	Time deposits
Giro	19.609	-	-	-	19.609	Demand deposits
Total	2.992.579	-	-	-	2.992.579	Total

Simpanan dari bank lain yang termasuk pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar RpNihil (Catatan 44).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, deposits from other banks which are related parties of the Bank amounted to RpNil, respectively (Note 44).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no deposits from other banks which are pledged as collateral.

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21. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

21. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)

Dana Syirkah Temporer - Simpanan Dari Bank Lain

<u>Temporary Syirkah Funds - Deposits From Other</u> Banks

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

_	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Pihak Ketiga			Third Parties
Rupiah			Rupiah
Tabungan <i>Mudharabah</i>	3.679	8.857	Mudharabah Saving deposits
Deposito berjangka Mudharabah	8.060	8.060	Mudharabah Time deposits
Giro Mudharabah	2.137	315	Mudharabah Current accounts
Total	13.876	17.232	Total

Simpanan bank lain berdasarkan dana *syirkah* temporer yang termasuk pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar RpNihil.

Deposits from other banks based on temporary syirkah funds which are related parties on the bank as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounted to RpNil, respectively.

Tabungan dan giro *Mudharabah* merupakan simpanan dana pihak lain yang mendapatkan imbalan bagi hasil dari pendapatan Bank atas penggunaan dana tersebut dengan *nisbah* yang ditetapkan dan disetujui sebelumnya.

Mudharabah savings deposits and current account represent deposits from third parties who receive a share in the revenue derived by the Bank from the use of such funds based on a pre-determined and pre-agreed ratio.

Deposito *Mudharabah* merupakan investasi pihak lain yang mendapatkan imbalan bagi hasil dari pendapatan atas penggunaan dana tersebut dengan *nisbah* yang ditetapkan dan disetujui sebelumnya.

Mudharabah time deposits represent investment from other parties who receive share in the income derived from the use of such funds based on a predetermined and pre-agreed ratio.

Berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga dan bagi hasil per tahun

By annual interest rates and profit sharing

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Giro <i>mudharabah</i>	1,59%	1,50%	Mudharabah demand deposits
Tabungan <i>mudharabah</i>	2,83%	2,67%	Mudharabah saving deposits
Deposito berjangka mudharabah	4,53%	4,27%	MudharabahTime deposits

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 tidak terdapat simpanan dari bank lain *mudharabah* yang dijadikan jaminan.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are no mudharabah deposits from other banks which are pledged as collateral.

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22. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIJUAL DENGAN JANJI DIBELI KEMBALI

Rincian efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali adalah sebagai berikut:

22. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The details of securities sold under repurchase agreements with third parties are as follows:

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

Nasabah/ Customer	Jenis Surat Berharga/ Type of Securities	Interest	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Tanggal Dimulai/ Commencement Date	Tanggal Pembelian Kembali/ Repurchase Date	Harga Pembelian Kembali/ Repurchase Price	Beban Bunga yang Belum Diamortisasi/ Unamortized Interest Expense	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value
Pihak ketiga/Third p	parties							.,
Deutsche Bank	VR0031	7,04%	575.000	23 Februari/ February 23, 2011	23 Juli/ July 23, 2020	500.000	-	500.000
Standard Chartered I	Bank VR0031	7,20%	500.000	20 Januari/ January 20, 2011	22 Juli/ July 22, 2020	435.000	-	435.000
Bank Indonesia	IDBI270919364S	6,29%	300.000	29 Maret/ March 29, 2019	5 April/ April 5, 2019	284.632	3	284.635
Bank Indonesia	IDBI030120364S	6,29%	300.000	29 Maret/ March 29, 2019	5 April/ April 5, 2019	290.225	199	290.424
Bank Indonesia	VR0029	6,29%	600.000	29 Maret/ March 29, 2019	5 April/ April 5, 2019	566.640	396	567.036
Total			2.275.000			2.076.497	598	2.077.095

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

Nasabah/ Customer Pihak ketiga/Third parties	Jenis Surat Berharga/ Type of Securities	Suku Bunga/ Interest rate	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Tanggal Dimulai/ Commencement Date	Tanggal Pembelian Kembali/ Repurchase Date	Harga Pembelian Kembali/ Repurchase Price	Beban Bunga yang Belum Diamortisasi/ Unamortized Interest Expense	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value
Deutsche Bank	VR0031	SPN+1,25%	575.000	14 Januari/	23 Juli/	500.000	_	500.000
Standard Chartered Bank	VR0031	SPN+1,40%	500.000	<i>January 14</i> , 2011 18 Januari/	July 23, 2020 22 Juli/	435.000	_	435.000
		_		January 18, 2011	July 22, 2020			
Total			1.075.000			935.000	-	935.000
		=						

Efek-efek yang dijual dengan janji dibeli kembali yang termasuk pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 sebesar RpNihil (Catatan 44).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, securities sold under repurchase agreement with related parties amounted to RpNil (Note 44).

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23. LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI

Rincian liabilitas akseptasi kepada nasabah adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Berdasarkan Jenis dan Mata Uang

23. ACCEPTANCES PAYABLE

The details of acceptances payable from customers are as follows:

a. By Type and Currency

31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
319.049	528.148	Rupiah Related Parties (Note 44) Domestic Document Letter of Credit
319.049	528.148	Total
	b. By Period	
31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
31.230	<u> </u>	< 1 month
129.769	362.388	> 1 month - 3 month
158.050	165.760	> 3 month - 1 year
319.049	528.148	Total
	319.049 319.049 319.049 31 Maret/ March 31, 2019 31.230 129.769 158.050	March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018 319.049 528.148 319.049 528.148 b. By Period 31 Maret/ March 31, 2019 31 Desember/ December 31, 2018 31.230 129.769 158.050 - 362.388 165.760

24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG 24. SECURITIES ISSUED DITERBITKAN

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Rupiah			<u>Rupiah</u>
Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Tahap I setelah dikurangi biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp4.938 dan Rp5.275 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	2.985.040 1.995.022	3.021.809 1.972.916	Shelf Registration Bonds III Phase I net of unamortized issuance cost amounted to Rp5,275 and Rp5,275 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties Related parties (Note 44)
Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap II setelah dikurangi biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.080 dan Rp1.277 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	1.531.449 1.467.472	1.531.348 1.467.375	Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II net of unamortized issuance cost amounted to Rp1,277 and Rp1,277 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties Related parties (Note 44)

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

YANG

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Rupiah (lanjutan)			Rupiah (continued)
Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I setelah dikurangi biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.812 dan Rp1.956 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018	4 224 950	1.331.758	Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I net of unamortized issuance cost amounted to Rp1,956 and Rp1,956 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties
Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	1.331.850 766.339	766.286	Related parties (Note 44)
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II setelah dikurangi biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.196 dan Rp1.259 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 Pihak ketiga	1.612.035	1.614.983	Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase II net of unamortized issuance cost amounted to Rp1,259 and Rp1,259 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	386.769	383.758	Related parties (Note 44)
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I setelah dikurangi biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.609 dan Rp1.716 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	1.777.569 220.822	1.768.480 229.803	Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase I net of unamortized issuance cost amounted to Rp1,716 and Rp1,716 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties Related parties (Note 44)
Obligasi BTN XV setelah dikurangi biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.110 dan Rp1.218 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	1.200.974 97.916	1.190.884 107.898	BTN Bonds XV net of unamortized issuance cost amounted to Rp1,218 and Rp1,218 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties Related parties (Note 44)
Obligasi BTN XIV setelah dikurangi biaya emisi yang belum diamortisasi masing-masing sebesar Rp677 dan Rp818 pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	1.005.084 629.239	1.014.997 634.185	BTN Bonds XIV net of unamortized issuance cost amounted to Rp818 and Rp818 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties Related parties (Note 44)
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) setelah dikurangi diskonto masing-masing sebesar Rp51.061 dan Rp111.719 pada tanggal pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 Pihak ketiga Pihak berelasi (Catatan 44)	1.986.940 1.081.998	2.245.475 1.362.805	Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) net of discounts amounted to Rp111,719 and Rp111,719 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively Third parties Related parties (Note 44)
otal	20.076.518	20.644.760	Total

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

YANG

a. Obligasi

i. Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Tahap I

Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan III BTN Tahap I Tahun 2017 dengan jumlah nilai nominal sebesar Rp5.000.000 yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Obligasi tersebut diterbitkan senilai 100% dari nilai nominalnya dengan tingkat bunga tetap tahunan sebesar 8,30%, 8,50%, 8,70% dan 8,90% yang dibayarkan tiap tiga bulanan masing-masing untuk Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Tahap I Seri A, Seri B, Seri C dan Seri D dan akan jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 13 Juli 2020, 13 Juli 2022, 13 Juli 2024 dan 13 Juli 2027. Penerbitan Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Tahap I tahun 2017 tersebut telah dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat Dewan Komisioner Keuangan **Otoritas** Jasa No. S-352/D.04/2017 tanggal 22 Juni 2017.

Penerimaan bersih dari penerbitan obligasi digunakan sebagai sumber pembiayaan kredit. Hak pemegang obligasi adalah paripassu tanpa hak preferen dengan hak-hak kreditur Bank lainnya baik yang ada sekarang maupun dikemudian hari, kecuali hak-hak kreditur Bank yang dijamin secara khusus dengan kekayaan Bank baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada dikemudian hari. Obligasi ini tidak termasuk jaminan dalam program Pemerintah terhadap kewaiiban pembayaran bank umum.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 , Obligasi Berkelanjutan III BTN Tahap I mendapat penilaian peringkat idAA+ dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

Bertindak sebagai wali amanat Obligasi Berkelanjutan III Tahap I adalah PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds

i. Shelf Registration Bonds III Phase I

The Bank issued Shelf Registration Bonds III Phase I of 2017 with a total nominal value of Rp5,000,000, which are registered in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Such bonds were issued at 100% of their nominal value with an annual fixed interest rates of 8.30%, 8.50%, 8.70% and 8.90%, payable every three months for Shelf Registration Bonds III Phase I Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D, respectively, and will mature on July 13, 2020, July 13, 2022, July 13, 2024 and July 13, 2027, respectively. The issuance of Shelf Registration Bonds III Phase Lof 2017 became effective based on Letter No. S-352/D.04/2017 dated June 22. 2017 of the Commisioner Board of the Financial Services Authority.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to finance loans. The rights of the bondholders rank paripassu, without preferential rights, with those of the Bank's other creditors for existing or future creditor rights, except for the Bank's creditors' rights which are guaranteed specifically by the Bank's existing or future assets. The bonds are not included in the Government's guarantee program on the obligations of commercial banks.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Shelf Registration Bonds III Phase I are rated idAA+ by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

The trustee for Shelf Registration Bonds III Phase I is PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

YANG

a. Obligasi (lanjutan)

ii. Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap II

Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelaniutan II Tahap II Tahun 2016 dengan jumlah nilai sebesar Rp3.000.000 nominal yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Obligasi tersebut diterbitkan senilai 100% dari nilai nominalnya dengan tingkat bunga tetap tahunan sebesar 8,20% dan 8,75% yang dibayarkan tiap tiga bulanan masingmasing untuk Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap II Seri A dan Seri B dan akan jatuh tempo masing-masing pada tanggal 30 Agustus 2019 dan 30 Agustus 2021. Penerbitan Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap II tahun 2016 tersebut telah dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat Dewan Komisioner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. S-297/D.04/2015 tanggal 30 Juni 2015.

Penerimaan bersih dari penerbitan obligasi tersebut digunakan sebagai sumber pembiayaan kredit. Hak pemegang obligasi adalah paripassu tanpa hak preferen dengan hak-hak kreditur Bank lainnya baik yang ada sekarang maupun dikemudian hari, kecuali hak-hak kreditur Bank yang dijamin secara khusus dengan kekayaan Bank baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada dikemudian hari. Obligasi ini tidak jaminan termasuk dalam program Pemerintah terhadap kewaiiban pembayaran bank umum.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap II mendapat penilaian peringkat idAA+ dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

Bertindak sebagai wali amanat Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap II adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds (continued)

i. Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II

The Bank issued Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II of 2016 with a total nominal value of Rp3,000,000, which are registered in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Such bonds were issued at 100% of their nominal value with an annual fixed interest rates of 8.75%, payable every and three months for Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II Series A and Series B, respectively, and will mature on August 30, 2019 and August 30, 2021, respectively. The issuance of Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II of 2016 became effective based on Letter No. S-297/D.04/2015 dated June 30, 2015 of the Commisioner Board of the Financial Services Authority.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to finance loans. The rights of the bondholders rank paripassu, without preferential rights, with those of the Bank's other creditors for existing or future creditor rights, except for the Bank's creditors' rights which are guaranteed specifically by the Bank's existing or future assets. The bonds are not included in the Government's guarantee program on the obligations of commercial banks.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II are rated idAA+ by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

The trustee for Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase II is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA DITERBITKAN (laniutan)

YANG

a. Obligasi (lanjutan)

iii. Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I

Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I Tahun 2015 dengan jumlah nilai Rp3.000.000 nominal sebesar terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Obligasi tersebut diterbitkan senilai 100% dari nilai nominalnya dengan tingkat bunga tetap tahunan sebesar 9,63%, 9,88%, 10,00% dan 10,50% yang dibayarkan tiap tiga bulanan masing-masing untuk Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I Seri A, Seri B, Seri C dan Seri D dan akan jatuh tempo masingmasing pada tanggal 8 Juli 2018, 8 Juli 2020, 8 Juli 2022 dan 8 Juli 2025. Penerbitan Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I tahun 2015 tersebut telah dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat Dewan Komisioner **Otoritas** Jasa Keuangan No. S-207/D.04/2015 tanggal 30 Juni 2015.

Penerimaan bersih dari penerbitan obligasi tersebut digunakan sebagai sumber pembiayaan kredit. Hak pemegang obligasi adalah paripassu tanpa hak preferen dengan hak-hak kreditur Bank lainnya baik yang ada sekarang maupun dikemudian hari, kecuali hak-hak kreditur Bank yang dijamin secara khusus dengan kekayaan Bank baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada dikemudian hari. Obligasi ini tidak termasuk jaminan dalam program Pemerintah terhadap kewaiiban pembayaran bank umum.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I mendapat penilaian peringkat idAA+ dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

Bertindak sebagai wali amanat Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018, Obligasi Berkelanjutan II Tahap I Seri A telah dilunasi oleh Bank pada tanggal jatuh tempo.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds (continued)

iii. Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I

The Bank issued Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I of 2015 with a total nominal value of Rp3,000,000, which are registered in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Such bonds were issued at 100% of their nominal value with an annual fixed interest rates of 9.63%, 9.88%, 10.00% and 10.50%, payable every three months for Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D, respectively, and will mature July 8, 2018, July 8, 2020, July 8, 2022 and July 8, 2025, respectively. The issuance of Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I of 2015 became effective based on Letter No. S-207/D.04/2015 dated June 30, 2015 of the Commisioner Board of the Financial Services Authority.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to finance loans. The rights of the bondholders rank paripassu, without preferential rights, with those of the Bank's other creditors for existing or future creditor rights, except for the Bank's creditors' rights which are guaranteed specifically by the Bank's existing or future assets. The bonds are not included in the Government's guarantee program on the obligations of commercial banks.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I are rated idAA+ by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

The trustee for Shelf Registration Bonds II Phase I is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

As of December 31, 2018, Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase I Series A has been redeemed by the Bank on the maturity date.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

YANG

Obligasi (lanjutan)

iv Obligasi Berkelaniutan I Tahap II

Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II Tahun 2013 dengan jumlah nilai nominal sebesar Rp2.000.000 terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Obligasi tersebut diterbitkan senilai 100% dari nilai nominalnya dengan tingkat bunga tetap tahunan sebesar 7,90% yang dibayarkan tiap tiga bulanan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 27 Maret 2023. Penerbitan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II tahun 2013 tersebut telah dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat Ketua S-6349/BL/2012 BAPEPAM-LK No. tanggal 28 Mei 2012.

Penerimaan bersih dari penerbitan obligasi tersebut digunakan sebagai sumber pembiayaan kredit. Hak pemegang obligasi adalah paripassu tanpa hak preferen dengan hak-hak kreditur Bank lainnya baik yang ada sekarang maupun di kemudian hari, kecuali hak-hak kreditur Bank yang dijamin secara khusus dengan kekayaan Bank baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada di kemudian hari. Obligasi ini tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus, tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh harta kekayaan Bank, baik barang bergerak maupun barang tidak bergerak, baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada di kemudian hari menjadi jaminan bagi pemegang obligasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BTN Tahap II mendapat penilaian peringkat idAA+, dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

Bertindak sebagai wali amanat Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BTN Tahap II adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds (continued)

iv. Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase II

The Bank issued Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase II 2013 with a total nominal value of Rp2,000,000, which are registered in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Such bonds were issued at 100% of their nominal value with an annual fixed interest rate of 7.90%, payable every three months and are due on March 27, 2023. The issuance of Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase II of 2013 became effective based on Letter No. S-6349/BL/2012 dated May 28, 2012 of the Chairman of BAPEPAM-LK.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to finance loans. The rights of the bondholders rank paripassu, without preferential rights, with those of the Bank's other creditors for existing or future creditor rights, except for the Bank's creditors' rights which are guaranteed specifically by the Bank's existing or future assets. The bonds are not secured by specific collateral, but are secured by all assets of the Bank, both movable and immovable, and those that are existing and will exist in the future, which are attributable to the Bank's bondholders.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase II were rated idAA+, respectively, by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

The trustee for Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase II is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

a. Obligasi (lanjutan)

v. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BTN Tahap I

Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BTN Tahap I Tahun 2012 dengan jumlah nilai nominal sebesar Rp2.000.000 vang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Obligasi tersebut diterbitkan senilai 100% dari nilai nominalnya dengan tingkat bunga tetap tahunan sebesar 7,90% yang dibayarkan tiap tiga bulanan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 5 Juni 2022. Penerbitan Obligasi Berkelanjutan BTN I Tahap I tahun 2012 tersebut telah dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat Ketua BAPEPAM-LK No. S-6349/BL/2012 tanggal 28 Mei 2012.

Penerimaan bersih dari penerbitan obligasi tersebut digunakan sebagai sumber pembiayaan kredit. Hak pemegang obligasi adalah paripassu tanpa hak preferen dengan hak-hak kreditur Bank lainnya baik yang ada sekarang maupun di kemudian hari, kecuali hak-hak kreditur Bank yang dijamin secara khusus dengan kekayaan Bank baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada di kemudian hari. Obligasi ini tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus, tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh harta kekayaan Bank, baik barang bergerak maupun barang tidak bergerak, baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada di kemudian hari menjadi jaminan bagi pemegang obligasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BTN tahap I mendapat penilaian peringkat idAA+, dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

Bertindak sebagai wali amanat Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BTN tahap I adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds (continued)

v. Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase I

The Bank issued Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase I 2012 with a total nominal value of Rp2,000,000, which are registered in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Such bonds were issued at 100% of their nominal value with an annual fixed interest rate of 7.90%, payable every three months and are due on June 5, 2022. The issuance of Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase I of 2012 became effective based on Letter No. S-6349/BL/2012 dated May 28, 2012 of the Chairman of BAPEPAM-LK.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to finance loans. The rights of the bondholders rank paripassu, without preferential rights, with those of the Bank's other creditors for existing or future creditor rights, except for the Bank's creditors' rights which are guaranteed specifically by the Bank's existing or future assets. The bonds are not secured by specific collateral, but are secured by all assets of the Bank, both movable and immovable, and those that are existing and will exist in the future, which are attributable to the Bank's bondholders.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Shelf Registration Bonds I BTN Phase I were rated idAA+, respectively, by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

The trustee for Shelf Registration Bonds I Phase I is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA DITERBITKAN (laniutan)

YANG

a. Obligasi (lanjutan)

vi. Obligasi BTN XV

Bank menerbitkan Obligasi BTN XV Tahun 2011 dengan jumlah nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.300.000 yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Obligasi tersebut diterbitkan senilai 100% dari nominalnya dengan tingkat bunga tetap tahunan sebesar 9,50% yang dibayarkan tiap tiga bulanan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Juni 2021. Penerbitan Obligasi BTN XV tahun 2011 tersebut telah dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat Ketua BAPEPAM-LK No. S-6928/BL/2011 tanggal 21 Juni 2011.

Penerimaan bersih dari penerbitan obligasi tersebut digunakan sebagai sumber pembiayaan ` kredit. Hak pemegang obligasi adalah paripassu tanpa hak preferen dengan hak-hak kreditur Bank lainnya baik yang ada sekarang maupun di kemudian hari, kecuali hak-hak kreditur Bank yang dijamin secara khusus dengan kekayaan Bank baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada di kemudian hari. Obligasi ini tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus, tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh kekayaan Bank, baik barang bergerak maupun barang tidak bergerak, baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada di kemudian hari menjadi jaminan bagi pemegang obligasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Obligasi BTN XV mendapat penilaian peringkat idAA+, dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

Bertindak sebagai wali amanat Obligasi BTN XV adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds (continued)

vi. BTN Bonds XV

The Bank issued BTN Bonds XV of 2011 with a total nominal value of Rp1,300,000, which are registered in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Such bonds were issued at 100% of their nominal value with an annual fixed interest rate of 9.50%, payable every three months and are due on June 28, 2021. The issuance of BTN Bonds XV of 2011 became effective based on Letter No. S-6928/BL/2011 dated June 21, 2011 of the Chairman of BAPEPAM-LK.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to finance loans. The rights of the bondholders rank paripassu, without preferential rights, with those of the Bank's other creditors for existing or future creditor rights, except for the Bank's creditors' rights which are guaranteed specifically by the Bank's existing or future assets. The bonds are not secured by specific collateral, but are secured by all assets of the Bank, both movable and immovable, and those that are existing and will exist in the future, which are attributable to the Bank's bondholders.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, BTN Bonds XV were rated idAA+, respectively, by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

The trustee for BTN Bonds XV is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

a. Obligasi (lanjutan)

vii. Obligasi BTN XIV

Bank menerbitkan Obligasi BTN XIV Tahun 2010 dengan jumlah nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.650.000 yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Obligasi tersebut diterbitkan senilai 100% dari nominalnya dengan tingkat bunga tetap tahunan sebesar 10,25% yang dibayarkan tiap tiga bulanan dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 11 Juni 2020. Penerbitan Obligasi BTN XIV tahun 2010 tersebut telah dinyatakan efektif berdasarkan surat Ketua BÁPEPAM-LK No. S-4916/BL/2010 tanggal 3 Juni 2010.

Penerimaan bersih dari penerbitan obligasi tersebut digunakan sebagai sumber pembiayaan kredit. Hak pemegang obligasi adalah paripassu tanpa hak preferen dengan hak-hak kreditur Bank lainnya baik yang ada sekarang maupun dikemudian hari, kecuali hak-hak kreditur Bank yang dijamin secara khusus dengan kekayaan Bank baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada dikemudian hari. Obligasi ini tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus, tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh harta kekayaan Bank, baik barang bergerak maupun barang tidak bergerak, baik yang telah ada maupun yang akan ada di kemudian hari menjadi jaminan bagi pemegang obligasi.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Obligasi BTN XIV mendapat penilaian peringkat idAA+ dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

Bertindak sebagai wali amanat Obligasi BTN XIV adalah PT Bank Mega Tbk.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds (continued)

vii. BTN Bonds XIV

The Bank issued BTN Bonds XIV of 2010 with a total nominal value of Rp1,650,000, which are registered in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Such bonds were issued at 100% of their nominal value with an annual fixed interest rate of 10.25%, payable every three months and are due on June 11, 2020. The issuance of BTN Bonds XIV of 2010 became effective based on Letter No. S-4916/BL/2010 dated June 3, 2010 of the Chairman of BAPEPAM-LK.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to finance loans. The rights of the bondholders rank paripassu, without preferential rights, with those of the Bank's other creditors for existing or future creditor rights, except for the Bank's creditors' rights which are guaranteed specifically by the Bank's existing or future assets. The bonds are not secured by specific collateral, but are secured by all assets of the Bank, both movable and immovable, and those that are existing and will exist in the future, which are attributable to the Bank's bondholders.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, BTN Bonds XIV are rated idAA+, respectively, by PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PT Pefindo).

The trustee for BTN Bonds XIV is PT Bank Mega Tbk.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

a. Obligasi (lanjutan)

Perjanjian perwaliamanatan atas seluruh obligasi memuat beberapa pembatasan terhadap Bank dan memerlukan persetujuan tertulis dari wali amanat sebelum melakukan hal-hal berikut:

- Mengalihkan, melepaskan hak, atau menjadikan jaminan hutang seluruh atau lebih dari 50% dari seluruh kekayaan Bank.
- Melakukan penggabungan, peleburan dan/atau akuisisi yang secara material akan mempunyai akibat negatif terhadap kelangsungan usaha Bank atau kemampuan Bank dalam memenuhi kewajiban Bank terhadap pemegang obligasi, kecuali atas permintaan dan/atau perintah Pemerintah dan/atau otoritas yang berwenang.
- Mengubah bidang usaha Bank yang secara material akan mempunyai akibat negatif terhadap kelangsungan usaha Bank atau kemampuan Bank dalam memenuhi kewajiban Bank terhadap pemegang obligasi, kecuali atas permintaan dan/atau perintah Pemerintah dan/atau otoritas yang berwenang.
- Mengurangi modal dasar dan modal disetor kecuali jika pengurangan tersebut dilakukan atas dasar permintaan/perintah dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan/atau otoritas yang berwenang.

Selama periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, Bank telah mengamortisasi biaya emisi obligasi masingmasing sebesar Rp1.084 dan Rp1.134 yang dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan dan kondisi yang ada dalam perjanjian perwaliamanatan tersebut.

Untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, Bank telah melakukan pembayaran bunga sesuai nilai kupon kepada pemegang obligasi yang diterbitkan Bank pada saat jatuh tempo pembayaran bunga.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

a. Bonds (continued)

The trusteeship agreements covering all the bonds imposed several restrictive covenants on the Bank and require the trustees' written approval prior to perform the following:

- Transfer, the right to, or pledge as collateral, all or more than 50% of the Bank's total assets.
- Enter into consolidation or merger and/or acquire entities that would result in a material negative impact to the Bank's going concern status or the ability of the Bank to fulfil its obligations to the bondholders, except when required and/or directed by the Government and/or any governing authority.
- Change the main business of the Bank resulting in a material negative impact to the Bank's going concern status or the ability of the Bank to fulfill its obligations to the bondholders, except when required and/or directed by the Government and/or any governing authority.
- Reduce the authorized capital and paid-in capital except when required or directed by the Government and/or any governing authority

For periode ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Bank has amortized the bonds issuance cost amounting to Rp1,084 and Rp1,134, respectively, recorded in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2019 and, 2018, the Bank has complied with the existing terms and conditions of the above trusteeship agreements.

For year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, coupon payments to all bond holders have been made by the Bank on the respective interest payment due dates.

24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

b. Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 3 Oktober 2017, Bank menerbitkan Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap III Tahun 2017 dengan nilai pokok sebesar Rp1.000.000 dan maksimal penerbitan sebanyak Rp550.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 6,50% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 364 (tiga ratus enam puluh empat) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 Oktober 2018.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap III dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000.000 telah dilunasi oleh Bank pada tanggal jatuh tempo.

Pada tanggal 13 Desember 2017, Bank menerbitkan *Negotiable Certificate of Deposits* (NCD) Tahap IV Tahun 2017 dengan nilai pokok sebesar Rp540.000 dalam 3 (tiga) seri sebagai berikut:

- Seri A: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp160.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 5,90% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 181 (seratus delapan puluh satu) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 12 Juni 2018. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 97,12%.
- Seri B: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp320.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 6,20% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 365 (tiga ratus enam puluh lima) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 13 Desember 2018. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 94,08%.
- Seri C: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp60.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 6,60% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 730 (tujuh ratus tiga puluh) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 13 Desember 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 88,19%.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap IV Seri A dan Seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp480.000 telah dilunasi oleh Bank pada tanggal jatuh tempo. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (continued)

On October 3, 2017, the Bank issued Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase III year 2017 with principal value amounted to Rp1,000,000 and maximum issued at Rp550,000 with a fixed interest rate of 6.50% per annum, for 364 (three hundred and sixty four) days period and has matured on October 2, 2018.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase III Series A and Series B with a total nominal value of Rp1,000,000, has been redeemed by the Bank on the maturity date.

On December 13, 2017, Bank issued Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase IV year 2017 with principal value amounted to Rp540,000 within 3 (three) series as follows:

- A Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp160,000 with a fixed interest rate of 5.90% per annum, for 181 (one hundred and eighty one) days period and will mature on June 12, 2018. The NCD were issued at 97.12%.
- B Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp320,000 with a fixed interest rate of 6.20% per annum, for 365 (three hundred and sixty five) days period and will mature on December 13, 2018. The NCD were issued at 94.08%.
- C Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp60,000 with a fixed interest rate of 6.60% per annum, for 730 (seven hundred and thirty) days period and will mature on December 13, 2019. The NCD were issued at 88.19%.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase IV Series A and Series B with nominal value of Rp480,000, has been redeemed by the Bank on the maturity date.

24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

b. Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 3 April 2018, Bank menerbitkan Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap I Tahun 2018 dengan nilai pokok sebesar Rp1.440.000 dalam 2 (dua) seri sebagai berikut:

- Seri A: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp830.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 5,90% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 182 (seratus delapan puluh dua) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 Oktober 2018. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 97,10%.
- Seri B: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp610.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 6,20% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 364 (tiga ratus enam puluh empat) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 April 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 94,10%.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap I Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp830.000 telah dilunasi oleh Bank pada tanggal jatuh tempo.

Pada tanggal 18 Juli 2018, Bank menerbitkan Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap II Tahun 2018 dengan nilai pokok sebesar Rp690.000 dalam 2 (dua) seri sebagai berikut:

- Seri A: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp520.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 7,60% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 181 (seratus delapan puluh satu) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Januari 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 96,32%.
- Seri B: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp170.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 7,70% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 363 (tiga ratus enam puluh tiga) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 16 Juli 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 92,80%.

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24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (continued)

On April 3, 2018, Bank issued Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase I year 2018 with principal value amounted to Rp1,440,000 within 2 (two) series as follows:

- A Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp830,000 with a fixed interest rate of 5.90% per annum, for 182 (one hundred and eighty two) days period and will mature on October 2, 2018. The NCD were issued at 97.10%.
- B Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp610,000 with a fixed interest rate of 6.20% per annum, for 364 (three hundred and sixty four) days period and will mature on April 2, 2019. The NCD were issued at 94.10%.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase I Series A with nominal value of Rp830,000, has been redeemed by the Bank on the maturity date.

On July 18, 2018, Bank issued Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase II year 2018 with principal value amounted to Rp690,000 within 2 (two) series as follows:

- A Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp520,000 with a fixed interest rate of 7.60% per annum, for 181 (one hundred and eighty one) days period and will mature on January 15, 2019. The NCD were issued at 96.32%.
- B Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp170,000 with a fixed interest rate of 7.70% per annum, for 363 (three hundred and sixty three) days period and will mature on July 16, 2019. The NCD were issued at 92,80%.

24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

b. Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (lanjutan)

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap II Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp520.000 telah dilunasi oleh Bank pada tanggal jatuh tempo.

Pada tanggal 5 November 2018, Bank menerbitkan *Negotiable Certificate of Deposits* (NCD) Tahap III Tahun 2018 dengan nilai pokok sebesar Rp2.020.000 dalam 3 (tiga) seri sebagai berikut:

- Seri A: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp1.340.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,30% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 183 (seratus delapan puluh tiga) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 7 Mei 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 95,95%.
- Seri B: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp170.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,40% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 270 (dua ratus tujuh puluh) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 2 Agustus 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 94.07%.
- Seri C: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp510.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,50% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 365 (tiga ratus enam puluh lima) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 5 November 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 92,07%.

Pada tanggal 10 Desember 2018, Bank menerbitkan *Negotiable Certificate of Deposits* (NCD) Tahap IV Tahun 2018 dengan nilai pokok sebesar Rp340.000 dalam 2 (dua) seri sebagai berikut:

 Seri A: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp80.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,00% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 90 (sembilan puluh) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 12 Maret 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 97,99%. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (continued)

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase II Series A with nominal value of Rp520,000, has been redeemed by the Bank on the maturity date.

On November 5, 2018, Bank issued Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase III year 2018 with principal value amounted to Rp2,020,000 within 3 (three) series as follows:

- A Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp1,340,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8.30% per annum, for 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days period and will mature on May 7, 2019. The NCD were issued at 95.95%.
- B Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp170,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8.40% per annum, for 270 (two hundred and seventy) days period and will mature on August 2, 2019. The NCD were issued at 94.07%.
- C Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp510,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8.50% per annum, for 365 (three hundred and sixty five) days period and will mature on November 5, 2019. The NCD were issued at 92.07%.

On December 10, 2018, Bank issued Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase IV year 2018 with principal value amounted to Rp340,000 within 2 (two) series as follows:

 A Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp80,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8.00% per annum, for 90 (ninety) days period and will mature on March 12, 2019. The NCD were issued at 97.99%.

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24. SURAT-SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

 Seri B: Nilai pokok NCD sebesar Rp260.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,40% per tahun, untuk jangka waktu 180 (seratus delapan puluh) hari dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 11 Juni 2019. NCD tersebut diterbitkan sebesar 95,90%.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Tahap IV Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp80.000 telah dilunasi oleh Bank pada tanggal jatuh tempo.

24. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

B Series: NCD principal value amounted to Rp260,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8.40% per annum, for 180 (one hundred and eighty) days period and will mature on June 11, 2019. The NCD were issued at 95.90%.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposits (NCD) Phase IV Series A with nominal value of Rp80,000, has been redeemed by the Bank on the maturity date.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA

25. FUND BORROWINGS

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Pihak Ketiga</u> <u>Rupiah</u> PT Bank Central Asia Tbk PT Bank DKI	4.999.991 998.559	4.999.958 998.071	<u>Third Parties</u> <u>Rupiah</u> PT Bank Central Asia Tbk PT Bank DKI
	5.998.550	5.998.029	
Mata Uang Asing Dolar Amerika Serikat PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	2.345.447	1.432.313 7.430.342	<u>Foreign Currencies</u> <u>United States Dollar</u> PT Bank ANZ Indonesia
Pihak Berelasi (Catatan 44) Rupiah PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)	8.593.593	8.069.151	<u>Related Parties (Note 44)</u> <u>Rupiah</u> PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero)
Total	16.937.590	15.499.493	Total

a. Pinjaman dari PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

Akun ini merupakan fasilitas pinjaman yang diperoleh dari PT Bank Central Asia Tbk ditujukan untuk pembiayaan Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR) kepada debitur Bank.

Perjanjian pinjaman dengan PT Bank Central Asia Tbk telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan. Perubahan terakhir didokumentasikan dalam Perjanjian No. 169/Add-KCK/2018 tanggal 28 Juni 2018 yang terdiri dari:

a. Loan from PT Bank Central Asia Tbk

This account represents loan facility obtained from PT Bank Central Asia Tbk which is intended to Finance Housing Loans (KPR) of the Bank's debtors.

The loan agreement with PT Bank Central Asia Tbk has been amended several times. The last amendment was documented under the loan agreement No. 169/Add-KCK/2018 dated June 28, 2018 consist of:

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25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

Term Loan I, II dan III yang dilakukan perpanjangan selama 12 bulan atas pinjaman tersebut sebesar masing-masing Rp1 triliun yang memiliki bunga tetap sebesar masing-masing 7,75%, 7,70% dan 7,70% dan akan jatuh tempo masingmasing pada tanggal 28 Juni 2019, 21 Juni 2019, dan 14 Juni 2019.

 Term Loan IV sebesar Rp 2 triliun yang memiliki bunga tetap sebesar 6,5% dengan jangka waktu selama 12 bulan yang akan jatuh tempo masing-masing sebesar Rp1 triliun pada 25 April 2019 dan sebesar Rp1 triliun pada 8 Mei 2019.

b. Pinjaman dari PT Bank DKI

Akun ini merupakan fasilitas pinjaman yang diperoleh dari pinjaman bilateral PT Bank DKI ditujukan untuk mendukung pengembangan bisnis dan operasional Bank.

Pada tanggal 14 Desember 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman bilateral dengan plafond sebesar Rp1 triliun dengan bunga mengambang sebesar JIBOR 3 (tiga) bulan ditambah 1,20% dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 13 Desember 2019.

c. Pinjaman dari PT ANZ Indonesia Bank

Akun ini merupakan fasilitas pinjaman yang diperoleh dari pinjaman bilateral luar negeri dengan konsorsium bank yang terdiri dari PT Bank SBI Indonesia, PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, The Korea Development Bank Cabang Singapura, DBS Bank Ltd, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited dan PT ANZ Indonesia Bank. Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk mendukung pengembangan bisnis dan operasional PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

Pada tanggal 12 Desember 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman sindikasi dengan plafond sebesar ASD130 juta (nilai penuh) dengan bunga mengambang sebesar LIBOR 3 (tiga) bulan ditambah 0,65% untuk offshore dan LIBOR 3 (tiga) bulan ditambah 0,85% untuk onshore dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 6 Desember 2019.

25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- The Term Loan I, II, and III the loan were extended for 12 months, amounting for each Rp1 trillion with fixed interest rate are 7.75%, 7.70% and 7.70% per annum and will mature on June 28, 2019, June 21, 2019 and June 14, 2019, respectively.
- The Term Loan IV amounting Rp2 trillion with fixed interest rate 6.5% with 12 months period which will mature amounting Rp1 trillion on April 25, 2019 and amounting Rp1 trillion on May 8, 2019, respectively.

b. Loan from PT Bank DKI

This account represents loan facility obtained from a billateral loan from PT Bank DKI which is intended to support the business and operational development of the Bank.

On December 14, 2018, the Bank received billateral loan with plafond amounting to Rp1 trillion with floating interest rate of 3 (three) months JIBOR plus 1.20% and will mature on December 13, 2019.

c. Loan from PT ANZ Indonesia Bank

This account represents loan facility obtained from a offshore bank bilateral loan with consortium of banks consisting of PT Bank SBI Indonesia, PT Bank Shinhan Indonesia, The Korea Development Bank Singapore Branch, DBS Bank Ltd, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited and PT ANZ Indonesia Bank. This loan is intended to support the business and operational development of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk.

On December 12, 2018, the Bank received syndicated loan with plafond amounting to USD130 million (full amount) with floating interest rate of 3 (three) months LIBOR plus 0.65% for offshore and 3 (three) months LIBOR plus 0.85% for onshore and will mature on December 6, 2019.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

c. <u>Pinjaman dari PT ANZ Indonesia Bank</u> (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 05 Maret 2019, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman sindikasi dengan plafond sebesar ASD65 juta (nilai penuh) dengan bunga mengambang sebesar LIBOR 3 (tiga) bulan ditambah 0,65% untuk offshore dan LIBOR 3 (tiga) bulan ditambah 0,85% untuk onshore dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 5 Desember 2019.

Persyaratan-persyaratan penting (financial covenants) dalam perjanjian pinjaman Bank antara lain:

- Rasio Non-Performing Loan (NPL) maksimal 5.00%
- Nilai Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) minimal 9 00%
- Nilai Rasio Modal Inti (Tier 1 Ratio) minimal 6,00%
- Nilai Rasio Modal Inti Utama (Core Tier 1 Ratio) minimal 5,00%
- Rasio Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) minimal 8,00%
- Rasio Return on Average Assets minimal 0,6%, dengan ketentuan bahwa nilai Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) sama dengan atau lebih besar dari 12,50%.

d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi)

Bank memiliki beberapa perjanjian pinjaman dengan SMF sebagai berikut:

Pinjaman SMF Tahap 1 Tahun 2019

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 028/PP/SMF-BTN/II/2019 tanggal 12 Februari 2019, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1.800 miliar dengan bunga tetap yaitu sebesar 9,20% dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 12 Februari 2022.

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25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Loan from PT ANZ Indonesia Bank (continued)

On March 5, 2018, the Bank received syndicated loan with plafond amounting to USD65 million (full amount) with floating interest rate of 3 (three) months LIBOR plus 0.65% for offshore and 3 (three) months LIBOR plus 0.85% for onshore and will mature on December 5, 2019.

The significant requirements (financial covenants) in the Bank's loan agreement include the following:

- Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio maximum of 5.00%.
- Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) minimum 9.00%
- Tier 1 Ratio minimum of 6.00%
- Core Tier 1 Ratio minimum of 5.00%
- Minimum Statutory Reserve minimum of 8.00%
- Return on Average Assets ratio minimum of 0.6%, provided that Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is equal to or greater than 12.50%

d. <u>Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (related parties)

The Bank has several loan agreements with SMF as follow:

SMF Loan Phases 1 Year 2019

Based on loan agreement No. 028/ PP/SMF-BTN/II/2019 dated February 12, 2019, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1,800 billion with fixed interest rate every is 9.20% and will mature on February 12, 2022.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

- d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi) (lanjutan):
 - Pinjaman SMF FLPP 2019

Berdasarkan perjanjian No.009/PP/FLPP/SMF-BTN/I/2019 tanggal 17 Januari 2019, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dalam rangka penyaluran kredit pemilikan rumah sejahtera untuk masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah.

Pencairan atas fasilitas ini dilakukan selama availability period sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2019. Baki Debet pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 adalah sebesar Rp626.654 dengan suku bunga paling rendah sebesar 4,45% dengan jangka waktu paling lama 15 (lima belas) tahun. Pengembalian dana pinjaman (angsuran pokok dan bunga) kepada SMF dilaksanakan paling lambat tanggal 10 setiap bulannya, apabila tanggal jatuh tempo pembayaran pokok dan bunga jatuh pada hari libur nasional, maka pembayaran dilakukan pada hari kerja sesudah tanggal jatuh tempo pembayaran.

• Pinjaman SMF Tahap 1 Tahun 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 021/PP/SMF-BTN/II/2018 tanggal 20 Februari 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp500 miliar dengan bunga variabel setiap 6 (enam) bulan yaitu sebesar 6,50% dan 6,60% dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 Februari 2019.

Pinjaman SMF Tahap 2 Tahun 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 022/PP/SMF-BTN/II/2018 tanggal 23 Februari 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1,3 triliun dengan bunga variabel setiap 6 (enam) bulan yaitu sebesar 6,50% dan 6,60% dan akan jatuh tempo sebesar Rp1 triliun pada tanggal 23 Februari 2019 dan sebesar Rp300 miliar pada tanggal 27 Februari 2019.

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25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- d. <u>Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (related parties) (continued):
 - SMF Loan FLPP 2019

Based on loan agreement No.009/PP/FLPP/SMF-BTN/I/2019 dated January 17, 2019, the Bank received loan which is intended to distributing housing loans for low-income communities.

This disbursement of facility is carried out during the availability period until December 31, 2019. The Outstanding Balance as of March 31, 2019 is amounting to Rp626.654 with the lowest interest rate of 4.45% for a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) years. Loan repayments (principal and interest instalments) to the SMF are held no later than the 10 of each month, if the due date of principal and interest payments falls on a national holiday, the payment is made on the working day after the payment due date.

SMF Loan Phases 1 Year 2018

Based on loan agreement No. 021/ PP/SMF-BTN/II/2018 dated February 20, 2018, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp500 billion with variable interest rate every 6 (six) months are 6.50% and 6.60% and will mature on February 20, 2019.

SMF Loan Phases 2 Year 2018

Based on loan agreement No. 022/PP/SMF-BTN/II/2018 dated February 23, 2018, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1,3 trillion with variable interest rate every 6 (six) months are 6.50% and 6.60%, will mature on February 23, 2019 amounting Rp1 trillion and on February 27, 2019 amounting Rp300 billion.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

- d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi) (lanjutan)
 - Pinjaman SMF Tahap 3 Tahun 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 059/PP/SMF-BTN/V/2018 tanggal 31 Mei 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1 triliun dengan bunga tetap 6,60% dan akan jatuh tempo sebesar Rp500 miliar pada tanggal 31 Mei 2019 dan sebesar Rp500 miliar pada tanggal 7 Juni 2019.

Pinjaman SMF Tahap 4 Tahun 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 116/PP/SMF-BTN/VIII/2018 tanggal 28 Agustus 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1,5 triliun dengan bunga tetap 8,40% dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Agustus 2021.

• Pinjaman SMF Tahap 5 Tahun 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 154/PP/SMF-BTN/X/2018 tanggal 26 Oktober 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp500 miliar yang terdiri atas sebesar Rp382 miliar dengan bunga tetap 8,75% yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2019, dan sebesar Rp118 miliar dengan bunga tetap 9,10% yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 26 Oktober 2021.

• Pinjaman SMF Tahap 6 Tahun 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 161/PP/SMF-BTN/XI/2018 tanggal 22 November 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1 triliun dengan bunga tetap 9,20% dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 22 November 2021.

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25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- d. Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) (SMF) (related parties) (continued)
 - SMF Loan Phases 3 Year 2018

Based on loan agreement No. 059/ PP/SMF-BTN/V/2018 dated May 31, 2018, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1 trillion with fixed interest rate is 6.60% and will mature on May 31, 2019 amounting Rp500 billion and on June 7, 2019 amounting Rp500 billion.

SMF Loan Phases 4 Year 2018

Based on loan agreement No.116/ PP/SMF-BTN/VIII/2018 dated August 28, 2018, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1,5 trilion with interest rate is 8.40% and will mature on August 28, 2021.

SMF Loan Phases 5 Year 2018

Based on loan agreement No. 154/PP/SMF-BTN/X/2018 dated October 26, 2018, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp500 billion with details of amounting Rp382 billion with interest rate is 8.75% and will mature on October 26, 2019, and amounting Rp118 billion with interest rate is 9.10% and will mature on October 26, 2021.

• SMF Loan Phases 6 Year 2018

Based on loan agreement No. 161/PP/SMF-BTN/XI/2018 dated November 22, 2018, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1 trilion with interest rate is 9.20% and will mature on November 22, 2021.

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25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

- d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi) (lanjutan)
 - Pinjaman SMF FLPP 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No.81/PP/SMF-BTN/VIII/2018 tanggal 14 Agustus 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dalam rangka penyaluran kredit pemilikan rumah sejahtera untuk masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah.

Pencairan atas fasilitas ini dilakukan selama availability period sampai dengan tanggal 28 Desember 2018. Baki Debet pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebesar Rp736.037 dengan suku bunga paling rendah sebesar 4,45% dengan jangka waktu paling lama 15 (lima belas) tahun. Pengembalian dana pinjaman (angsuran pokok dan bunga) kepada SMF dilaksanakan paling lambat tanggal 10 setiap bulannya, apabila tanggal jatuh tempo pembayaran pokok dan bunga jatuh pada hari libur nasional, maka pembayaran dilakukan pada hari kerja sesudah tempo tanggal jatuh pembayaran.

 Pinjaman SMF Mudharabah Muqayadah FLPP 2019

Berdasarkan perjanjian No.017A/AKAD/FLPP/SMF-BTNSy/I/2019 tanggal 21 Januari 2019, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dalam rangka penyaluran kredit pemilikan rumah sejahtera untuk masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah.

25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- d. Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (Persero) (SMF) (related parties) (continued)
 - SMF Loan FLPP 2018

Based on loan agreement No.81/PP/SMF-BTN/VIII/2018 dated August 14, 2018, the Bank received loan which is intended to distributing housing loans for low-income communities.

This disbursement of facility is carried out during the availability period until December 28, 2018. The Outstanding Balance as of December 31, 2018 is amounting to Rp736,037 with the lowest interest rate of 4.45% for a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) years. Loan repayments (principal and interest instalments) to the SMF are held no later than the 10 of each month, if the due date of principal and interest payments falls on a national holiday, the payment is made on the working day after the payment due date.

• SMF Loan Mudharabah Muqayadah FLPP 2019

Based on loan agreement No.017A/AKAD/FLPP/SMF-BTNSy/VIII/2019 dated January 21, 2019, the Bank received loan which is i2ntended to distributing housing loans for low-income communities.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

- d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi) (lanjutan)
 - Pinjaman SMF Mudharabah Muqayadah FLPP 2019 (lanjutan)

Pencairan atas fasilitas ini dilakukan selama availability period sampai dengan tanggal 27 Desember 2019, Baki Debet pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 adalah sebesar Rp54.462 dengan nisbah bagi hasil sebesar 22,25% yang dihitung dari pendapatan bagi hasil yang ditawarkan atas fasilitas pembiayaan yang ditarik selama availibility period atau dengan ekuivalen sebesar setara dengan 4,45% per tahun dengan pendapatan yang dibagihasilkan yang menggunakan ratarata tingkat imbal hasil kas efektif dari Pembiayaan KPR Sejahtera sebesar setara dengan 5% per tahun dengan jangka waktu paling lama 15 (lima belas) tahun. Pengembalian dana pinjaman (angsuran pokok dan bunga) kepada SMF dilaksanakan paling lambat tanggal 10 setiap bulannya, apabila tanggal jatuh tempo pembayaran pokok dan bunga iatuh pada hari libur nasional, maka pembayaran dilakukan pada hari kerja sesudah tanggal jatuh tempo pembayaran.

 Pinjaman SMF Mudharabah Muqayadah 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No.153/AKAD/SMF-BTNS/X/2018 tanggal 25 Oktober 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp500 miliar dengan *nisbah* bagi hasil sebesar 76,22% dari Pendapatan Bagi Hasil Yang Ditawarkan atas Fasilitas Pembiayaan yang ditarik dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 25 Oktober 2019.

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25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- d. <u>Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (related parties) (continued)
 - SMF Loan Mudharabah Muqayadah FLPP 2019 (continued)

This disbursement of facility is carried out during the availability period until December 29, 2019. The Outstanding Balance as of March 31, 2019 is Rp54.462 with a profit sharing ratio of 22.25%, which is calculated from profit sharing income offered for financing facilities drawn during availability period or an equivalent of 4.45% per annum with revenue divided by using the average yield rate effective cash financing for KPR Sejahtera Financing equal to 5% per year for a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) years. Loan repayments (principal and interest instalments) to the SMF are held no later than the 10 of each month, if the due date of principal and interest payments falls on a national holiday, the payment is made on the working day after the payment due date.

• SMF Loan Mudharabah Muqayadah 2018

Based on loan agreement No.153/AKAD/SMF-BTNS/X/2018 dated October 25, 2018, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp500 billion with nisbah ratio is 76.22% from profit sharing of financing facilities and will mature on October 25, 2019.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

- d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi) (lanjutan)
 - Pinjaman SMF Mudharabah Muqayadah FLPP 2018

Berdasarkan perjanjian No.103A/AKAD/SMF-BTNSy/VIII/2018 tanggal 14 Agustus 2018, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dalam rangka penyaluran kredit pemilikan rumah sejahtera untuk masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah.

Pencairan atas fasilitas ini dilakukan selama availability period sampai dengan tanggal 28 Desember 2018. Baki Debet pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebesar Rp33.218 dengan *nisbah* bagi hasil sebesar 22,25% yang dihitung dari pendapatan bagi hasil yang ditawarkan atas fasilitas pembiayaan yang ditarik selama availibility period atau dengan ekuivalen sebesar setara dengan 4,45% per tahun dengan pendapatan yang dibagihasilkan yang menggunakan ratarata tingkat imbal hasil kas efektif dari Pembiayaan KPR Sejahtera sebesar setara dengan 5% per tahun dengan jangka waktu paling lama 15 (lima belas) tahun. Pengembalian dana pinjaman (angsuran pokok dan bunga) kepada SMF dilaksanakan paling lambat tanggal 10 setiap bulannya, apabila tanggal jatuh tempo pembayaran pokok dan bunga jatuh pada hari libur nasional, maka pembayaran dilakukan pada hari kerja sesudah tanggal iatuh tempo pembayaran.

• Pinjaman SMF Tahap 1 Tahun 2017

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 009/PP/SMF-BTN/II/2017 tanggal 3 Februari 2017, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1 triliun dengan bunga tetap sebesar 8,55% dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 3 Januari 2020.

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25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- d. <u>Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (related parties) (continued)
 - SMF Loan Mudharabah Muqayadah FLPP 2018

Based on loan agreement No.103A/AKAD/SMF-BTNSy/VIII/2018 dated August 14, 2018, the Bank received loan which is intended to distributing housing loans for low-income communities.

This disbursement of facility is carried out the availability period until December 28, 2018. The Outstanding Balance as of December 31, 2018 is Rp33,218 with a profit sharing ratio of 22.25%, which is calculated from profit sharing income offered for financing facilities drawn during availability period or an equivalent of 4.45% per annum with revenue divided by using the average yield rate effective cash financing for KPR Sejahtera Financing equal to 5% per year for a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) years. Loan repayments (principal and interest instalments) to the SMF are held no later than the 10 of each month, if the due date of principal and interest payments falls on a national holiday, the payment is made on the working day after the payment due date.

SMF Loan Phases 1 Year 2017

Based on loan agreement No. 009/ PP/SMF-BTN/II/2017 dated February 3, 2017, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1 trillion with fixed interest rate of 8.55% and will mature on January 3, 2020.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

- d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi) (lanjutan)
 - Pinjaman SMF Tahap 2 Tahun 2017

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 013/PP/SMF-BTN/II/2017 tanggal 24 Februari 2017, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1,3 triliun dengan bunga tetap sebesar 7,95%.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan atas pinjaman tersebut sebesar Rp1 triliun saat jatuh tempo pada tanggal 24 Februari 2018 dan sebesar Rp300 miliar saat jatuh tempo pada tanggal 27 Februari 2018.

• Pinjaman SMF Tahap 3 Tahun 2017

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 031/PP/SMF-BTN/V/2017 tanggal 30 Mei 2017, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp500 miliar dengan bunga tetap sebesar 7.80%.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan atas pinjaman tersebut saat jatuh tempo pada tanggal 31 Mei 2018.

• Pinjaman SMF Tahap 4 Tahun 2017

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 032/PP/SMF-BTN/VI/2017 tanggal 7 Juni 2017, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp500 miliar dengan bunga tetap sebesar 7,80%.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan atas pinjaman tersebut saat jatuh tempo pada tanggal 7 Juni 2018.

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25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- d. <u>Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (related parties) (continued)
 - SMF Loan Phases 2 Year 2017

Based on loan agreement No. 013/PP/SMF-BTN/II/2017 dated February 24, 2017, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1.3 trillion with fixed interest rate of 7.95%.

The Bank had paid the loan amounting Rp1 trillion on February 24, 2018 and amounting Rp300 billion on February 27, 2018.

SMF Loan Phases 3 Year 2017

Based on loan agreement No. 031/ PP/SMF-BTN/V/2017 dated May 30, 2017, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp500 billion with fixed interest rate of 7.80%.

The Bank fully paid the loan at maturity date on May 31, 2018.

SMF Loan Phases 4 Year 2017

Based on loan agreement No. 032/ PP/SMF-BTN/VI/2017 dated June 7, 2017, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp500 billion with fixed interest rate of 7.80%.

The Bank fully paid the loan at maturity date on June 7, 2018.

25. PINJAMAN YANG DITERIMA (lanjutan)

- d. <u>Pinjaman dari PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (pihak berelasi) (lanjutan)
 - Pinjaman SMF Tahap 5 Tahun 2017

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 069/PP/SMF-BTN/XI/2017 tanggal 23 November 2017, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp1 triliun dengan bunga variabel setiap 3 (tiga) bulan yaitu sebesar 6,50%, 6,60%, 6,70%, dan 6,80%.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan atas pinjaman tersebut saat jatuh tempo pada tanggal 23 November 2018.

• Pinjaman SMF Mudharabah Mugayadah

Berdasarkan perjanjian No. 083/AKAD/SMF-BTNS/XII/2017 tanggal 27 Desember 2017, Bank mendapatkan pinjaman dengan plafond sebesar Rp300 miliar dengan bagi hasil setara dengan 6,65%.

Bank telah melakukan pelunasan atas pinjaman tersebut saat jatuh tempo pada tanggal 27 Desember 2018.

f. Transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi

Pinjaman yang diterima dari pihak-pihak berelasi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar Rp8.593.593 dan Rp8.069.151 (Catatan 44).

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan dan kondisi yang ada dalam seluruh perjanjian pinjaman yang diterima.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

25. FUND BORROWINGS (continued)

- d. <u>Loan from PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial</u> (Persero) (SMF) (related parties) (continued)
 - SMF Loan Phases 5 Year 2017

Based on loan agreement No. 069/PP/SMF-BTN/XI/2017 dated November 23, 2017, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp1 trillion with variable interest rate every 3 (three) months are 6.50%, 6.60%, 6.70%, and 6.80%.

The Bank fully paid the loan at maturity date on November 23, 2018.

SMF Loan Mudharabah Muqayadah

Based on loan agreement No. 083/AKAD/SMF-BTNS/XII/2017 dated December 27, 2017, the Bank received loan with plafond amounting to Rp300 billion with indicative rate of 6.65%.

The Bank fully paid the loan at maturity date on December 27, 2018.

f. Related parties transactions

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, fund borrowings received from related parties amounted to Rp8,593,593 and Rp8,069,151, respectively (Note 44).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Bank has complied with all of the existing terms and condition of the fund borrowing agreements.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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unless otherwise stated)

26. PINJAMAN SUBORDINASI

26. SUBORDINATED LOAN

31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
		<u>Rupiah</u>
		Related Party (Note 44)
		PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial
2.999.568	2.999.519	(Persero)
	March 31, 2019	

Akun ini merupakan fasilitas pemberian Pinjaman Subordinasi yang diperoleh dari PT SMF (Persero) yang ditujukan untuk mendukung Program Sejuta Rumah. Pinjaman Subordinasi sebesar Rp3 triliun dengan suku bunga 9,00% dilakukan dalam 2 (dua) kali tahapan pencairan. Pencairan tahap ke-1 pada 30 Mei 2016 sebesar Rp1,5 triliun dan tahap ke-2 pada 20 Juni 2016 sebesar Rp1,5 triliun. Jangka waktu Pinjaman Subordinasi adalah 5 tahun (60 bulan) yang akan jatuh tempo masing-masing pada 30 Mei 2021 dan 20 Juni 2021.

Pinjaman subordinasi ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) melalui surat No. S-69/PB.31/2016 tanggal 30 Juni 2016.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan dan kondisi yang ada dalam seluruh perjanjian pinjaman subordinasi yang diterima.

This account is a subordinated loan that was obtained from PT SMF (Persero) that is aimed to support the one million housing program. Subordinated loan in the amount of Rp3 trillion with interest rate of 9.00% is done in 2 (two) steps credit disbursement. The first disbursement is done on May 30, 2016 in the amount of Rp1.5 trillion and the second disbursement is on June 20, 2016 in the amount of Rp1.5 trillion. The time period of the subordinated loan is 5 years (60 months) that will mature on May 30, 2021 and June 20, 2021.

Subordinated loan has been approved by Financial Service Authority through letter No. S-69/PB.31/2016 dated June 30, 2016.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Bank has complied with all of the existing terms and conditions of the subordinated loan agreements.

27. BUNGA YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

27. INTEREST PAYABLE

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Deposito berjangka	349.226	378.627	Time deposits
Surat-surat berharga yang diterbitkan Efek yang dijual dengan janji	187.772	187.772	Securities issued Securities sold under repurchase
dibeli kembali	12.205	12.579	agreements
Pinjaman yang diterima	41.773	35.567	Fund borrowings
Pinjaman subordinasi	8.250	8.250	Subordinated loan
Simpanan dari bank lain	6.644	7.120	Deposits from other Banks
Lain-lain		219	Others
Total	605.870	630.134	Total

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28. ESTIMASI KERUGIAN KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

Bank melakukan penilaian atas transaksi komitmen dan kontinjensi yang mempunyai risiko kredit secara individual dengan menggunakan bukti obyektif, kecuali transaksi berdasarkan prinsip syariah penilaian dilakukan menggunakan panduan kolektibilitas Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

Kolektibilitas garansi yang diterbitkan dan fasilitas kredit yang belum ditarik yang mempunyai risiko kredit adalah sebagai berikut:

28. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Bank assessed commitment and contingency transaction which have credit risk individually for impairment based on whether an objective evidence of impairment exists, except transaction based on sharia principles, assessment was performed using a collectability guidance of Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

The collectibility classification of guarantees issued and unused loan facility bearing credit risks are as follows:

	31 Maret/March 31	, 2019	31 Desember/December 31, 2018		
	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ <i>Equivalent</i> Rupiah	Jumlah nosional mata uang asing/ Notional amount in foreign currencies (angka penuh/ full amount)	Ekuivalen/ <i>Equivalent</i> Rupiah	
Lancar Rupiah Garansi yang diterbitkan (Catatan ² Fasilitas kredit	40)	2.869.317		3.712.682	<u>Current</u> <u>Rupiah</u> Guarantees issued (Note 40)
yang belum ditarik (committed)		248.796		224.440	Unused loan facility (committed)
	-	3.118.113	- -	3.937.122	
Mata uang asing Garansi yang diterbitkan (Catatan 4 Dolar Amerika Serikat Euro Eropa Dolar Singapura	5.986.341 96.565 226.676	85.245 1.544 2.382 89.171	5.275.284 184.351 226.676	75.859 3.031 2.393 81.283	<u>Foreign currencies</u> Guarantees issued (Note 40) United States Dollar European Euro Singapore Dollar
	- -	3.207.284	- -	4.018.405	
<u>Dalam Perhatian Khusus</u> <u>Rupiah</u> Fasilitas kredit					<u>Special mention</u> <u>Rupiah</u>
yang belum ditarik (committed)		4.312		45.128	Unused loan facility (committed)
Total	-	3.211.596	-	4.063.533	Total
	=		=		

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 terdapat transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi untuk fasilitas kredit yang belum ditarik masing-masing sebesar RpNihil.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, garansi bank yang diterbitkan kepada pihakpihak berelasi, masing-masing sebesar Rp445.958 dan Rp834.470 (Catatan 44).

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, there are transaction with related parties for unused loan facility amounted to RpNil, respectively.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, guarantees issued to related parties amounted to Rp445,958 and Rp834,470, respectively (Note 44).

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28. ESTIMASI KERUGIAN KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa tidak diperlukan penyisihan estimasi kerugian komitmen dan kontijensi yang perlu dibentuk oleh manajemen.

28. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Based on management's judgment, there is no provision for estimated losses on commitments and contingencies should be provided by management.

29. LIABILITAS IMBALAN KERJA DAN LAIN-LAIN

29. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
<u>Liabilitas imbalan kerja</u> Bonus dan tantiem Imbalan kerja jangka panjang	309.230	272.915	Employee benefits liabilities Bonuses and tantiem Long term employee benefits
(Catatan 41b)	394.963	297.317	(Note 41b)
	704.193	570.232	
<u>Liabilitas lain-lain</u> Dana jaminan pengembang (kewajiban pada pihak ketiga) Lainnya	5.337.218 458.181	5.354.174 293.408	Other liabilities Developers' security deposits (liabilities to third party) Others
	5.795.399	5.647.582	
Total	6.499.592	6.217.814	Total

Cadangan atas bonus merupakan kewajiban atas jasa produksi karyawan pada tahun berjalan yang belum dibagikan pada akhir tahun.

Dana jaminan pengembang merupakan setoran jaminan dari pengembang untuk menjamin penyelesaian kewajiban pengembang di Bank.

Bank telah mengidentifikasi dugaan pemalsuan bilyet deposito Bank dan dari hasil pemeriksaan Bank menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa bilyet deposito Bank yang diduga dipalsukan oleh pihak lain di luar Bank sehingga tidak tercatat dalam sistem Bank. Bank telah melaporkan kasus tersebut kepada pihak berwajib dan saat ini sedang dalam proses penyidikan sehingga jumlah pasti atas potensi kerugian dari kasus tersebut belum dapat ditentukan. Sebagai bentuk penerapan prinsip kehati-hatian, Bank telah membentuk cadangan atas potensi kerugian operasional masing-masing per tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 sebesar Rp165.090 juta.

Provision for bonus represents unpaid employees' bonus for the current year which was not yet distributed at the end of the year.

Developer's security deposits represent security deposit from developer to ensure that the developer settle its obligation in the Bank.

The Bank has identified an indication of forged transaction in the Bank's certificate of time deposits and based on the Bank's investigation, there were several Bank's certificate of time deposits forged by third party, therefore it is not recorded in the Bank's system. The Bank has reported this case to the authority and currently it is in the process of investigation therefore the definite amount of pontential loss from this case still can not be determine yet. In view of implementation of prudential banking principle, the Bank has provided allowance for potential operational losses as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounting to Rp165,090 million.

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30. EKUITAS

a. Modal Saham

Rincian modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

30. EQUITY

a. Capital Stock

The details of the Bank's authorized capital stock and issued and fully paid capital stock are as follows:

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

_	Jumlah lembar saham/ Number of shares	Nilai nominal per lembar saham (Rupiah penuh)/ Par value per share (Full Rupiah)	Jumlah nilai saham/ Total value of shares	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage ownership	
Modal Dasar					Authorized Capital
Saham Seri A Dwiwarna Saham Biasa atas	1	500	-	0%	Series A Dwiwarna Stock
nama Seri B	20.478.431.999	500	10.239.216	100%	Series B Common Stock
-	20.478.432.000		10.239.216	100%	
Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh Saham Seri A Dwiwarna Pemerintah	1	500		0%	Issued and Fully Paid Capital Series A Dwiwarna Stock Government
Saham Seri B					Series B Stock
Pemerintah	6.353.999.999	500	3.177.000	60,00%	Government
Dewan Komisaris:					Board of Commissioners:
lman Sugema	82.900	500	41	0,00%	Iman Sugema
Maurin Sitorus	82.900	500	41	0,00%	Maurin Sitorus
Sumiyati	82.900	500	41	0,00%	Sumiyati
Dewan Direksi:	346.800	500	173	0.00%	Board of Directors:
Maryono Iman Nugroho Soeko		500 500	173 92	-,	Maryono
Oni Febriarto Rahard		500 500	92 92	0,00% 0,00%	Iman Nugroho Soeko Oni Febriarto Rahardio
Budi Satria	146.400	500	73	0,00%	Budi Satria
R. Mahelan	140.400	300	73	0,0076	R. Mahelan
Prabantarikso	210.400	500	105	0.00%	Prabantarikso
Nixon L.P. Napitupulu		500	73	0.00%	Nixon L.P. Napitupulu
Dasuki Amsir	2.000	500	1	0,00%	Dasuki Amsir
Masyarakat (kepemilikan masing -masing dibawah 5% untuk setiap pihak)	4.234.530.700	500	2.117.265	40,00%	Public (ownership less than 5% each)
Total	10.590.000.000		5.295.000	100,00%	Total
=					

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

30. EKUITAS (lanjutan)

a. Modal Saham (lanjutan)

Rincian modal dasar, modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

30. EQUITY (continued)

a. Capital Stock (continued)

The details of the Bank's authorized capital stock and issued and fully paid capital stock are as follows (continued):

3 i Desember/December 3 i. 20 i	31	Desember/December	31.	2018
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Modal Dasar Saham Seri A Dwiwarna Saham Biasa atas nama Seri B	Jumlah lembar saham/ Number of shares 1 20.478.431.999	Nila inominal per lembar saham (Rupiah penuh)/ Par value per share (Full Rupiah)	Jumlah nilai saham/ Total value of shares	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage ownership	Authorized Capital Series A Dwiwarna Stock Series B Common Stock
Hallia Sell B	20.478.432.000	500	10.239.216	100%	Series & Common Stock
Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh Saham Seri A Dwiwarna	20.47 6.432.000		10.239.210	100 78	Issued and Fully Paid Capital Series A Dwiwarna Stock
Pemerintah	1	500	-	0%	Government
Saham Seri B Pemerintah Dewan Komisaris:	6.353.999.999	500	3.177.000	60,00%	Series B Stock Government Board of Commissioners:
Iman Sugema Maurin Sitorus	82.900 82.900	500 500	42 42	0,00% 0.00%	Iman Sugema Maurin Sitorus
Sumiyati Dewan Direksi:	82.900	500	42	0,00%	Sumiyati Board of Directors:
Maryono Iman Nugroho Soeko	346.800 184.300 0 184.300	500 500 500	173 92 92	0,00% 0,00% 0.00%	Maryono Iman Nugroho Soeko
Oni Febriarto Rahardj Budi Satria R. Mahelan	146.400	500	73	0,00%	Oni Febriarto Rahardjo Budi Satria R. Mahelan
Prabantarikso Nixon L.P. Napitupulu Dasuki Amsir	210.400 146.400 2.000	500 500 500	105 73 1	0,00% 0,00% 0,00%	Prabantarikso Nixon L.P. Napitupulu Dasuki Amsir
Masyarakat (kepemilikan masing					Dublic (aumarchin lass
-masing dibawah 5% untuk setiap pihak)	4.234.530.700	500	2.117.265	40,00%	Public (ownership less than 5% each)
Total	10.590.000.000		5.295.000	100,00%	Total

Saham Seri A Dwiwarna adalah saham yang memberikan hak-hak preferen kepada pemegangnya untuk menyetujui pengangkatan dan pemberhentian Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, perubahan anggaran dasar, menyetujui penggabungan, peleburan, pengambilalihan dan pemisahan Bank, pengajuan permohonan agar Bank dinyatakan pailit dan pembubaran Bank.

Saham Seri B adalah saham biasa atas nama yang dapat dimiliki oleh masyarakat.

Series A Dwiwarna share is the share that gives the shareholder preferential rights to approve the appointment or dismissal of Commissioners and Directors, changes in Articles of Association, approve on Bank's merger, dissolution, acquisition and separation, submission of request for bankruptcy and liquidation of Bank.

Series B shares are common shares that can be owned by the public.

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30. EKUITAS (lanjutan)

a. Modal Saham (lanjutan)

Per 31 Maret 2019 terdapat perubahan kepemilikan saham yang dimiliki oleh Dewan Komisaris Bank, dimana kepemilikan saham pada tahun sebelumnya nihil. Kepemilikan saham tersebut dalam rangka Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 45/POJK.03/2015 tanggal 23 Desember 2015 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola dalam Pemberian Remunerasi Bagi Bank Umum, dimana anggota Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris Non Independen diberikan remunerasi yang bersifat variabel dalam bentuk saham Perseroan atas kinerja untuk tahun buku 2017.

Saham yang dimiliki oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing sebesar 1.469.300 lembar saham dan 162.500 lembar saham atau 0,01% dan 0,00% dari jumlah modal dasar.

Tambahan modal disetor

Perubahan tambahan modal disetor adalah sebagai berikut:		The movements in additional paid in capital are as follows:
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2009 Tambahan Modal disetor akibat	-	Balance as 1 January 2009 Additional Paid in capital due
penawaran umum perdana tahun 2009	708.017	to Initial Public Offering in 2009
Biaya emisi penerbitan saham	(68.391)	Shares Issuance Cost
_	639.626	
Tambahan Modal disetor akibat		
adanya pelaksanaan opsi		Additional Paid in capital due to
pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP I tahap 1 dan 2 Tahun 2011	94.733	purchased stock option during phases 1 and 2 of MESOP I in 2011
_	734.359	
Tambahan Modal disetor akibat		
adanya pelaksanaan opsi		Additional Paid in capital due to
pembelian (eksekusi) saham	5.040	purchased stock option during
MESOP I tahap 3 dan 4 Tahun 2012	5.219	phases 3 and 4 of MESOP I in 2012
Tambahan Modal disetor akibat		
adanya pelaksanaan opsi		Additional Paid in capital due to
pembelian (eksekusi) saham		purchased stock option during
MESOP II tahap 1 dan 2 Tahun 2012	1.130	phases 1 and 2 of MESOP II in 2012
	740.708	

30. EQUITY (continued)

a. Capital Stock (continued)

As of March 31, 2019, there was a change in share ownership held by the Board of Commissioners of the Bank, wherein the previous year's share ownership was nil. The ownership is in the framework of the Financial Regulation (POJK) Services Authority No. 45/ POJK.03/2015 dated December 23. 2015 Implementation concerning Governance in the Provision of Remuneration for Commercial Banks, where members of the Non-Independent Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners are given variable remuneration in the form of the Company's shares for performance for the financial year 2017.

Shares held by the Board of Commissioners and Directors for the years ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 amounted to 1,469,300 shares and 162,500 shares or 0.01% and 0.00% of the total authorized capital.

Additional Paid In Capital

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

30. EKUITAS (lanjutan)

30. EQUITY (continued)

. EK	UITAS (lanjutan)	QUITY (continuea)		
b.	Tambahan modal disetor (lanjutan)	b.	Additional paid-in capital (continued)	
	Perubahan tambahan modal disetor adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)		The movements in additional paid in capital are as follows: (continued)	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat Penawaran Umum Saham Terbatas I pada tahun 2012	1.111.949	Additional paid in capital due to Right Issue I in 2012	
	Biaya emisi penerbitan saham	(59.154)	Shares Issuance Cost	
		1.793.503		
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP I tahap 5 dan 6 Tahun 2013	11.063	Additional Paid in capital due to purchased stock option during phases 5 and 6 of MESOP I in 2013	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP II tahap 3 dan 4 Tahun 2013	117.623	Additional Paid in capital due to purchased stock option during phases 3 and 4 of MESOP II in 2013	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP III tahap 1 dan 2 Tahun 2013	103.575	Additional Paid in capital due to purchased stock option during phases 1 and 2 of MESOP III in 2013	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP I tahap 7 dan 8 Tahun 2014	2.025.764 1.840	Additional Paid in capital due to purchased stock option during phases 7 and 8 of MESOP I in 2014	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP II tahap 5 dan 6 Tahun 2014	243	Additional Paid in capital due to purchased stock option during phases 5 and 6 of MESOP II in 2014	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP III tahap 3 dan 4 Tahun 2014	289	Additional Paid in capital due to purchased stock option during phases 3 and 4 of MESOP III in 2014	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi pembelian (eksekusi) saham	2.028.136	Additional Paid in capital due to purchased stock option during	
	MESOP II tahap 7 dan 8 serta MESOP III tahap 5 dan 6 Tahun 2015	18.462	phases 7 and 8 of MESOP II and phases 5 and 6 of MESOP III in 2015	
		2.046.598	,	
	Tambahan Modal disetor akibat adanya pelaksanaan opsi	2.046.598	Additional Paid in capital due to	
	pembelian (eksekusi) saham MESOP III tahap 7 Tahun 2016	7.856	purchased stock option during phase 7 of MESOP III in 2016	
	-	2.054.454		

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

30. EKUITAS (lanjutan)

c. Penggunaan Laba

Penggunaan Laba Tahun 2017

Alokasi penggunaan laba untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Dividen sebesar Rp605.493
- b. Laba ditahan yang telah ditentukan penggunaannya Rp2.421.973

Penggunaan Laba Tahun 2016

Alokasi penggunaan laba untuk Periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2016 adalah sebagai berikut:

- a. Dividen sebesar Rp523.781
- b. Laba ditahan yang telah ditentukan penggunaannya Rp2.095.125

30. EQUITY (continued)

c. Profit Distribution

Profit Distribution for Year 2017

Allocation of profit distribution for the year ended December 31, 2017 are as follow:

- a. Dividends amounted to Rp605,493
- b. Appropriated retained earnings amounted to Rp2,421,973

Profit Distribution for Year 2016

Allocation of profit distribution for the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follow:

- a. Dividends amounted to Rp523,781
- b. Appropriated retained earnings amounted to Rp2.095.125

31. PENDAPATAN BUNGA DAN BAGI HASIL

a. Pendapatan Bunga

Akun ini terdiri dari:

31. INTEREST INCOME AND INCOME FROM PROFIT SHARING

a. Interest Income

This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Kredit yang diberikan			Lanca and an abrahlar
dan piutang	5 500 000	4 500 440	Loans and receivables
Kredit yang diberikan	5.568.982	4.583.149	Loans
		0.4-00	Current accounts with
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	22.211	24.729	Bank Indonesia
			Current accounts with
Giro pada bank lain_	334	320	other banks
Penempatan pada Bank			Placements with Bank Indonesia
Indonesia dan bank lain	11.251	18.638	and other banks
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan			Securities purchase under resale
Janji dijual kembali	70.052	34.402	agreements
Nilai wajar melalui			Fair value through
Laba rugi			profit or loss
Obligasi pemerintah	2.912	13.493	Government bonds
Efek-efek	188	1.308	Securities
Tersedia untuk dijual			Available-for-sale
Obligasi pemerintah	62.606	52.524	Government bonds
Efek-efek	36.903	49.947	Securities
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo			Held-to-maturity
Obligasi pemerintah	38.587	48.157	Government bonds
Efek-efek	10.185	11.738	Securities
Total	5.824.211	4.838.405	Total

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) Serta Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (tidak diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited)
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unless otherwise stated)

31. PENDAPATAN BUNGA DAN BAGI HASIL (lanjutan)

b. Bagi hasil dan marjin unit syariah

Akun ini terdiri dari:

31. INTEREST INCOME AND INCOME FROM PROFIT SHARING (continued)

b. Profit Sharing and Margin from Sharia Unit

This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018 ^{*)}	
Pendapatan <i>murabahah</i>	417.753	299.000	Income from murabahah
Pendapatan bagi hasil musyarakah	84.905	73.270	Musyarakah profit sharing income
Pendapatan istishna	41.808	31.660	Income from istishna
Pendapatan bagi hasil mudharabah	3.781	6.917	Mudharabah profit sharing income
Pendapatan usaha utama lainnya	48.714	27.614	Other main operating income
Total	596.961	438.461	Total
*) Direklasifkasi, catatan nomor 52		*) As reclassifie	ed, Note 52

32. BEBAN BUNGA, BAGI HASIL DAN BONUS

32. INTEREST, PROFIT SHARING AND BONUS EXPENSES

a. Beban Bunga

Akun ini terdiri dari:

a. Interest Expense
This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Deposito berjangka	2.186.898	1.370.165	Time deposits
Surat-surat berharga yang diterbitkan Tabungan	438.344 375.259	436.201 358.491	Securities issued Savings deposits
Giro	237.286	270.531	Demand deposits
Pinjaman yang diterima	282.381	145.620	Fund borrowings
Simpanan dari bank lain Pinjaman Subordinasi	69.871 67.549	28.321 67.549	Deposits from other banks Subordinated Loan
Efek yang dijual dengan janji			Securities sold under
dibeli kembali	17.069	17.814	repurchase agreements
Total	3.674.657	2.694.692	Total

 Bonus Simpanan Wadiah dan Hak Pihak Ketiga atas Bagi hasil Mudharabah

Bonus simpanan wadiah:

b. Wadiah Deposit Bonus and Third Parties' Share on Return of Mudharabah

Wadiah deposit bonus:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018*)	
Beban bonus simpanan wadiah: Giro wadiah	2.741	2.355	Wadiah bonus expenses: Wadiah demand deposit
Tabungan wadiah	634	501	Wadiah saving deposit
	3.375	2.856	
*\ Disable iffication and 50	=======================================	*\	

^{*)} Direklasifkasi, catatan nomor 52

*) As reclassified, Note 52

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

32. BEBAN BUNGA, BAGI HASIL DAN BONUS (lanjutan)

Bonus Simpanan Wadiah dan Hak Pihak Ketiga atas Bagi hasil Mudharabah (lanjutan)

Hak bagi hasil mudharabah:

32. INTEREST, PROFIT SHARING AND BONUS EXPENSES (continued)

b. Wadiah Deposit Bonus and Third Parties' Share on Return of Mudharabah (continued)

Mudharabah share on return:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018 ^{*)}	
Hak Pihak Ketiga atas Bagi hasil <i>Mudharabah</i> :			Third Parties' Share on Return of Mudharabah:
Deposito mudharabah	282.679	165.961	Mudharabah time deposit
Giro mudharabah	12.272	15.366	Mudharabah demand deposit
Tabungan <i>mudharabah</i>	36.534	25.799	Mudharabah saving deposit
Pinjaman <i>mudharabah</i>	10.086	4.483	Mudharabah borrowing
Total	341.571	211.609	Total

^{*)} Direklasifkasi, catatan nomor 52

33. OTHER OPERATING INCOME - OTHERS

33. PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA LAIN-LAIN

Akun ini terdiri dari: This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Jasa perbankan	41.416	37.616	Bank services
Jasa penagihan - payment points	2.637	8.168	Collection services - payment points
Lainnya	101.057	37.189	Others
Total	145.110	82.973	Total

Jasa perbankan terdiri dari pendapatan dari transaksi transfer dana, pendapatan sewa *safe deposit box* dan pendapatan administrasi layanan ATM.

Lainnya terutama terdiri dari servicing fee, provisi atas garansi bank yang diterbitkan, komisi yang diterima dari perusahaan asuransi atas produk asuransi yang terjual melalui Bank, pembalikan atas cadangan risiko pajak serta pembalikan cadangan operasional terkait dengan kasus pemalsuan bilyet deposito yang kasusnya telah dimenangkan oleh Bank di tingkat Mahkamah Agung.

Bank services pertains to income from fund transfer transactions, safety deposit box rentals and ATM service charges.

Others consist mainly of servicing fee, provision from bank guarantee issued, commission received from insurance companies for insurance products sold by the Bank to its borrowers, reversal of tax risks reserves and reversal of operational reserves related to cases of fictitious deposit bills which cave has been won by the Bank in Supreme Court.

^{*)} As reclassified, Note 52

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited)
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34. PENYISIHAN (PEMBALIKAN) KERUGIAN PENURUNAN NILAI ASET KEUANGAN DAN NON- ASET KEUANGAN

34. PROVISION FOR (REVERSAL OF) IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah (Catatan 11)	252.757	195.893	Loans and sharia financing/ receivables (Note 11)
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	452	(657)	Securities (Note 8) Investment in associated Current accounts with
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6) Properti terbengkalai Penyertaan saham (Catatan 13)	(48) - -	73 - -	other banks (Note 6) Abandoned properties entities (Note 13)
Total	253.161	195.309	Total

35. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

35. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

2019	2018	
227.330	210.260	Repairs and maintenance
133.268	171.973	Promotion
162.094	118.096	Rent
57.250	67.356	Electricity, water and telecommunications
66.563	56.752	Depreciation (Note 14)
64.195	52.755	Office expenses
36.589	37.854	Transportation
22.261	17.608	Professional fees
28.068	18.393	Outsourcing
12.566	14.438	Others
810.184	765.485	Total
	227.330 133.268 162.094 57.250 66.563 64.195 36.589 22.261 28.068 12.566	227.330 210.260 133.268 171.973 162.094 118.096 57.250 67.356 66.563 56.752 64.195 52.755 36.589 37.854 22.261 17.608 28.068 18.393 12.566 14.438

Lainnya terutama terdiri dari beban administrasi sekuritisasi aset, premi asuransi untuk gedung, premi asuransi kas dalam perjalanan serta kas dalam khazanah.

Others consist mainly of securitization asset administration expense, insurance premium on the building, insurance premium on cash in transit and cash in vault. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 24 Marst 2010 (fidely digudit)

Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit) dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit) Serta Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (tidak diaudit) (Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain) PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah,

unless otherwise stated)

36. GAJI DAN TUNJANGAN KARYAWAN

36. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Gaji dan upah			Salaries and wages
Rutin	435.078	354.530	Recurring
Tidak rutin	292.619	295.399	Non-recurring
Pelatihan dan pengembangan	12.780	23.886	Training and development
Lainnya	19.574	32.125	Others
Total	760.051	705.940	Total

Lainnya terdiri dari beban imbalan kerja, biaya perekrutan, pesangon dan tunjangan rekreasi karyawan.

Others consists mainly of employee benefits expense, recruitment costs, severance costs and employee recreational costs.

37. BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA - LAIN-LAIN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

37. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES - OTHERS

This account consists of:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

2019	2018	
18.506	22.500	Fees for collection services
15.632 39.739	9.963 56.703	Loss on bad debt settlement Others
73.877	89.166	Total
	18.506 15.632 39.739	18.506 22.500 15.632 9.963 39.739 56.703

Lainnya terutama terdiri dari beban representasi dan jamuan makan dan minum rapat, beban terkait dengan restrukturisasi struktur organisasi Bank, serta beban cadangan atas potensi risiko operasional.

Others consist mainly of representation and entertainment expense, expense related to the restructuring of the Bank's organization structure and provision for potential operational risk.

38. PENDAPATAN (BEBAN) BUKAN OPERASIONAL - NETO

38. NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSES) - NET

This account consists of:

Akun ini terdiri dari:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Pendapatan sewa gedung Beban lainnya - neto	25 (5.306)	46 6.566	Building rental income equipment Other expense - net
Total	(5.281)	6.612	Total

Lainnya terutama terdiri dari beban denda administrasi, keuntungan/(kerugian) jual beli mata uang asing dan beban bina lingkungan.

Others consist mainly of administration penalty expense, gain/(loss) on trading of foreign currency and community development expense.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

39. PERPAJAKAN

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dengan taksiran penghasilan kena pajak, adalah sebagai berikut:

39. TAXATION

 The reconciliation between income before tax expense, as shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Laba sebelum	004.444	074 000	Income before
beban pajak	921.114	874.000	tax expense
Beda temporer:			Temporary differences:
Pembentukan			Provision for
cadangan kerugian			allowance for impairment
penurunan nilai aset keuangan	400 500	05.050	losses on financial assets
dan non-aset keuangan	160.580	95.850	and non-financial assets
Penyisihan untuk imbalan kerja	8.562	7.865	Provision for employee benefits
Penurunan (kenaikan) nilai	0.302	7.005	Decrease (increase)
efek-efek yang dimiliki			in fair value of
untuk diperdagangkan	25.283	20.048	trading securities
_	194.425	123.763	
Beda tetap:			Permanent differences:
Kenikmatan karyawan	43.957	35.850	Employee welfare
Beban kantor	11.120	7.653	Office expense
Sewa	9.568	8.956	Rent
Sumbangan	2.860	3.390	Donations
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	2.085	1.895	Repairs and maintenance Social funds and representation
Dana sosial dan representasi Penyusutan atas aset tetap			Depreciation of premises
yang tidak dapat		_	and equipment which are
disusutkan menurut pajak	12.995	12.957	non-depreciable for tax purposes
Lain-lain	48.976	34.530	Others
Pendapatan sewa tarif final		-	Rent income subject to final tax
	131.561	105.231	
Taksiran penghasilan kena			Estimated taxable
pajak	1.247.100	1.102.994	income
Beban pajak penghasilan	249.420	220.599	Income tax expense
Pajak penghasilan			Income tax -
Pasal 25	(141.120)	(138.690)	Article 25
Hutang pajak penghasilan badan (Catatan 17)	108.300	81.909	Corporate income tax payable (Note 17)

Berdasarkan Undang-undang Perpajakan yang berlaku di Indonesia, Bank menghitung, menetapkan dan membayar sendiri besarnya jumlah pajak yang terutang. Direktur Jendral Pajak ("DJP") dapat menetapkan atau mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak saat terutangnya pajak.

Under the prevailing Taxation Laws of Indonesia, the Bank calculates, determines and pays tax payable based on self-assessment. The Directorate General of Taxes ("DGT") may assess or amend taxes within 5 (five) years from the time the tax becomes due.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Rincian pendapatan (beban) pajak tangguhan neto dengan memperhitungkan pengaruh beda temporer pada tarif pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

39. TAXATION (continued)

b. The details of deferred tax benefit (expense)net computed by computing the effect of temporary differences on tax rate are as follows:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

_	2019	2018	
Pembentukan atas		Pro	ovision for
kerugian penurunan nilai aset			allowance for impairment losses
keuangan dan non-aset keuangan	40.145	23.963	on financial and non-financial assets
Penyisihan			Provision for employee
untuk imbalan kerja	4.986	1.966	benefits
Kenaikan (penurunan) nilai wajar			
efek-efek yang dimiliki			Increase (decrease) in fair value
untuk diperdagangkan	6.320	5.012	of trading securities
Pendapatan (beban) Pajak			Deferred Tax
Tangguhan - Neto	51.451	30.941	benefit (expense) - Net

c. Aset (Liabilitas) Pajak Tangguhan

Pengaruh pajak atas perbedaan temporer yang signifikan antara pelaporan keuangan dan pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

c. Deferred tax assets (liabilities)

The tax effects on significant outstanding temporary differences between financial and tax reporting purposes are as follows:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

_	2019	2018	
Aset (liabilitas) pajak tangguhan - dampak dari laporan laba rugi			Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - effect from statement of profit or loss
Penyisihan untuk imbalan kerja Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan	51.687	19.326	Provision for employee benefits Allowance for impairment losses on financial and non-financial
non-aset keuangan	200.835	108.500	assets
(Kenaikan) penurunan nilai efek-efek yang dimiliki			(Increase) decrease in fair
untuk diperdagangkan	(4.258)	2.700	value of trading securities
_	248.264	130.526	
Aset (liabilitas) Pajak Tangguhan - efek dari ekuitas			Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities) - effect from equity
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah			Unrealized loss in fair value of - available for sale securities
yang tersedia untuk dijual Pengukuran kembali	28.254	29.894	and government bonds Remeasurement of defined
imbalan pasti	47.088	27.855	benefit obligation
	75.342	57.749	
Aset/(Liabilitas) Pajak			Deferred Tax Assets/
Tangguhan - Neto	323.606	188.275	(Liabilities) - Net

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39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

- c. Aset (Liabilitas) Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)
 - Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa estimasi Bank terhadap penghasilan atas manfaat pajak masa mendatang yang timbul dari perbedaan temporer akan dapat diakui di masa mendatang.
- d. Rekonsiliasi antara beban pajak penghasilan dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku dari laba sebelum beban pajak dan beban pajak penghasilan seperti yang disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

39. TAXATION (continued)

- c. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) (continued)
 - As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, management believes that the Bank's estimates of future taxable income indicate that the future income tax benefits arising from the temporary differences will be realized in the future.
- d. The reconciliation between the tax expense computed by applying the applicable tax rate on the income before tax expense and the tax expense shown in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Laba sebelum beban pajak	921.114	874.000	Income before tax expense
Beban pajak dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku Beda tetap Selisih Tarif Pajak	(184.223) (26.312) 12.567	(174.800) (21.046) 6.188	Tax expense at the applicable tax rate Permanent differences Tax Rate Difference
Beban pajak	(197.968)	(189.658)	Tax expense

e. Uang Muka Pajak

e. Prepaid Tax

Periode tiga bulan yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret/ For the three-month period Ended March 31

	2019	2018	
Tahun Pajak 2012	48.683	52.567	Fiscal Year 2012
Tahun Pajak 2013	163.484	163.541	Fiscal Year 2013
Tahun Pajak 2014	196.971	196.971	Fiscal Year 2014
Saldo akhir tahun (Catatan 16)	409.138	413.079	Balance at end of year (Note 16)

Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Reduction of the Tax Rate of Corporate Income

Berdasarkan pasal 17 ayat 2 Undang-undang No. 7 tahun 1983 mengenai "Pajak Penghasilan" yang telah diubah untuk keempat kalinya dengan Undang-undang No. 36 tahun 2008, tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan adalah sebesar 25%.

Under article paragraph 17 (2) of Law No. 7 year 1983 regarding "Income Tax" which was revised for the fourth time by Law No. 36 year 2008, the corporate tax rate is 25%.

39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan (lanjutan)

Namun demikian, berdasarkan Undang-undang No. 36 tahun 2008 tanggal 23 September 2008 tersebut, Peraturan Pemerintah No. 81 Tahun 2007 tanggal 28 Desember 2007, yang kemudian dicabut dan digantikan oleh Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 77 tahun 2013 tanggal 21 November 2013 dan terakhir diganti dengan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) No. 56 tahun 2015 tertanggal 3 Agustus 2015 tentang "Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Bagi Wajib Pajak Badan Dalam Negeri yang Berbentuk Terbuka" dan Peraturan Menteri Perseroan Keuangan No. 238/PMK.03/2008 30 Desember 2008 tentang "Tata Cara Pelaksanaan dan Pengawasan Pemberian Penurunan Tarif Bagi Wajib Pajak Badan Dalam Negeri yang Berbentuk Perseroan Terbuka" mengatur bahwa Perseroan Terbuka dalam negeri di Indonesia dapat memperoleh fasilitas penurunan tarif Paiak Penghasilan sebesar 5% lebih rendah dari tarif tertinggi Pajak Penghasilan yang ada, dengan memenuhi kriteria yang ditentukan, yaitu Perseroan Terbuka yang paling sedikit 40% dari jumlah keseluruhan saham yang disetor diperdagangkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia dan saham tersebut dimiliki paling sedikit oleh 300 (tiga ratus) pihak dan masingmasing pihak hanya boleh memiliki saham kurang dari 5% dari keseluruhan saham yang disetor. Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud di atas harus dipenuhi oleh Perseroan Terbuka dalam waktu paling singkat 183 (seratus delapan puluh tiga) hari dalam jangka waktu 1 (satu) tahun pajak.

Berdasarkan surat keterangan No. DE/I/2019-0145 tanggal 4 Januari 2019 dan laporan bulanan kepemilikan saham (Formulir No. X.H.I-2 tanggal 2 Januari 2019 dari Biro Administrasi Efek, Datindo Entrycom atas kepemilikan saham Bank selama periode 2018 yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018) semua kriteria di atas untuk memperoleh fasilitas penurunan tarif pajak tersebut atas laporan keuangan Bank untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 telah terpenuhi.

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39. TAXATION (continued)

Reduction of the Tax Rate of Corporate Income Tax (continued)

In addition, based on the above Law No. 36 year 2008 dated September 23, 2008, the Government Regulation No. 81 year 2007 dated December 28, 2007, which subequently has been revoked and replace by Government Regulation (GR) No. 77 Year 2013 dated November 21, 2013 and replaced by Goverment Regulation (GR) No. 56 Year 2015 dated August 3, 2015 on "Reduction of the Income Tax Rate on Resident Corporate Tax Payers in the Form of Public Companies" and the Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 238/PMK.03/2008 dated December 30, 2008 on "The Guidelines on the Implementation and Supervision on the Rate Reduction for Domestic Corporate Tax Payers in the Form of Public Companies" stipulates that resident public companies in Indonesia can obtain the reduced income tax rate at 5% lower than the highest existing income tax rate, provided they meet the prescribed criteria, public companies whose shares are owned by the public at a minimum of 40% or more of the total paid-up shares are traded in the Indonesia Stock Exchange and such shares are owned by at least 300 (three hundred) parties and each party owning only less than 5% of the total paid-up shares. These requirements should be fulfilled by the public companies for a minimum period of 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days in 1 (one) fiscal year.

Based on Letter No. DE/l/2019-0145 dated January 4, 2019 and the monthly report of shares ownerships (form No. X.H.I-2 dated January 2, 2019 from the Securities Administration Agency (Biro Administrasi Efek), Datindo Entrycom on the ownership of Bank's shares during the period ended December 31, 2018), all of the above mentioned required criteria to obtain the tax rate reduction on Bank's financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2018 were fulfilled by the Bank.

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39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan Badan (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan surat keterangan No. DE/I/2018-0156 tanggal 5 Januari 2018 dan laporan bulanan kepemilikan saham (Formulir No. X.H.I-2 tanggal 3 Januari 2018 dari Biro Administrasi Efek, Datindo Entrycom atas kepemilikan saham Bank selama periode 2017 yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017) semua kriteria di atas untuk memperoleh fasilitas penurunan tarif pajak tersebut atas laporan keuangan Bank untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2017 telah terpenuhi.

Pemeriksaan tahun pajak 2012

Pada tanggal 30 September 2014, Bank telah menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Hasil Pemeriksaan Pajak (SPHP) No. PHP-201/WPJ.02/KP.10/2014 mengenai kekurangan pembayaran pajak PPh Pasal 4 ayat (2) untuk tahun pajak 2012 atas Kantor Cabang Pekanbaru. Atas SPHP tersebut, pada tanggal 10 November 2014, Bank telah menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

39. TAXATION (continued)

Reduction of the Tax Rate of Corporate Income Tax (continued)

Based on Letter No. DE/l/2018-0156 dated January 5, 2018 and the monthly report of shares ownerships (form No. X.H.I-2 dated January 3, 2018 from the Securities Administration Agency (Biro Administrasi Efek), Datindo Entrycom on the ownership of Bank's shares during the period ended December 31, 2017), all of the above mentioned required criteria to obtain the tax rate reduction on Bank's financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2017, were fulfilled by the Bank.

Assessment for fiscal year 2012

On September 30, 2014, the Bank received Notification of Tax Audit Findings No. PHP-201/WPJ.02/KP.10/2014 regarding tax underpayment for Income Tax Article 4 (2) for fiscal year 2012. Based on Notification of Tax Audit Findings, Bank has received issued Tax Assessment Letter of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) on November 10, 2014 as follows:

	Pokok/ Principal (Rp)	Denda/ Penalty (Rp)	
Tahun 2012			Year 2012
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00095/240/12/218/14	191	92	No.00095/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00096/240/12/218/14	191	92	No.00096/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00097/240/12/218/14	190	91	No.00097/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00098/240/12/218/14	168	81	No.00098/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00099/240/12/218/14	214	103	No.00099/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00100/240/12/218/14	196	94	No.00100/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00101/240/12/218/14	207	99	No.00101/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00102/240/12/218/14	245	118	No.00102/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00103/240/12/218/14	238	114	No.00103/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00104/240/12/218/14	229	110	No.00104/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00105/240/12/218/14	250	120	No.00105/240/12/218/14
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00106/240/12/218/14	305	146	No.00106/240/12/218/14
Total	2.624	1.260	Total

Pada tanggal 8 Desember 2014, Bank telah melakukan pembayaran atas seluruh tagihan dalam Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) tersebut yaitu sebesar Rp3.884. Pembayaran tersebut dicatat oleh Bank pada aset lain-lain (Catatan 16).

On December 8, 2014, the Bank has paid the entire amount in the Tax Assessment Letter of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) amounted to Rp3,884. The payment is recorded as other assets (Note 16).

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Assessment for fiscal year 2012 (continued)

Based on Notification of Tax Audit Findings

No. SPHP-03/PJ.0401/2017 dated May 22, 2017,

regarding tax audit result for the year of 2012, Bank

has received issued Tax Assessment Letter of Tax

Underpayment (SKPKB) of Corporate Income Tax

for the year of 2012 amounting to Rp59.307 as

39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan tahun pajak 2012 (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Surat Pemberitahuan Hasil (SPHP) SPHP-Pemeriksaan Paiak No. 03/PJ.0401/2017 tanggal 22 Mei 2017 mengenai hasil pemeriksaan pajak untuk tahun 2012, Bank telah menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) PPh Badan Tahun 2012 sebesar Rp59.307 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

> Pokok/ Principal (Rp)

Denda/ Penalty (Rp)

follows:

39. TAXATION (continued)

Tahun 2012 SKPKB PPh Badan No.00003/206/12/093/17

40.073

Year 2012 SKPKB Article Corporate Income Tax No.00003/206/12/093/17

Selain itu, Bank juga telah menerima SKPKB PPh Pasal 21, 23, 4 ayat (2) dan PPN sebesar Rp4.834 (termasuk penalti). Seluruh SKPKB tersebut termasuk SKPKB PPh Badan telah dibayar pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2017.

Namun demikian Bank tidak setuju dengan SKPKB PPh Badan sebesar Rp48.683 dan mengajukan Surat Keberatan kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak tanggal 10 Oktober 2017 yang diterima oleh DJP pada tanggal 12 Oktober 2017. Pembayaran tersebut dicatat oleh Bank pada aset lain-lain (Catatan 16).

Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan Surat Keputusan Keberatan yang menolak permohonan Bank pada tanggal 25 September 2018. Kemudian Bank mengajukan Surat Permohonan Banding ke Pengadilan Pajak pada tanggal 14 Desember 2018. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan ini proses Banding tersebut masih berjalan.

19.234

On the otherhand, Bank has also received the Tax Assessment Letters of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) of Article 21, 23, 4 paragraph (2) Income Tax and VAT amounting to Rp4,834 (including penalties). The entire SKPKB including for the Corporate Income Tax has been paid on August 21, 2017.

However, Bank does not agree with the SKPKB of the Corporate Income Tax amounting to Rp48,683 and has applied the objection letter dated October 10, 2017 which has been received by the Tax Office on October 12, 2017. This payment is recorded as other assets (Note 16).

The Tax Office has issued an Objection Decision Letter, which has rejected all of the Bank's objection request, on September 25, 2018. Therefore, Bank has filed an appeal letter dated December 14,2018 to the Tax Court. As the date of this report, the appeal process is still in progress.

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39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan tahun pajak 2013

Pemberitahuan Berdasarkan Surat Hasil (SPHP) SPHP-Pajak Pemeriksaan No. 294/WPJ.10/KP.1005/RIK.SIS/2016 tanggal 21 September 2016 mengenai hasil pemeriksaan terhadap Kantor Cabang Semarang untuk tahun 2013, Bank telah menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

39. TAXATION (continued)

Assessment for fiscal year 2013

Based on Notification of Tax Audit Findings No. SPHP-294/WPJ.10/KP.1005/RIK.SIS/2016 dated September 21, 2016, regarding tax audit result conducted to the Semarang Branch Office for the year of 2013, Bank has received Tax Assessment Letter of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) as follows:

	Pokok/ Principal (Rp)	Denda/ Penalty (Rp)	
Tahun 2013			Year 2013
SKPKB PPh Pasal 21			SKPKB Article 21
No.00001/243/13/511/16	64	30	No.00001/243/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 23 No.00060/203/13/511/16	0,2	0,1	SKPKB Article 23 No.00060/203/13/511/16
Total	64,2	30,1	Total
	Pokok/ Principal (Rp)	Denda/ Penalty (Rp)	
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00012/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00012/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00013/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00013/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2 No.00014/240/13/511/16	381	183	SKPKB Article 4 (2) No.00014/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 avat 2	001	100	SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00015/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00015/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00016/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00016/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2 No.00017/240/13/511/16	381	183	SKPKB Article 4 (2) No.00017/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2	301	103	SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00018/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00018/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00019/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00019/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2	004	400	SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00020/240/13/511/16 SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2	381	183	No.00020/240/13/511/16 SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00021/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00021/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2	301	103	SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00022/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00022/240/13/511/16
SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2			SKPKB Article 4 (2)
No.00023/240/13/511/16	381	183	No.00023/240/13/511/16
Total	4.572	2.196	Total

Pada tanggal 17 November 2016, Bank telah melakukan pembayaran atas seluruh tagihan dalam Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB). Pembayaran atas SKPKB PPh Pasal 21 dan Pasal 23 yaitu sebesar Rp94 telah dicatat sebagai biaya pajak di tahun 2016 karena bank setuju atas SKPKB tersebut. Sedangkan pembayaran atas SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat (2) yaitu sebesar Rp6.768 dicatat sebagai uang muka pajak (Catatan 15) karena Bank tidak setuju dengan SKPKB tersebut. Pada tanggal 6 Januari 2017, Bank mengajukan surat keberatan atas SKPKB PPh Pasal 4 ayat (2) tersebut di atas.

On November 17, 2016, the Bank has paid the entire amount in the Tax Assessment Letters (TAL) of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB). The payment of the TAL of Article 21 and Article 23 amounted to Rp94 has been charged as tax expenses in 2016 since Bank has agreed with the said SKPKB. However, in regard to the payment of the SKPKB of Article 4 paragraph (2) amounted to Rp6,768 has been recognized as prepaid tax (Note 15) since Bank did not agree with the SKPKB. On January 6, 2017, the Bank filed letters of tax objection on the aforementioned TAL of Article 4 paragraph (2).

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39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan tahun pajak 2013 (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 16 Oktober 2017, Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan Surat Keputusan Keberatan yang menerima sebagian dari permohonan Bank. Berdasarkan Keputusan Keberatan tersebut, Kantor Pajak telah mengembalikan kelebihan pembayaran pajak sebesar Rp57 yang telah dicatat sebagai pengurang uang muka pajak (catatan 16). Atas pajak yang masih belum diterima, kemudian Bank mengajukan Surat Permohonan Banding ke Pengadilan Pajak pada tanggal 12 Januari 2018. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan ini proses Banding tersebut masih berjalan.

Berdasarkan Surat Pemberitahuan Hasil Pemeriksaan Pajak (SPHP) No. SPHP-00011/WPJ.19/KP.040/RIKSIS/2017 tanggal 19 Juli 2017 mengenai hasil pemeriksaan pajak untuk tahun 2013, Bank telah menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) PPh Badan Tahun 2013 sebesar Rp183.958 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Pokok/	Denda/
Principal (Rp)	Penalty (Rp)

Tahun 2013 SKPKB PPh Badan No.00006/206/13/093/17

124.296

Year 2013 SKPKB Article Corporate Income Tax No.00006/206/13/093/17

Selain itu, Bank juga telah menerima SKPKB PPh Pasal 21, 4 ayat (2) dan PPN sebesar Rp9.945 (termasuk penalti). Seluruh SKPKB tersebut termasuk SKPKB PPh Badan telah dibayar pada tanggal 4 September 2017.

Namun demikian Bank tidak sepenuhnya setuju dengan SKPKB PPh Badan sebesar Rp156.773 dan mengajukan Surat Keberatan kepada Direktorat jenderal Pajak melalui surat tanggal 26 Oktober 2017. Pembayaran tersebut dicatat oleh Bank pada aset lain-lain (Catatan 16).

39. TAXATION (continued)

59.662

Assessment for fiscal year 2013 (continued)

On October 16, 2017, the Tax Office has issued an Objection Decision Letter, which has partially granted the Bank's objection request. Based on the said Objection Decision Letter the Tax Office has paid the tax overpayment amounting to Rp57 which was booked as a deduction to the prepaid taxes (Note 16). Therefore, Bank has filed an appeal letter dated January 12, 2018 to the Tax Court for the remaining ungranted amounts. As the date of this report, The appeal process is in progress.

Based on Notification of Tax Audit Findings No. SPHP-00011/WPJ.19/KP.040/RIKSIS/2017 dated July 19, 2017, regarding tax audit result for the year of 2013, Bank has received issued Tax Assessment Letter of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) of Corporate Income Tax for the year of 2013 amounting to Rp183,958 as follows:

On the otherhand, Bank has also received the Tax Assessment Letters of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) of Article 21, 4 paragraph (2) Income Tax and VAT amounting to Rp9,945 (including penalties). The entire SKPKB including for the Corporate Income Tax has been paid on September 4, 2017.

However, Bank did not fully agree with the SKPKB of the Corporate Income Tax amounting to Rp156,773 and has applied the objection letter dated October 26, 2017. The payment is recorded as other assets (Note 16).

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39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan tahun pajak 2013 (lanjutan)

Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan Surat Keputusan Keberatan yang menolak permohonan Bank pada tanggal 18 September 2018. Kemudian Bank mengajukan Surat Permohonan Banding ke Pengadilan Pajak pada tanggal 14 Desember 2018. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan ini proses Banding tersebut masih berjalan.

Pemeriksaan tahun pajak 2014

No.00008/206/14/093/17

Berdasarkan Surat Pemberitahuan Hasil Pemeriksaan Pajak (SPHP) No. SPHP-00016/WPJ.19/KP.04/2017 tanggal 5 Desember 2017 mengenai hasil pemeriksaan pajak untuk tahun 2014, Bank telah menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) PPh Badan Tahun 2014 sebesar Rp206.337 dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

	Pokok/ Principal (Rp)	Denda/ Penalty (Rp)
Tahun 2014 SKPKB PPh Badan		

139.417

Selain itu, Bank juga telah menerima SKPKB PPh Pasal 21, 23, 4 ayat (2) dan PPN sebesar Rp 13.530 (termasuk penalti). Seluruh SKPKB tersebut termasuk SKPKB PPh Badan telah dibayar pada tanggal 28 Desember 2017.

Namun demikian Bank tidak sepenuhnya setuju dengan SKPKB PPh Badan sebesar Rp196.971 dan akan mengajukan Surat Keberatan kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak pada tanggal 9 Maret 2018.

Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan Surat Keputusan Keberatan yang menolak permohonan Bank pada tanggal 2 November 2018. Kemudian Bank mengajukan Surat Permohonan Banding ke Pengadilan Pajak pada tanggal 31 Januari 2019. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan ini proses Banding tersebut masih berjalan.

39. TAXATION (continued)

Assessment for fiscal year 2013 (continued)

The Tax Office has issued an Objection Decision Letter, which has rejected the Bank's objection request, on September 18, 2018. Therefore, Bank has filed an appeal letter dated December 14, 2018 to the Tax Court. As the date of this report, The appeal process is still being processed by the Tax Court.

Assessment for fiscal year 2014

Based on Notification of Tax Audit Findings No. SPHP-00016/WPJ.19/KP.04/2017 dated December 5, 2017, regarding tax audit result for the year of 2014, Bank has received issued Tax Assessment Letter of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) of Corporate Income Tax amounting to Rp206,337 for the year of 2014 as follows:

Year 2014 SKPKB Article Corporate Income Tax No.00008/206/14/093/17

66.920

On the otherhand, Bank has also received the Tax Assessment Letters of Tax Underpayment (SKPKB) of Article 21, 23, 4 paragraph (2) Income Tax and VAT amounting to Rp13,530 (including penalties). The entire SKPKB including for the Corporate Income Tax has paid on December 28, 2017.

However, Bank did not fully agree with the SKPKB of Corporate Income Tax amounting to Rp196,971 and will submit the objection letter to the Tax Office dated March 9, 2018.

The Tax Office has issued an Objection Decision Letter, which has rejected the Bank's objection request, on November 2, 2018. Therefore, Bank has filed an appeal letter dated January 31, 2019 to the Tax Court. As the date of this report, The appeal process is still in progress.

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39. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

Pajak atas penilaian kembali aset tetap

Bank berdasarkan surat No.1195/S/DIR/XII/2015 tanggal 8 Desember 2015 mengajukan kepada Kepala Kantor Wilayah DJP WP Besar "Permohonan penilaian kembali aset tetap untuk tujuan perpajakan yang diajukan tahun 2016 oleh wajib pajak yang belum melakukan penilaian kembali aset tetap".

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No.191/PMK.010/2015 tanggal 15 Oktober 2015, permohonan yang diajukan sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2015, akan mendapatkan perlakuan khusus berupa pajak penghasilan yang bersifat final menjadi sebesar 3%. Sehubungan dengan estimasi atas kenaikan nilai wajar tanah, Bank telah melakukan pembayaran pajak sebesar Rp40.035 pada tanggal 10 Desember 2015.

Kemudian berdasarkan hasil penilaian dari Kantor Jasa Penilai Publik (KJPP), Bank telah menyampaikan surat No.473/S/DIR/V/2016 tanggal 23 Mei 2016 perihal tambahan dokumen terkait proses penilaian kembali aset tetap dimana pada tanggal 20 Mei 2016, Bank telah melunasi sisa pembayaran pajak sebesar Rp35.713. Kemudian Kantor Pajak telah menerbitkan surat Keputusan DJP No.KEP-435/WPJ.19/2016 tanggal 8 Juni 2016 mengenai persetujuan atas permohonan penilaian kembali aset tetap yang dilakukan oleh Bank.

39. TAXATION (continued)

Tax for revaluation of fixed assets

The Bank based on the letter No. 1195/S/DIR/XII/2015 on date December 8, 2015 have submitted an application regarding "revaluation of fixed assets for tax purposes on 2016 by tax payer that have not revalued fixed assets".

Based on the regulation No.191/PMK.010/2015 on October 15, 2015, from the Ministry of Finance, applications that are submitted up to December 31, 2015 will receive special treatment in the form of final tax rate of 3%. In connection with the estimated increase in fair value of land, the Bank have made tax payment amounting to Rp40,035 on December 10, 2015.

Based on the revaluation report issued by Public Appraisal Company, the Bank has reported a letter No.473/S/DIR/V/2016 dated May 23, 2016 regarding additional data for assets revaluation, in which on May 20, 2016, the Bank has paid the remaining tax of Rp35,713. Furthermore, The Tax Office has issued a Decision Letter No.KEP-435/WPJ.19/2016 dated June 8, 2016 that has granted the the Bank's request for assets revaluation.

40. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI

Saldo komitmen dan kontinjensi pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

40. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The outstanding commitments and contingencies as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
KOMITMEN			COMMITMENTS
Liabilitas Komitmen Fasilitas kredit kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik	20.211.316	21.892.927	Commitments payable Unused loan facility commitments
KONTINJENSI Tagihan Kontinjensi Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	3.454.873	2.818.535	CONTINGENCIES Contingent receivables Interest income on non-performing assets
Liabilitas Kontinjensi Garansi yang diterbitkan (Catatan 28)	(2.958.488)	(3.793.965)	Contingent payables Guarantees issued (Note 28)
Kontinjensi - neto	496.385	(975.430)	Contingencies - net

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41. IMBALAN KERJA

Program pensiun imbalan pasti

Program dana Pensiun diadministrasikan dan dikelola oleh Dana Pensiun PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (DPBTN).

Sesuai dengan ketentuan Dana Pensiun, Program Pensiun dibiayai dari iuran karyawan dan iuran Bank. Iuran karyawan adalah sebesar 5% dari penghasilan dasar pensiun karyawan dan atas sisa jumlah yang perlu didanakan kepada DPBTN merupakan kontribusi Bank.

Program pensiun iuran pasti

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2004, semua pekerja yang baru diangkat sebagai pekerja tetap tidak diikutsertakan dalam program pensiun imbalan pasti (DPBTN), namun demikian, karyawan Bank diikutsertakan dalam program pensiun iuran pasti yang berlaku efektif sejak bulan Januari 2004. Program Pensiun ini dikelola oleh Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (DPLK).

Beban pensiun iuran pasti yang telah dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi adalah sebesar Rp24.375 dan Rp19.449 masing-masing untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017.

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya

Bank memberikan imbalan kerja kepada pegawai berupa penghargaan masa kerja dan Masa Persiapan Pensiun (MPP) yaitu 1 (satu) tahun sebelum pegawai mencapai usia pensiun normal (usia 56 tahun).

Karyawan Bank juga memperoleh manfaat dari pemberian program kesejahteraan, kontribusi karyawan terhadap dana kesejahteraan sebesar 2,57% dikali gaji bersih dan kontribusi Bank sebesar 8,93%. Aset program diadministrasikan dan dikelola oleh Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai PT Bank Tabungan Negara (YKPBTN).

Perhitungan aktuaris atas imbalan kerja pada tanggal 31 Desember 2018 dan 2017 adalah berdasarkan laporan aktuaris tanggal 4 Januari 2019 dan 5 Januari 2018 dari aktuaris independen Bestama Aktuaria dengan menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit".

41. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined benefit pension plan

The Pension Plan's assets are being administered and managed by Dana Pensiun PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (DPBTN).

According to the Pension Fund regulation, the pension plan is funded through contributions from both the employees and the Bank. Employees' contributions are computed at 5% of the employees' basic pension salaries and any remaining amount required to fund DPBTN represents the contributions by the Bank.

Defined contribution plan

Effective January 1, 2004, all newly appointed permanent employees are not included in the defined benefit pension plan (DPBTN), instead of, The Bank's employees are included in the defined contribution pension plan which was effective since January 2004. This defined contribution pension plan is managed by Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (DPLK).

Defined contribution pension expense that was charged to profit or loss amounted to Rp24,375 and Rp19,449 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Bank provides employee benefits in the form of allowance for gratuity for services and retirement preparation period (MPP), which is within 1 (one) year before the normal pension age (56 years old).

Bank employees are also given welfare program, employees' contributions are 2.57% of their net wages for welfare program benefits and the Bank contributions are 8.93%. The plan assets are being administered and managed by Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai PT Bank Tabungan Negara (YKPBTN).

The actuarial valuation of employee benefits as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is based on the actuarial reports dated January 4, 2019 and January 5, 2018, of Bestama Aktuaria, an independent actuary using the "Projected Unit Credit" method.

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41. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

41. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Asumsi ekonomi: Tingkat kenaikan penghasilan dasar pensiun	6,00%	6,00%	Economics assumptions: Basic pensionable annual salary increase rate
Asumsi lainnya:			Other assumptions:
Usia pensiun normal	56 tahun/years	56 tahun/years	Normal retirement age
Cola poriolari riormai	oo tarrarii yoaro	oo tanan yoaro	rvormar roundinent age
Tingkat mortalita (kematian)	TMI-2011	TMI-2011	Mortality rate
Tingkat cacat	1,00% mortalita	1,00% mortalita/	Disability rate mortality
Tingkat Diskonto per tahun untuk:			Annual Discount rate:
Imbalan Jangka Panjang Lainnya -			Other long-term benefits
Penghargaan Masa Kerja	8,80%	9,20%	Gratuity
Program Pesangon Pensiun -			Retirement severance program
Selisih DPLK	9,00%	9,20%	Difference from DPLK
Masa Persiapan Pensiun	8,10%	8,20%	Retirement Preparation Period
Program Pensiun Imbalan Pasti	8,70%	8,90%	Deferred Benefit Pension Plan
Program Kesejahteraan	7,70%	8,00%	Welfare Program

Penghargaan masa kerja, program pesangon pensiun-selisih DPLK, masa persiapan pensiun dan program kesejahteraan dicantumkan dalam program lainnya.

Gratuity for services, retirement severance programdifference from DPLK, retirement preparation period and welfare program are included in other benefits.

a. Biaya imbalan kerja

a. Employee benefits expense

	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Biaya jasa kini	9.086	19.108	28.194	Current service cost
luran peserta	(1.887)	(1.944)	(3.831)	Contribution from participant
Beban (pendapatan)	,	, ,	, ,	, ,
bunga neto	(29)	9.933	9.904	Net interest (income) cost
Kerugian aktuaria	-	4.784	4.784	Actuarial loss
Biaya jasa lalu	-	-	-	Past service cost
Beban imbalan kerja - neto	7.170	31.881	39.051	Employee benefits expense - net

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41. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

41. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

a. Biaya imbalan kerja (lanjutan)

a. Employee benefits expense (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Biaya jasa kini	33.252	127.716	160.968	Current service cost
luran peserta	(7.908)	(8.106)	(16.014)	Contribution from participant
Beban (pendapatan)				
bunga neto	(536)	20.998	20.462	Net interest (income) cost
Kerugian aktuaria	-	13.823	13.823	Actuarial loss
Biaya jasa lalu	50.913	-	50.913	Past service cost
Beban imbalan kerja - neto	75.721	154.431	230.152	Employee benefits expense - net

b. Mutasi atas kewajiban imbalan kerja

b. Movements of liabilities for employee benefits

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total
Saldo pada awal tahun Beban imbalan kerja	-	297.318	297.318
tahun berjalan - neto Pengukuran kembali liabilitas	7.169	31.881	39.050
(aset) imbalan kerja - neto Pembayaran iuran	2.633	83.767	86.400
periode berjalan	(9.802)	(17.864)	(27.666)
Saldo kewajiban pada akhir tahun (Catatan 29)		395.102	395.102

Balance at beginning of year Employee benefits expense during the year - net Reameasurement of employee benefit liability (asset) - net Payment contribution from current period

Balance liabilities at end of year (Note 29)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Saldo pada awal tahun Beban imbalan kerja		260.316	260.316	Ba Ei
tahun berjalan - neto Pengukuran kembali liabilitas	75.721	154.431	230.152	Rear
(aset) imbalan kerja - neto Pembayaran iuran	(36.635)	(43.727)	(80.362)	bene
periode berjalan	(39.086)	(73.703)	(112.789)	
Saldo kewajiban pada akhir tahun (Catatan 29)		297.317	297.317	a

Balance at beginning of year Employee benefits expense during the year - net Reameasurement of employee benefit liability (asset) - net Payment contribution from current period

Balance liabilities at end of year (Note 29)

- Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja adalah sebagai berikut:
- c. The movements in the present value of liabilities for employee benefits are as follows:

	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Saldo pada awal tahun	1.613.354	1.058.755	2.672.109	Balance at beginning of year
Biaya jasa kini	9.086	19.108	28.194	Current service cost
Beban bunga	35.721	25.143	60.864	Interest cost
Biaya jasa lalu	-	_	-	Past service cost
Manfaat yang dibayarkan Kerugian/(keuntungan)	(24.884)	(21.651)	(46.535)	Benefits paid
aktuaria	6.698	51.772	58.470	Actuarial loss/(gain)
Saldo pada akhir tahun	1.639.975	1.133.127	2.773.102	Balance at end of year

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41. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

Mutasi nilai kini liabilitas imbalan kerja adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

41. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

 d. The movements in the present value of liabilities for employee benefits are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
1.487.751	1.078.194	2.565.945	Balance at beginning of year
33.252	127.716	160.968	Current service cost
113.391	72.395	185.786	Interest cost
50.913	-	50.913	Past service cost
(101.291)	(111.414)	(212.705)	Benefits paid
,	,	, ,	•
29.336	(108.133)	(78.797)	Actuarial loss/(gain)
1.613.352	1.058.758	2.672.110	Balance at end of year
	1.487.751 33.252 113.391 50.913 (101.291) 29.336	Pension Plan Other Benefits 1.487.751 1.078.194 33.252 127.716 113.391 72.395 50.913 - (101.291) (111.414) 29.336 (108.133)	Pension Plan Other Benefits Total 1.487.751 1.078.194 2.565.945 33.252 127.716 160.968 113.391 72.395 185.786 50.913 - 50.913 (101.291) (111.414) (212.705) 29.336 (108.133) (78.797)

- d. Mutasi nilai wajar aset program adalah sebagai berikut: (tidak diaudit)
- d. The movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows: (unaudited)

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Saldo pada awal tahun Hasil pengembangan aset	1.807.332	890.311	2.697.643	Balance at beginning of year
program	40.370	(16.497)	23.873	Return on plan asset
Kontribusi Bank	9.802	7.512	17.314	Contributions by the Bank
Kontribusi pegawai	1.887	1.944	3.831	Employees contribution
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(24.884)	(11.298)	(36.182)	Benefits paid
Saldo pada akhir tahun	1.834.507	871.972	2.706.479	Balance at end of year

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Saldo pada awal tahun Hasil pengembangan aset	1.743.289	817.877	2.561.166	Balance at beginning of year
program	118.339	102.041	220.380	Return on plan asset
Kontribusi Bank	39.086	31.361	70.447	Contributions by the Bank
Kontribusi pegawai	7.908	8.106	16.014	Employees contribution
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(101.291)	(69.072)	(170.363)	Benefits paid
Saldo pada akhir tahun	1.807.331	890.313	2.697.644	Balance at end of year

- e. Pengukuran kembali (aset) liabilitas imbalan kerja neto:
- e. Remeasurement of net employee benefit (asset) liabilities:

_	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Saldo pada awal tahun	44.586	65.929	110.516	Balance at beginning of year
Kerugian aktuaris	6.697	46.988	53.685	Actuary loss
Imbal hasil atas aset program	(304)	34.285	33.981	Return on plan assets
Perubahan atas dampak atas as	set			Change in effect of the asset ceiling
diluar bunga neto aset/liabilitas	(3.760)	2.494	(1.266)	excluding net interest of asset/liabilities
Saldo pada akhir tahun	47.219	149.696	196.916	Balance at the end of year

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41. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

e. Pengukuran kembali (aset) liabilitas imbalan kerja neto: (lanjutan)

41. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

e. Remeasurement of net employee benefit (asset) liabilities: (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

_	Program Pensiun/ Pension Plan	Program Lainnya/ Other Benefits	Total	
Saldo pada awal tahun	81.219	109.658	190.877	Balance at beginning of year
Kerugian aktuaris	29.336	(121.956)	(92.620)	Actuary loss
Imbal hasil atas aset program	15.520	(50.644)	(35.124)	Return on plan assets
Perubahan atas dampak atas a	set	,	, ,	Change in effect of the asset ceiling
diluar bunga neto aset/liabilitas	s (81.491)	128.873	47.382	excluding net interest of asset/liabilities
Saldo pada akhir tahun	44.584	65.931	110.515	Balance at the end of year

f. Portofolio investasi aset program yang ditempatkan dalam bentuk instrumen keuangan yang terdiri dari reksadana, efek beragunan aset, surat berharga negara, obligasi, deposito berjangka dan saham.

Per tanggal 31 Maret 2019, tidak ada aset Program Pensiun yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan karena ketentuan untuk pengakuan aset dari selisih lebih pendanaan yang disyaratkan dalam standar akuntansi tidak terpenuhi.

f. The asset program's investment portfolio that placed in the form of financial instruments including mutual funds, asset backed securities, government securities, bonds, time deposits and shares of stocks.

As of March 31, 2019, there were no recognition of Pension Plan assets in the statement of financial position as the funding surplus did not meet the recognition criteria of assets under the accounting standards.

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42. PELAPORAN SEGMEN

42. SEGMENT REPORTING

Informasi segmen usaha berdasarkan jenis usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

Segment information based on business type are as follows:

	31 Maret/March 31, 2019				
	Konvensional/ Conventional	Syariah/ Sharia	Eliminasi/ Elimination	Total	
Pendapatan segmen Beban segmen	5.823.878 (3.711.818)	597.294 (344.945)	-	6.421.172 (4.056.763)	Segment income Segment expenses
Pendapatan segmen - neto	2.112.060	252.349	-	2.364.409	Segment Income - net
Pendapatan operasional lainnya Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan	611.689	(12.094)	-	599.595	Other operating income Provision for impairment losses on financial assets
non-aset keuangan Beban operasional lainnya	(149.890) (1.677.816)	(103.272) (106.631)	-	(253.162) (1.784.447)	and non-financial assets Other operating expenses
Laba operasional Pendapatan (beban) bukan	896.043	30.352	-	926.395	Income from operations Non-operating income
operasional - neto	(5.216)	(65)	<u> </u>	(5.281)	(expenses) - net
Tidak dialokasi				(197.968)	Unallocated
Laba tahun berjalan			_	723.146	Income for the year
Total aset	277.083.584	27.844.144	(3.581.240)	301.346.488	Total assets
Total liabilitas dan dana syirkah temporer	255.763.543	24.630.329	(3.581.240)	276.812.632	Total liabilities and temporary syirkah fund
		31 Desember/Dece	ember 31, 2018		
	Konvensional/	Syariah/	Eliminasi/	Total	

	Konvensional/ Conventional	Syariah/ <i>Sharia</i>	Eliminasi/ Elimination	Total	
Pendapatan segmen Beban segmen	20.781.512 (11.756.380)	2.070.246 (1.006.201)		22.851.758 (12.762.581)	Segment income Segment expenses
Pendapatan segmen - neto	9.025.132	1.064.045	-	10.089.177	Segment Income - net
Pendapatan operasional lainnya Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan	1.979.067	92.527	-	2.071.594	Other operating income Provision for impairment losses on financial assets
non-aset keuangan Beban operasional lainnya	(1.273.482) (6.462.296)	(440.945) (390.248)		(1.714.427) (6.852.544)	and non-financial assets Other operating expenses
Laba operasional Pendapatan (beban) bukan	3.268.421	325.379	-	3.593.800	Income from operations Non-operating income
operasional - neto	126.086	(109.611)	<u> </u>	16.475	(expenses) - net
Tidak dialokasi			_	(802.352)	Unallocated
Laba tahun berjalan			=	2.807.923	Income for the year
Total aset	280.367.092	28.399.275	(2.330.173)	306.436.194	Total assets
Total liabilitas dan dana syirkah temporer	259.995.522	24.930.397	(2.330.173)	282.595.746	Total liabilities and temporary syirkah fund

43. JAMINAN PEMERINTAH TERHADAP KEWAJIBAN PEMBAYARAN BANK UMUM

Berdasarkan Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 15 tahun 2004 tentang pengakhiran tugas dan pembubaran BPPN, dinyatakan dalam pasal 8 bahwa dengan diakhirinya tugas dan dibubarkannya BPPN. Program Penjaminan Pemerintah terhadap kewajiban pembayaran bank semula dilakukan oleh BPPN umum yang Keputusan Presiden Republik berdasarkan Indonesia No. 26 tahun 1998 dan Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 27 tahun 1998, selanjutnya dilaksanakan oleh Menteri Keuangan melalui Unit Pelaksanaan Penjaminan Pemerintah (UP3) sebagaimana diatur oleh Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 17 tahun 2004, yang diatur lebih lanjut dengan Keputusan Menteri Keuangan No. 84/KMK.06/2004 tanggal 27 Februari 2004 tentang Perubahan Keputusan atas Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia. No.179/KMK.017/2000 tentang Syarat, Tata cara dan Ketentuan Pelaksanaan Jaminan Pemerintah terhadap Kewajiban Pembayaran Bank Umum.

Program Penjaminan Pemerintah melalui UP3 telah berakhir pada tanggal 22 September 2005, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. 68/PMK.05/2005 tanggal 10 Agustus 2005 tentang Perhitungan Dan Pembayaran Premi Program Penjaminan Terhadap Pembayaran Bank Umum untuk periode 1 Juli sampai 21 September 2005. Sebagai pengganti UP3 Pemerintah telah membentuk Lembaga Independen, yaitu Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) berdasarkan Undang-undang Republik Indonesia No. 24 tahun 2004 tanggal 22 September 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan dimana LPS menjamin dana masyarakat termasuk dana dari bank lain dalam bentuk giro, deposito, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.

Berdasarkan salinan Peraturan LPS No. 1/PLPS/2006 tanggal 9 Maret 2006 tentang "Program Penjaminan Simpanan" diatur besarnya saldo yang dijamin untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank adalah paling tinggi sebesar Rp100 juta.

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 66 Tahun 2008 tanggal 13 Oktober 2008 tentang "Besaran Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan" maka nilai simpanan setiap nasabah pada satu bank yang dijamin oleh Pemerintah naik menjadi sebesar Rp2 miliar dari semula Rp100 juta, efektif sejak tanggal tersebut di atas.

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43. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES ON THE OBLIGATIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

Based on Article 8 of the Decision No. 15 year 2004 of the President of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the termination of the role and winding-up of IBRA, stated on article 8 that in relation with the task completion and dismissal of IBRA the Government Guarantee Program on the obligations of domestic banks which was originally handled by IBRA based on the Decisions of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 26 year 1998 and No. 27 year 1998 would be handled by the Ministry of Finance, specifically by the Government Guarantee Implementation Unit Pelaksanaan Penjaminan Pemerintah (UP3) as provided in the Decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 year 2004, which was further regulated by the Decision No. 84/KMK.06/2004 dated February 27, 2004 of the Ministry of Finance regarding the Amendment of Decision No. 179/KMK.017/2000 of the Ministry of Finance on the Terms, Implementation Guidelines, and Conditions of the Government Guarantees on the obligations of commercial banks.

The Guarantee Program by the Government through UP3 ended on September 22, 2005, as stated in Regulation No. 68/PMK.05/2005 dated August 10, 2005 of the Ministry of Finance concerning the Calculation and Payments of Premium on Guarantee Program from Commercial Banks for the period July 1 to September 21, 2005. The Government established the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS), an independent agency, to replace UP3, based on Law No. 24 year 2004 dated September 22, 2004 of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the establishment Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) to guarantee public funds including funds from other banks in the form of demand deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings deposits and/or other equivalent form.

Based on LPS regulation No. 1/PLPS/2006 dated March 9, 2006 regarding "Government Guarantee Program on Saving Account", the balance of saving accounts guaranteed for each customer is at a maximum of Rp100 million.

In accordance with Government Regulation No. 66 of 2008, dated October 13, 2008 regarding "The Amount of Public Savings Guaranteed by the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation", the total amount of customers' saving accounts in banks which is guaranteed by the Government has increased to Rp2 billion, from the previous Rp100 million, effective on the date stated above.

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43. JAMINAN PEMERINTAH TERHADAP KEWAJIBAN PEMBAYARAN BANK UMUM (lanjutan)

Suku bunga penjaminan LPS pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masing-masing adalah sebesar 7,00% dan 6,75% untuk simpanan dalam mata uang Rupiah, dan masing-masing sebesar 2,25% dan 2,00% untuk simpanan dalam mata uang asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, Bank telah membayar premi program penjaminan masing-masing sebesar Rp140.335 dan Rp102.725.

43. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES ON THE OBLIGATIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS (continued)

LPS interest rates guarantee as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 were 7.00% and 6.75% for each deposits in Rupiah and 2.25% and 2.00% for deposits in foreign currencies.

The Bank paid a premium on the guarantee program amounting to Rp140,335 and Rp102,725 as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI

Dalam kegiatan normal usaha, Bank melakukan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi karena hubungan kepemilikan dan/atau kepengurusan. Semua transaksi dengan pihak-pihak berelasi telah dilakukan dengan kebijakan dan syarat yang telah disepakati bersama.

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In the normal course of business, Bank enters into certain transactions with parties which are related to the management and/or owned by the same ultimate shareholder. All transactions with related parties have been entered into the agreed terms and conditions.

The table below details the related parties of the Bank along with the nature of transactions entered into by the Bank during March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Jenis hubungan/ Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/ Nature of related party transactions Type of relationship Related parties Pemerintah Republik Indonesia (RI) Kepemilikan saham mavoritas Obligasi Pemerintah / Government Bonds melalui Kementerian Keuangan RI/ Ownership of majority shares through the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah Giro pada bank lain, Penempatan pada pusat RI/ Ownership through the Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain, Efek-efek, Central Government of the Simpanan dari Bank Lain, dan Surat Republic of Indonesia Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Current accounts with other banks, Placement with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks, Securities, Deposits from Other Banks. and Securities issued

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia Giro pada bank lain, Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain, Efek-efek, Simpanan dari Bank Lain, Tagihan Derivatif, Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan dan Pinjaman yang Diterima / Current accounts with other banks, Placement with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks, Securities, Deposits from Other Banks, Derivative Receivable, Securities issued and Fund borrowings

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

The table below details the related parties with of the Bank along with the nature of transactions entered into by the Bank during March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 (continued):

31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 ((lanjutan): December	31, 2018 (continued):
Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Related parties	<u>Jenis hubungan/</u> Type of relationship	<u>Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/</u> <u>Nature of related party transactions</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Giro pada bank lain, Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain, Efek-efek, Simpanan dari Bank Lain, dan Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Current accounts with other banks, Placement with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks, Securities, Deposits from Other Banks, and Securities issued
PT Bank Syariah Mandiri	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Giro pada bank lain, dan Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain / Current accounts with other banks, and Placement with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks
PT Bank Mandiri Taspen Pos	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain, Efek-efek, dan Simpanan dari Bank Lain / Placement with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks, Securities, and Deposits from Other Banks
PT BRI Agroniaga Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain, Simpanan dari Bank Lain, Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Placement with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks, Deposits from Other Banks, Securities issued
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan Bank Lain, Efek-efek, dan Simpanan dari Bank Lain / Placement with Bank Indonesia and Other Banks, Securities, and Deposits from Other Banks
PT Hutama Karya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Indonesia Power	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Efek-efek / Securities
PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Efek-efek / Securities
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the	Efek-efek dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Securities and Guarantees issued

Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

<u>Pihak-pihak berelasi/</u> <u>Related parties</u>	<u>Jenis hubungan/</u> Type of relationship	Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/ Nature of related party transactions
PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan / Guarantees issued
PT Timah (Persero) Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Efek-efek / Securities
Perum Perumnas	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Efek-efek, dan Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Securities, and Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT PP Properti Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Tagihan Akseptasi dan Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Acceptances Receivable and Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Waskita Beton Precast Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Tagihan Akseptasi dan Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Acceptances Receivable and Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Wijaya Karya Bangunan Gedung Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Tagihan Akseptasi dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Acceptances Receivable and Guarantees issued
PT Wijaya Karya Industri Energi	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Tagihan Akseptasi / Acceptances Receivable
PT Wijaya Karya Industri & Konstruksi	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Tagihan Akseptasi, Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Acceptances Receivable, Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Guarantees issued
Perum Percetakan Negara RI (Perum PNRI)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / <i>Loans and</i> <i>sharia financing/receivables</i>

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

The table below details the related parties with of the Bank along with the nature of transactions entered into by the Bank during March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 (continued):

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<u>Pihak-pihak berelasi/</u> <u>Related parties</u>	<u>Jenis hubungan/</u> <u>Type of relationship</u>	Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/ Nature of related party transactions
PT Adhi Karya (Persero) Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Securities issued
PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan/ Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Securities issued
PT Brantas Abipraya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Dok Dan Perkapalan Surabaya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT HK Realtindo	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Indah Karya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Jasamarga Bali Tol	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Loans and sharia financing/receivables dan Guarantees issued
PT PNM Ventura Syariah	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) Tbk	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables

Republic of Indonesia

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

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<u>Pihak-pihak berelasi/</u> Related parties	<u>Jenis hubungan/</u> Type of relationship	Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/ Nature of related party transactions
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PT Permodalan Nasional Madani	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / <i>Loans and sharia financing/receivables</i>
PT Peruri Properti	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Perusahaan Pengelola Aset (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT PP Urban	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Taspen (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Securities issued
PT Trans Jawa Paspro Jalan Tol	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / <i>Loans and</i> <i>sharia financing/receivables</i>
PT Virama Karya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Guarantees issued
PT Waskita Bumi Wira	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Waskita Karya Realty	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Guarantees issued

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

<u>Pihak-pihak berelasi/</u> <u>Related parties</u>	<u>Jenis hubungan/</u> <u>Type of relationship</u>	Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/ Nature of related party transactions
PT Wijaya Karya Realty	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Guarantees issued
PT Wisma Seratus Sejahtera	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah / Loans and sharia financing/receivables
PT Yodya Karya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Loans and sharia financing/receivables and Guarantees issued
Perum Jaminan Kredit Indonesia	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Securities issued
PT Asuransi Kredit Indonesia (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan dan Garansi yang diterbitkan / Securities Issued and Guarantees issued
PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Securities issued
PT Asuransi Jiwa Bringin dan Sejahtera	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan/ Securities issued
PT Asuransi Jasa Raharja (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan/ Securities issued
PT AXA Mandiri Financial Services	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Securities issued

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

<u>Pihak-pihak berelasi/</u> <u>Related parties</u>	<u>Jenis hubungan/</u> <u>Type of relationship</u>	Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/ Nature of related party transactions
PT BNI Life Insurance	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Securities issued
PT Jasaraharja Putera	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Securities issued
PT Penjaminan Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan / Securities issued
PT Pertamina Bina Medika	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan/ Securities Issued
PT Reasuransi Indonesia Utama (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan dan Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Securities issued and Guarantees issued
PT Reasuransi Nasional Indonesia	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan dan Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Securities issued and Guarantees issued
PT Tugu Pratama Indonesia	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan/ Securities issued
PT Sarana Multigriya Finance (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Pinjaman yang diterima dan Pinjaman Subordinasi / Fund borrowings and Subordinated Loan
Perum Damri	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan / Guarantees issued

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Pihak-pihak berelasi/		
Related parties	Type of relationship	Nature of related party transactions
Perum Jasa Tirta I	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT Asuransi Asei Indonesia	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT Barata Indonesia (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT Jasa Layanan Pemeliharaan	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT LEN Railway Systems	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT Nindya Karya (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT Patra Trading	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan/ Guarantees issued
PT Pos Indonesia (Persero)	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan / Guarantees issued
PT Peruri Digital Security	Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Garansi yang diterbitkan / Guarantees issued

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan rincian pihak-pihak berelasi dengan Bank beserta sifat dari transaksi yang dilakukan oleh Bank tersebut pada tahun 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

The table below details the related parties with of the Bank along with the nature of transactions entered into by the Bank during March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 (continued):

Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Related parties

PT. Sucofindo Prima Internasional Konsultan

Manajemen Kunci termasuk Direksi, Komisaris, Komite Audit, Kepala Divisi dan Kepala Cabang/ Key Management including Director, Commissioner, Audit Comittee, Head Division and Branch

Manager

Jenis hubungan/ Type of relationship

Kepemilikan melalui pemerintah pusat RI/ Ownership through the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia

Hubungan pengendalian kegiatan perusahaan/ Control on company's activities <u>Unsur transaksi pihak berelasi/</u> Nature of related party transactions

> Garansi yang diterbitkan / Guarantees issued

ement Audit Tranch Kredit yang Diberikan dan Pembiayaan/piutang Syariah, Simpanan dari Nasabah, dan Dana Syirkah Temporer / Loans and sharia financing/receivables, Deposit from Customers and Temporary Syirkah Fund

 a. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi karena hubungan kepemilikan dengan pemerintah Republik Indonesia: a. Transactions with related parties due to ownership relation with government of the Republic of Indonesia:

Republik Indonesia: Republic of Indone			ic or indonesia:
·	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Aset			Assets
			Current accounts with
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	339.535	870.392	other banks (Note 6)
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia			Placements with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain (Catatan 7)	3.073	3.644	and other banks (Note 7)
Efek-efek (Catatan 8)	1.096.037	877.112	Securities (Note 8)
Obligasi pemerintah (Catatan 9)	12.577.424	9.393.138	Government bonds (Note 9)
Kredit yang diberikan dan			Loans and sharia financing/
pembiayaan/piutang syariah			receivables
(Catatan 11)	10.937.934	11.483.694	(Note 11)
Tagihan Akseptasi (Catatan 12)	319.049	528.148	Acceptance Receivable (Note 12)
Total aset untuk pihak-pihak berelasi	25.272.292	23.156.128	Total assets to related parties
Cadangan kerugian penurunan			Allowance for impairment losses
nilai dari pihak-pihak berelasi	(7.154)	(2.153)	for related parties
Total dari aset pihak-pihak berelasi			Total assets from related parties
- neto	25.265.898	23.153.975	- net
Persentase total aset pihak berelasi terhadap total aset	8,39%	7,55%	Percentage of total assets from related parties to total assets

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

a. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi karena hubungan kepemilikan dengan pemerintah Republik Indonesia (lanjutan):

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

 Transactions with related parties due to ownership relation with government of the Republic of Indonesia (continued):

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Liabilitas			Liabilities
Simpanan dari nasabah			Deposits from customers
(Catatan 18, 19 dan 20)	104.848.546	83.098.406	(Notes 18, 19 and 20)
Liabilitas Akseptasi (Catatan 23)	319.049	528.148	Acceptance Payable (Note 23)
Surat-surat Berharga	0.045.577	0.005.000	0
yang Diterbitkan (Catatan 24) Pinjaman yang diterima (Catatan 25)	6.645.577	6.925.026	Securities Issued (Note 24) Fund borrowings (Note 25)
Pinjaman yang diterima (Catatan 25) Pinjaman Subordinasi (Catatan 26)	8.593.593 2.999.568	8.069.151 2.999.519	Subordinated Loan (Note 26)
			Cusorumatou 25um (11010 25)
Total liabilitas untuk pihak- pihak berelasi	123.406.333	101.620.250	Total liabilities to related parties
Persentase total liabilitas pihak berelasi terhadap total liabilitas	47,75%	38,52%	Percentage of total liabilities from related parties to total liabilities
Dana Syirkah Temporer			Temporary Syirkah Funds
Giro Mudharabah (Catatan 18)	150.107	534.702	Mudharabah current accounts (Note 18)
Tabungan <i>Mudharabah</i> (Catatan 19)	149.622	81.973	Mudharabah savings deposits (Note 19)
Deposito Mudharabah (Catatan 20)	5.911.327	5.623.470	Mudharabah time deposits (Note 20)
Total dana <i>syirkah</i> temporer untuk pihak-pihak berelasi	6.211.056	6.240.145	Total temporary syirkah funds to related parties
Persentase total dana syirkah temporer berelasi terhadap dana syirkah temporer	33,86%	33,17%	Percentage of total temporary syirkah funds related parties to total temporary syirkah funds
	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Maret/ <i>March 31</i> , 2018	
Pendapatan bunga dan bagi hasil			Interest income and income from profit sharing
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia			Placements with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain	2.189	2.361	and other banks
Efek-efek	22.267	17.099	Securities
Obligasi pemerintah	104.106	116.943	Government bonds
Kredit yang diberikan dan			Loans and sharia financing/
pembiayaan/piutang syariah	201.696	81.687	receivables
Total pendapatan bunga dan bagi hasil dari pihak-pihak berelasi	330.258	218.090	Total interest income and income from profit sharing from related parties
			•
Persentase terhadap total pendapatan bunga dan bagi	.	40.00	Percentage to total interest income and income from
hasil	5,14%	4,31%	profit sharing

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

31 Maret/	24 Ma==+/	
March 31, 2019	31 Maret/ <i>March</i> 31, 2018	
		Interest, profit sharing and bonus expenses
1.366.411 2.372	989.189 4.998	Deposits from customers Deposits from customers
138.143	124.800	Securities Issued
160.907 67.549 573 979 25.631	87.486 67.549 926 1.430 24.896	Fund borrowings Subordinated Loan Mudharabah current accounts Mudharabah savings deposits Mudharabah time deposits
1.762.565	1.301.274	Total interest and bonus expenses from related parties
45,45%	47,60%	Percentage to total interest, profit sharing and bonus expense
31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
		Commitments and Contingencies in Administrative Accounts (Note 28)
445.958	834.470	Guarantees issued
		Percentage to total commitments and contingencies in administrative
13,89%	22,00%	accounts
nci		
31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
		Assets
123.334	125.193	Loan and sharia financing/receivables (Note 11) Allowance for impairment losses
(1)	(19)	for related parties
123.333	125.174	Total assets from related parties - net
0,04%	0,04%	Percentage to total assets
	1.366.411 2.372 138.143 160.907 67.549 573 979 25.631 1.762.565 45,45% 31 Maret/ March 31, 2019 13,89% nci 31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	1.366.411 989.189 2.372 4.998 138.143 124.800 160.907 87.486 67.549 67.549 573 926 979 1.430 25.631 24.896 1.762.565 1.301.274 45,45% 47,60% 31 Maret/ March 31, 2019 December 31, 2018 13,89% 22,00% 123.334 125.193 (1) (19) 123.333 125.174

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

b. Transaksi dengan manajemen kunci (lanjutan)

b. Transactions with key management personnel (continued)

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Liabilitas			Liabilities
Simpanan dari nasabah (Catatan 18, 19 dan 20) Liabilitas imbalan kerja	90.931 201.963	100.338 178.219	Deposits from customers (Notes 18, 19 and 20) Employee benefits liability
Total liabilitas dari manajemen kunci	292.894	278.557	Total liabilities from key management personnel
Persentase terhadap total liabilitas	0,11%	0,11%	Percentage to total liabilities
	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Dana <i>Syirkah</i> Temporer			Temporary Syirkah Funds
Tabungan <i>Mudharabah</i> (Catatan 19) Deposito <i>Mudharabah</i> (Catatan 20)	2.944 2.498	2.316 2.483	Mudharabah savings deposits (Note 19) Mudharabah time deposits (Note 20)
Total dana <i>syirkah</i> temporer untuk pihak-pihak berelasi	5.442	4.799	Total temporary syirkah funds to related parties
Persentase total dana syirkah temporer berelasi terhadap dana syirkah temporer	0,03%	0,03%	Percentage of total temporary syirkah funds related parties to total temporary syirkah funds
	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Maret/ <i>March 31</i> , 2018	
Pendapatan bunga dan bagi hasil Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang syariah	1.879	1.429	Interest income and income from profit sharing Loans and sharia financing/ receivables
Persentase terhadap total pendapatan bunga dan bagi hasil	0,03%	0,03%	Percentage to total interest income and income from profit sharing
Beban bunga, bagi hasil dan bonus Simpanan dari nasabah	1.032	662	Interest, profit sharing and bonus expenses Deposits from customers
Persentase terhadap total beban bunga, bagi hasil, dan bonus	0,03%	0,02%	Percentage to total interest, profit sharing and bonus expense

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44. TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

kecuali dinyatakan lain)

b. Transaksi dengan manajemen kunci

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

b. Transactions with key management personnel (continued)

	31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Maret/ <i>March 31</i> , 2018	
Beban gaji dan tunjangan:			Salaries and employee benefits:
Direksi (Catatan 1f)	10.158	8.387	Board of Directors (Note 1f)
Dewan Komisaris (Catatan 1f)	4.527	4.017	Board of Commissioners (Note 1f)
Karyawan Kunci Lain	32.290	22.031	Other Key Employees
Total	46.975	34.435	Total
Persentase terhadap total beban gaji dan tunjangan karyawan	6,18%	4,88%	Percentage to total salaries and employee benefits

45. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING

Posisi Devisa Neto

Perhitungan Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) didasarkan pada Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 5/13/PBI/2003 tanggal 17 Juli 2003 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan perubahan keempat Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 17/5/PBI/2015 tanggal 29 Mei 2015. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, Bank diwajibkan untuk menjaga rasio PDN laporan posisi keuangan dan secara keseluruhan maksimum 20% dari jumlah modal. PDN adalah penjumlahan nilai absolut yang dinyatakan dalam Rupiah dari selisih bersih antara aset dan liabilitas dalam mata uang asing dan selisih bersih dari tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi yang dicatat dalam rekening administratif yang didenominasi dalam setiap mata uang asing.

PDN Bank pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

45. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Net Open Position

The Net Open Position (NOP) is calculated based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 5/13/ PBI/2003 dated July 17, 2003 which was fourth amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 17/5/PBI/2015 dated May 29, 2015. Based on this regulation, the Bank is required to maintain Net Open Position ratio of the overall statement of financial position at a maximum of 20% of the total capital. The NOP is the sum of the absolute values, which are stated in Rupiah, of the net difference between the assets and liabilities denominated in each foreign currency and the net difference of the receivables and payables of both commitments and contingencies recorded in the administrative accounts denominated in each foreign currency.

The Bank's NOP as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position	
Laporan posisi keuangan dan				Statement of financial position
Rekening administratif				and Administrative accounts
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.661.081	3.282.212	621.131	United States Dollar
Dolar Singapura	88.844	4.921	83.923	Singapore Dollar
Yen Jepang	298.667	-	298.667	Japanese Yen
Renminbi	263	-	263	Renminbi
Riyal Arab Saudi	2	-	2	Saudi Riyal
Dolar Australia	44.865	-	44.865	Australian Dollar
Euro Eropa	128	1.544	1.416	European Euro
Pound Sterling Inggris	87	-	87	Great Britain Poundsterling
Ringgit Malaysia	33	-	33	Malaysian Ringgit
Dolar Honkong	34	-	34	Hongkong Dollar
			1.050.420	
Modal (Catatan 46)			23.728.647	Capital (Note 46)
Rasio PDN			4.43%	NOP ratio

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45. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING (lanjutan)

45. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES (continued)

PDN Bank pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 (lanjutan):

The Bank's NOP as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

-	Aset/ Assets	Liabilitas/ Liabilities	Posisi Devisa Neto/ Net Open Position	
Laporan posisi keuangan dan				Statement of financial position
Rekening administratif	4 777 000	4 570 000	000.004	and Administrative accounts
Dolar Amerika Serikat	4.777.623	4.576.632	200.991	United States Dollar
Yen Jepang	94.638	-	94.638	Japanese Yen
Dolar Singapura	67.923	2.512	65.411	Singapore Dollar
Euro Eropa	278	-	278	European Euro
Renminbi	259	=	259	Renminbi
Pound Sterling Inggris	86	-	86	Great Britain Poundsterling
Dolar Australia	62	-	62	Australian Dollar
Dolar Hongkong	52	-	52	Hongkong Dollar
Ringgit Malaysia	39	-	39	Malaysian Ringgit
Riyal Arab Saudi	11	-	11	Saudi Árabian Riyal
			361.827	
Modal (Catatan 46)			23.328.446	Capital (Note 46)
Rasio PDN			1,55%	NOP ratio

46. RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (KPMM)

46. MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

Bank secara aktif mengelola modalnya sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku. Tujuan utamanya adalah untuk memastikan bahwa setiap saat Bank dapat menjaga kecukupan modalnya untuk menutup risiko bawaan (inherent risk) pada kegiatan perbankan tanpa mengurangi optimalisasi nilai pemegang saham.

Bank actively manages its capital in accordance with the regulatory requirements. The primary objective of which is to ensure that Bank, at all times, maintains adequate capital to cover inherent risks to its banking activities without prejudice to optimizing shareholder's value.

CAR pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 dihitung berdasarkan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) No. 34/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 22 September 2016 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan OJK No. 11/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 29 Januari 2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum.

CAR on March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 was calculated based on Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) No. 34/POJK.03/2016 on date September 22, 2016 concerning of Change regulation No. 11/POJK.03/2016 on date January 29, 2016 concerning the Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

46. RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (KPMM) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum, PBI No. 17/22/PBI/2015 tentang Kewajiban Pembentukan Countercyclical Buffer dan POJK 46/POJK.03/2015 tentang Penetapan Systemically Important *Bank* dan Capital Surcharge, Bank diwajibkan membentuk tambahan modal sebagai penyangga (buffer) yang berlaku secara bertahap mulai 1 Januari yaitu Pembentukan modal buffer Capital Conservation Buffer, Countercyclical Buffer dan Capital Surcharge untuk D-SIB yang wajib dibentuk berdasarkan persentase tertentu dari Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) masingmasing sebesar 2,50%, 0,00% dan 1,00%.

Berdasarkan profil risiko Bank masing-masing per 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, yaitu *low to moderate*, maka rasio kecukupan modal (KPMM) minimum per 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 ditetapkan masing-masing sebesar 9% sampai dengan 10%.

Penentuan kepatuhan Bank terhadap peraturan dan rasio yang berlaku didasarkan pada peraturan praktik akuntansi yang berbeda dalam beberapa hal dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Bank telah memenuhi rasio sesuai yang disyaratkan Bank Indonesia dan/atau Otoritas Jasa Keuangan untuk KPMM.

Perhitungan KPMM Bank pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

46. MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

Based on POJK No. 34/POJK.03/2016 concerning the Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks, PBI No. 17/22/PBI/2015 concerning the Establishment of Countercyclical Buffer Requirement, and POJK No. 46/POJK.03/2015 concerning the Determination of Systemically Important Bank and Capital Surcharge, Bank is required to form additional capital as a buffer that apply in stages starting on January 1, 2016. The establishment of buffer capital consist of Capital Conservation Buffer, Countercyclical Buffer, and Capital Surcharge for D-SIB which shall be established based on a percentage of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) of 2.50%, 0.00% and 1.00%, respectively.

Based on the risk profile as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, which are both low to moderate, the minimum CAR for March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, is set at 9% to less than 10%, respectively.

The determination of the Bank's compliance with regulations and applicable ratios are based on the accounting rules which is differ in several aspects with the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Bank has fulfilled the required ratios of Bank Indonesia and/or Financial Services Authority for the CAR.

The computation of the Bank's CAR as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 follows:

		31 Maret/ <i>March 31,</i> 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Modal Inti Modal Pelengkap (Maksimal 100% dari	а	20.979.082	20.460.086	Core Capital Supplementary Capital (Maximum of 100% of
Modal Inti) Modal Pelengkap Tambahan yang Dialokasikan untuk Mengantisipasi	b	2.749.565	2.868.360	Core Capital) Additional Supplementary Capital Allocated for Anticipation
Risiko Pasar	С	-	-	of Market Risk
Jumlah Modal Inti dan Modal Pelengkap	d=a+b	23.728.647	23.328.446	Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

46. RASIO KEWAJIBAN PENYEDIAAN MODAL MINIMUM (KPMM) (lanjutan)

Perhitungan CAR Bank pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

46. MINIMUM REQUIRED CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) (continued)

The computation of the Bank's CAR as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 follows (continued):

		31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	
Jumlah Modal Inti, Modal Pelengkap dan Modal Pelengkap Tambahan yang Dialokasikan untuk Mengantisipasi				Total Core Capital, Supplementary Capital and Additional Supplementary Capital Allocated for
Risiko Pasar	e=c+d	23.728.647	23.328.446	Anticipation of Market Risk
Penyertaan	Ť	-	-	Investment
Jumlah Modal untuk				Total Capital
Risiko Kredit	g=d-f	23.728.647	23.328.446	for Credit Risk
Jumlah Modal untuk Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Pasar	h=e-f	23.728.647	23.328.446	Total Capital for Credit Risk and Market Risk
Aset Tertimbang Menurut	11=6-1	23.720.047	23.320.440	Risk Weighted Assets
Risiko Kredit	i	111.999.774	109.507.283	Credit Risk
ATMR untuk Risiko Pasar	j	1.714.948	1.007.249	RWA for Market Risk
ATMR untuk risiko operasional	k	20.963.355	17.623.217	RWA for Operational Risk
Jumlah ATMR untuk Risiko				
Kredit dan Risiko				Total RWA for Credit Risk and
operasional	l=i+k	132.963.129	127.130.500	Operational Risk
Jumlah ATMR untuk Risiko				RWA for Credit Risk,
Kredit, Risiko Operasional	and the trade	404.070.077	400 407 740	Operational Risk and
dan Risiko Pasar	m=i+j+k	134.678.077	128.137.749	Market Risk
CAR untuk Risiko Kredit				CAR for Credit Risk
dan Risiko Operasional	n=g/l	17,85%	18,35%	and Operational Risk
CAR untuk Risiko Kredit				CAR for Credit Risk
Risiko Operasional dan Risiko Pasar	o=h/m	17,62%	18,21%	Operational Risk and Market Risk
uan Nisiko i asai	0=11/111	17,0270	10,2170	WarkerNisk
CAR Minimum yang				
Diwajibkan		9%	9%	Minimum CAR

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Bank portofolio asetnya didominasi oleh Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR) yang dipengaruhi oleh adanya perubahan iklim bisnis eksternal seperti inflasi dan tingkat BI rate. Upaya meminimalkan dampak negatif tersebut dilakukan dengan pengelolaan risiko secara day to day risk management activities, dengan berlandaskan prinsip Good Corporate Governance (GCG) untuk memastikan seluruh proses dan mekanisme yang terjadi dalam mencapai tujuan perusahaan, mencegah perusahaan dari penyimpangan dan risiko yang dapat mengakibatkan kegagalan pencapaian tujuan perusahaan, serta berlandaskan kehati-hatian untuk memastikan pertumbuhan kinerja Bank yang sehat dan berkesinambungan.

Sebagai tindak lanjut penerapan Pilar 1 Basel II, Bank telah mengimplementasikan pengukuran risiko kredit dengan menggunakan Standardized Approach sesuai dengan **SEOJK** 11/SEOJK.03/2018 tentang perubahan atas SEOJK 42/SEOJK.03/2016 perihal Pedoman Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR) untuk Risiko Kredit dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Standar, Selain dari itu Bank juga telah melakukan perhitungan kebutuhan modal minimum dengan menggunakan Basic Indicator Approach untuk risiko operasional sesuai dengan SEOJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 14 Juli 2016 perihal Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Öperasional. Penggunaan Standardized Model untuk risiko pasar sesuai dengan SEOJK No. 38/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 8 September 2016 perihal Pedoman Penggunaan Metode Standar dalam Perhitungan Kewaiiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum dengan Memperhitungkan Risiko Pasar.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT

The bulk of the Bank's loan portofolio consists of mortgage loans (KPR) that are affected by changes in the external business environment such as inflation and the BI rate. Efforts to minimize the negative impact is being done through risk management activities on a daily basis, with the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) as the basis to ensure that all the processes and mechanisms in connection to achieve the Bank's objectives, to prevent the bank from deviations and risks that can lead to failure in achieving corporate objectives. The principle of prudence is the basis of risk management activities to ensure the healthy growth of the Bank's performance and sustainability.

As a follow up to the implementation of Pillar 1 of Basel II. the Bank has implemented a credit risk measurement using the Standardized Approach in accordance with SEOJK No.11/SEOJK.03/2018 in changed from SEOJK No. 42/SEOJK.03/2016 regarding the Guidelines for Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Credit Risk by using Standardized Approach. Apart from that, the Bank has been calculating of minimum capital requirements using the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk in accordance with SEOJK No. 24/SEOJK.03/2016 dated in July 14, 2016 regarding the calculation of risk weighted assets (RWA) for Operational Risk. The use of Standardized Method for market risk are in accordance with SEOJK No. 38/SEOJK.03/2016 dated in September 8, 2016 regarding the Guidelines for the Use of Standardized Method in the Calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio on Market Risk for Commercial Banks.

47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Guna melengkapi pengukuran risiko khususnya risiko pasar dan risiko likuiditas, Bank melakukan stress test dengan worst case scenario. Selain melakukan scenario analysis terhadap aktivitas bank secara keseluruhan, Bank juga melakukan scenario analysis terhadap aktivitas tertentu. khususnya aktivitas baru, yang berpotensi meningkatkan eksposur risiko suku bunga. Stress Test yang dilakukan oleh Bank fokus pada 3 (tiga) jenis risiko yaitu risiko kredit, risiko pasar dan risiko likuiditas. Untuk menyempurnakan pengukuran risiko khususnya risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas dan risiko kredit, Bank melakukan stress test terhadap worst case scenario sebagaimana diatur dalam SE Direksi No. 67/DIR/RMD/2017 tanggal 08 Desember perihal Perubahan Atas SE Direksi 03/DIR/RMD/2016 No. perihal Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Stress Testing dengan frekuensi minimal 1 (satu) tahun sekali untuk risiko kredit dan risiko pasar serta per triwulan untuk risiko likuiditas.

Bank melakukan *stress testing* secara berkala untuk menilai kecukupan modal dalam hal terjadinya kejadian-kejadian risiko yang bersifat ekstrim atau *catastrophy.* Stress Testing Risiko Likuiditas telah dilakukan sebanyak 4 kali yaitu disampaikan melalui laporan Profil Risiko Triwulan IV/2017, Triwulan I/2018, Triwulan II/2018 dan Triwulan III/2018. Stress Testing Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Pasar dilakukan sedikitnya sekali dalam satu tahun dan telah dilakukan sebanyak 2 kali pada bulan Maret 2018 dan September 2018. Untuk bulan Maret 2018 pelaporannya telah disampaikan kepada OJK dan Untuk bulan September 2018 dilakukan update untuk kebutuhan pelaporan Dokumen Recovery Plan.

Struktur Manajemen Risiko

Tata kelola risiko Bank yang berlandaskan prinsip GCG terwujud dari terlibatnya seluruh organ Bank dalam pengelolaan manajemen risiko. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari susunan organisasi manajemen risiko Bank. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi bertanggung jawab untuk memastikan penerapan Manajemen Risiko telah memadai sesuai dengan karakteristik, kompleksitas dan profil risiko Bank. Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi berperan aktif pada proses manajemen risiko dalam rangka memitigasi risiko Bank melalui Kualitas Penerapan Manajemen Risiko meliputi tata kelola risiko, kerangka manajemen risiko, proses manajemen risiko, kecukupan sumber daya manusia, dan kecukupan sistem informasi manajemen risiko, serta kecukupan sistem pengendalian risiko.

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47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

In measuring risks, particularly market risk and liquidity risk, the Bank conducts stress testing using worst case scenario in addition to scenario analysis of the Bank's activities as a whole, the Bank also performs scenario analysis on specific activities, especially new activity, which could potentially increase the interest rate risk exposure. Currently, the stress tests conducted by the Bank is focused on 3 (three) types of risks, namely, credit risk, market risk (including interest rate risk) and liquidity risk. To improve the measurement of market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk, the Bank conduct stress test on worst case scenario as regulated in Director Circular Letter No. 67/DIR/RMD/2017 dated in December 8, 2017 regarding amandement of Director Circular Letter No. 03/DIR/RMD/2016 regarding The Guidelines of Implementation for Stress Testing with a minimum frequency of 1 (one) year for credit risk and market risk and quarterly for liquidity risk.

The Bank conducts periodic stress testing to assess capital adequacy in anticipation of the occurrence of risk events that are extreme or catastrophic. Stress Testing for liquidity risk has been carried out 4 times, which is submitted through the Risk Profile report for Quarter IV / 2017, Quarter I / 2018, Quarter II / 2018 and Quarter III / 2018. Market Risk and Credit Risk Stress Testing is conducted at least once a year and has been conducted twice in March 2018 and September 2018. For March 2018 the report has been submitted to the OJK and for September 2018 an update is made to the reporting requirements of the Recovery Plan Document.

Risk Management Structure

The Bank's risk governance, which is based on the principles of GCG, involves the entire Bank in managing risks. This can be seen in the composition of the Bank's risk management organizational structure. The Board of Commissioners (BOC) and Board of Directors (BOD) are responsible for ensuring the proper implementation of risk management in accordance to the characteristics, complexity and risk profile of the Bank. The BOC and BOD play an active role in the risk management process in order to mitigate the risk of the Bank Quality of Risk Management Implementation which covers risk governance, risk management framework, risk management process, the adequacy of human resources and risk management information systems, as well as the adequacy of risk management systems.

47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Struktur Manajemen Risiko (lanjutan)

Komite Manajemen Risiko

Komite Manajemen Risiko (KMR) berperan aktif dalam memberikan pertimbangan-pertimbangan terhadap risiko yang melekat pada kebijakan yang akan ditetapkan Direksi maupun memberikan evaluasi terhadap ketentuan-ketentuan yang dinilai kurang sesuai dengan perkembangan terkini dan perlu dilakukan penyesuaian. KMR terlibat secara aktif dalam melakukan penilaian risiko yang melekat pada setiap produk dan/atau jasa/aktivitas baru sehingga Bank dapat melakukan langkah-langkah mitigasi yang diperlukan. Selain itu apabila dipandang perlu, KMR dapat melakukan evaluasi terhadap Pedoman Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (PKMR).

Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko

Risk Management Division (RMD) merupakan Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR) pada Bank, dipimpin oleh seorang Kepala Divisi yang bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Compliance & Strategic Director. Struktur organisasi Risk Management Division terdiri dari Market Risk Management Department, Credit Risk Management Department, Operational Risk Management Coordination Department dan Risk Officer Department.

Market Risk Management Department berfungsi untuk melakukan pengelolaan Risiko Pasar dan Risiko Likuiditas. Fungsi Credit Risk Management Department melakukan pengelolaan Risiko Kredit Management sedangkan Operational Risk Department berfungsi mengelola Risiko Operasional, Risiko Kepatuhan, Risiko Strategik, Reputasi dan Risiko Hukum. Setiap Departement Head dibantu oleh Unit Policy & Procedure dan Unit Assessment & Measurement.

Risk Officer Coordination (ROC) bertanggung jawab melakukan koordinasi dan supervisi terhadap Risk Officer dalam melakukan pemantauan implementasi manajemen risiko di Bank. Dalam menjalankan fungsi pemantauan risiko, ROC dibantu oleh Risk Superintendent (RS) pada tingkat Divisi, Regional Risk Superintendent (RRS) pada tingkat Kantor Wilayah dan Branch Risk Officer (BRO) di Kantor Cabang di bawah koordinasi Risk Officer Coordination (ROC) yang bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Kepala Risk Management Division (RMD).

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47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Management Structure (continued)

Risk Management Committee

The Bank's Risk Management Committee (RMC) is actively involved in providing advice on the inherent risks associated to new policies to be established by the BOD and providing evaluation to the regulations that are considered to be outdated and require updating. The RMC is also actively involved in conducting risk measurement of the risks associated to new products and/or services to enable the Bank to take the necessary mitigating actions. The RMC may evaluate the Risk Management Policy Guidelines, if necessary.

Risk Management Division

Risk Management Division (RMD) is a Risk Management Working Unit (RMWU) at the Bank, led by a Division Head that is responsible directly to the Risk, Compliance & Strategic Director. The organizational structure of the RMD consists of the Market Risk Management Department, Credit Risk Management Department, Operational Risk Management Department and Risk Officer Coordination Department.

Market Risk Management Department is responsible for managing market risk and liquidity risk. Credit Risk Management Department is responsible for credit risk management, while Operational Risk Management Department is responsible for managing operational risk, compliance risk, strategic risk, reputational risk and legal risk. The Department Head is assisted by Policy & Procedure Unit and Assessment & Measurement Unit.

Risk Officer Coordination (ROC) has a responsibility in coordinating and supervising the Risk Officer during monitoring the implementation of risk management in the Bank. In performing risk monitoring functions, ROC assisted by the Risk Superintendent (RS) at the Division level, the Regional Risk Superintendent (RRS) at the level of the Regional Office and Branch Risk Officer (BRO) in the Branch Office under the coordination of Risk Coordination Officer (ROC) which is directly responsible to the Head of Risk Management Division (RMD).

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

RS dan RRS merupakan pejabat yang bertanggung jawab langsung pada ROC dan bertugas melakukan pemantauan implementasi manaiemen risiko di Divisi dan Kantor Wilayah (Regional Office) dengan proses identifikasi, melakukan pengukuran, pemantauan dan merekomendasikan pengendalian risiko kepada Divisi dan Kantor Wilayah dimana RS dan RSS bertugas. BRO adalah pejabat yang bertanggung jawab langsung kepada ROC dan bertugas melakukan pemantauan implementasi manajemen risiko di Kantor Cabang dengan proses pengukuran. identifikasi, melakukan pemantauan dan merekomendasikan pengendalian risiko kepada Kantor Cabang dimana BRO bertugas.

Kebijakan dan Prosedur Pengelolaan Manajemen Risiko

Bank telah memiliki panduan kebijakan di bidang manajemen risiko yaitu Pedoman Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko (PKMR) di mana di dalamnya telah mencakup ketentuan-ketentuan minimal yang disyaratkan di dalam Peraturan Bank Indonesia. Pengkajian ulang terhadap kebijakan internal juga dilakukan agar sesuai dengan ketentuan terkini dari regulator dengan melakukan gap analysis serta mengakomodasi best practices yang lazim digunakan untuk meningkatkan kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko.

Sistem informasi manajemen risiko pada tahap awal difokuskan pada pengumpulan dan perbaikan database risiko yang diharapkan dapat dikembangkan dan diaplikasikan ke dalam sistem teknologi informasi secara bertahap agar proses pengukuran risiko dan pemantauan risiko dapat dilakukan secara terintegrasi dan dapat disajikan secara tepat waktu.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

RS and RRS is directly responsible to the ROC and is responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of risk management in the Division and Regional Office, including the process of measurement, monitorina identification. recommending risk controls to the Division and Regional office where the RS and RSS is assigned. The BRO is also directly responsible to the ROC and is responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of risk management at branch offices, including the process of identification, measurement, monitoring and recommending risk controls to the branch office where the BRO is assigned.

Risk Management Policies and Procedures

The Bank's risk management policies are formalized in the RMPM. RMPM sets out the minimum requirements based on Bank Indonesia regulations. A regular review is conducted on internal policies to comply with the prevailing regulations from regulatory bodies. Gap analysis are performed and best practices are applied to enhance the quality of the risk management implementation.

The Bank also performs risk management on information systems which focuses on risk database collection and improvement. The data is gradually developed and applied in the information technology system so that risk measurement and monitoring can be integrated into the Bank's risk management on a timely basis.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Profil Risiko

Sesuai dengan POJK No. 18/POJK.03/2016 tanggal 16 Maret 2016 dan SE OJK No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 01 September 2016 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Bank Umum, RMD menyampaikan laporan profil risiko kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan per triwulan yang memuat tentang eksposur risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko kepatuhan, risiko hukum, risiko reputasi dan risiko stratejik. Selanjutnya berdasarkan PBI No. 13/1/PBI/2011 tanggal 5 Januari 2011 dan SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP tanggal 25 Oktober 2011 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum, meliputi penilaian faktor profil risiko yang meliputi penilaian terhadap risiko inheren dan kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko dalam aktivitas operasional Bank.

Secara umum risiko komposit profil risiko Bank berada pada peringkat low to moderate, yang tercermin dari tingkat risiko inherent moderate dan tingkat kualitas penerapan manajemen risiko dengan peringkat satisfactory. Risiko Inheren strategi bisnis, karakteristik meliputi bisnis. kompleksitas produk dan aktivitas Bank, industri dimana Bank melakukan kegiatan usaha, serta kondisi makro ekonomi. Kualitas Penerapan Manajemen Risiko meliputi tata kelola risiko, kerangka manajemen risiko, proses manajemen risiko, kecukupan sumber daya manusia, dan kecukupan sistem informasi manajemen risiko, serta kecukupan sistem pengendalian risiko.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Profile

In accordance with POJK No.18/POJK.03/2016 dated March 16, 2016 and SE OJK No. 34/SEOJK.03/2016 dated September 1, 2016 regarding on Risk Management for Commercial Banks, RMD submits on a quarterly basis a risk profile report to the Financial Services Authority, which contains exposure to credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, compliance risk, legal reputational risk and strategic Furthermore, based on PBI No. 13/1/PBI/2011 dated January 5, 2011 and SE BI No. 13/24/DPNP dated October 25, 2011 regarding a Bank's health level, the assessment of the risk profile will cover the inherent risk and quality of risk management implementation through the operational activities of the Bank.

In general, the Bank's composite risk profile is low to moderate, which is reflected in the moderate inherent risk level and satisfactory level of quality of risk management implementation. Inherent risks include business strategy, business characteristics, complexity of products and activities of the Bank, the industry in which the Bank conducts business, as well as macroeconomic conditions. The quality of risk management implementation covers risk governance, risk management framework, risk management process, the adequacy of human resources and risk management information systems, as well as the adequacy of the risk management system.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit

Pengelolaan risiko kredit merupakan bagian dari pengelolaan manajemen risiko secara keseluruhan, yang mengacu pada Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 11/25/PBI/2009 tanggal 1 Juli 2009 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia No.5/8/PBI/2003 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum dimana Risiko Kredit merupakan risiko yang terjadi akibat kegagalan debitur dan/atau pihak lain dalam memenuhi kewajiban mereka kepada Bank.

Bank secara teratur meninjau dan memperbarui Pedoman Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko serta Pedoman Kebijakan Kredit dan Pembiayaan.

Eksposur Risiko Kredit dipantau sejak proses pemberian kredit sampai dengan jatuh tempo kredit. Pemantauan risiko diantaranya adalah memastikan kepatuhan dengan persyaratan kredit, kecukupan agunan dan penanganan kredit bermasalah.

Pemantauan risiko secara reguler dilakukan oleh RMD, RS, RRS dan BRO untuk memastikan bahwa unit kerja melakukan kegiatan kredit secara konsisten menerapkan ketentuan dan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) sesuai dengan batasan yang ditetapkan oleh Bank.

Langkah strategis lainnya dalam penerapan manajemen risiko kredit Bank adalah dengan melakukan penyebaran risiko kredit dan pengendalian konsentrasi kredit dengan meningkatkan portofolio kredit maupun pembiayaan di luar sektor perumahan (non-housing related).

 (i) Analisa eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit setelah memperhitungkan dampak agunan dan mitigasi risiko kredit lainnya:

Nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan Bank selain kredit yang diberikan menggambarkan eksposur maksimum atas risiko kredit.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk management is part of the overall risk management, which is defined in Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 11/25/PBI/2009 dated July 1, 2009 regarding the Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 5/8/PBI/2003 regarding Risk Management Implementation for Commercial Banks, as the risk arising from the failure of debtors and/or other parties to fulfill their obligations to the Bank.

The Bank regularly reviews and updates the RMPM Guidelines as well as the Credit and Financing Manual Policy.

Credit risk exposure is monitored from the credit granting process until the maturity of the credit. Credit risk monitoring includes, among others, ensuring compliance with the terms of the loan, adequacy of collateral and handling of non-performing loans.

Regular risk monitoring is undertaken by RMD, RS, RRS, and BRO to ensure that the business units carrying out credit activities are consistently implementing regulation and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) based on the limits set by the Bank

Another strategic step in the implementation of the Bank's credit risk management is to distribute credit risk and minimize credit concentration by increasing the loan portfolio as well as financing non-housing related sectors.

(i) Analysis on maximum exposures against credit risks considering the impact of collateral and other credit risks mitigation:

The carrying value of the Bank's financial assets other than loans represents its maximum exposure to credit risk.

47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

 (i) Analisa eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit setelah memperhitungkan dampak agunan dan mitigasi risiko kredit lainnya: (lanjutan)

Bank menetapkan jenis dan nilai agunan yang dijaminkan sesuai skema kredit dan perkiraan tingkat risiko kredit dari *counterparty* sebagai *second way out* yang ditetapkan. Jenis dari agunan terdiri dari:

- a) *Physical collateral*, berupa tanah dan bangunan.
- b) Financial collateral, berupa simpanan (tabungan, giro dan deposito), surat berharga, dan lain-lain.
- c) Lainnya berupa garansi, lembaga penjamin, dan lain-lain.

Pemberian kredit yang dilaksanakan oleh Bank diatur dalam kebijakan dan prosedur perkreditan dimana untuk setiap jenis atau skema kredit telah ditentukan agunan minimal yang harus dipenuhi.

Untuk segmen kredit komersial yang umumnya merupakan kredit yasa griya, sesuai ketentuan perkreditan wajib dijamin oleh agunan yang memadai. Agunan dapat berupa *physical collateral*, *financial collateral* atau lainnya berupa tagihan usaha atau garansi. Untuk seluruh agunan khususnya *physical collateral* akan dilakukan retaksasi dimana nilai likuidasi atas agunan tersebut yang akan dipergunakan dalam menentukan kecukupan nilai agunan (coverage ratio).

Selain aspek agunan untuk meminimalkan risiko kredit, pemberian kredit oleh Bank selalu dilakukan berdasarkan evaluasi dan analisa kelayakan sehingga kemampuan pengembalian kredit (first way out) dapat dipastikan.

Adanya keharusan bagi debitur untuk memenuhi agunan yang dipersyaratkan, evaluasi atas kelayakan kredit, pengikatan kredit secara legal dan prosedur *pre screening* akan menurunkan *credit risk* eksposur Bank ke tingkat yang layak dan dapat diterima.

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47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

 (i) Analysis on maximum exposures against credit risks considering the impact of collateral and other credit risks mitigation: (continued)

The Bank determined the type and value of collateral according to the loan scheme as well as estimated credit risk level from the counterparty as a determined second way out. The types of collateral are as follows:

- a) Physical collateral, such as land and buildings.
- b) Financial collateral, such as third party funds (saving deposits, demand deposits and time deposits), securities, etc.
- c) Others, such as guarantees, guarantee institution, etc.

The loan granting conducted by the Bank is stipulated in the loan policy and procedure in which every loan type or scheme has minimum determinable collaterals that should be fulfilled.

For commercial loans segment which generally represent yasa griya loan, according to the loan policy has to be collateralized adequately. The collaterals can be physical collateral, financial collateral or others such as accounts receivable or guarantees. All collaterals particularly for physical collateral will be assessed in which the collateral's liquidation value will be use in determining the coverage ratio.

In addition collateral aspect to minimize credit risk, loan granting is conducted based on evaluation and feasibility analysis so that the loan repayment ability (first way out) can be ascertained.

The necessity for debtors to comply with collaterals requirement, loan feasibility evaluation, notarial agreement and pre screening procedures will decrease the Bank's credit risk exposure to the acceptable level.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit
 - Sektor geografis

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank pada nilai tercatat, yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018. Untuk tabel ini, Bank telah mengalokasikan eksposur area berdasarkan wilayah geografis tempat mereka beroperasi.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

- Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure
 - Geographical sectors

The following tables provide details of the Bank's credit exposures at their carrying amounts, as categorized by geographical region as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. For these tables, the Bank has allocated exposures to the regions based on the geographical area where activities are undertaken.

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31	waret	March	31.	2019

	Kantor Pusat/ Head Office	Jabodetabek	Jawa selain Jabodetabek/ Java other than Jabodetabek	Sumatera	Lain-lain/ Others**)	Total	
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia							Bank Indonesia
	16.599.880	-	-	-	-	16.599.880	Current accounts
Giro pada bank lain	905.591	-	1.685	662	29	907.967	with other banks
Penempatan pada							Placements with
Bank Indonesia dar	า						Bank Indonesia and
bank lain	6.722.873	-	-	-	-	6.722.873	other banks
Efek-efek	8.003.157	-	-	-	-	8.003.157	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	12.577.424	-	-	-	-	12.577.424	Government bonds
Yang Dibeli dengan jar	nji						
Dijual Kembali	1.758.071	-	-	-	-	1.758.071	Reverse Repo
Tagihan Akseptasi	-	319.049	-	-	-	319.049	Acceptance Receivable
Penyertaan Saham	270	-	-	-	-	270	Investment in Shares
Kredit yang diberikan							
dan piutang/pembia	ayaan						Loans and sharia financing/
syariah							receivables
Konsumer							Consumer
Pemilikan rumah	-	75.611.059	45.630.302	30.275.995	30.806.419	182.323.775	Housing loan
Non-kepemilikan	rumah -	3.078.744	4.071.371	1.240.330	2.475.687	10.866.132	Non-housing loan
Modal kerja	-	21.023.474	9.808.040	3.787.967	4.079.392	38.698.873	Working capital
Investasi	-	5.203.747	1.899.501	485.648	515.734	8.104.630	Investment
Sindikasi	-	76.754	-	-	-	76.754	Syndicated
Direksi dan karyaw	an:						Director and Employees
 Pihak ketiga 	-	896.317	514.155	253.940	290.174	1.954.586	Third party -
 Pihak berelasi 	-	59.658	22.156	12.760	15.386	109.960	Related party -
Bunga yang masih							
akan diterima	129.751	1.438.536	819.025	363.180	568.970	3.319.462	Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain*)	3.271.157	38.363	7.310	1.233	2.738	3.320.801	Other assets")
Total kotor	49.968.174	107.745.701	62.773.545	36.421.715	38.754.529	295.663.664	Total gross
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(3.207.707)	Allowances for impairment losses
·							•
Neto						292.455.957	Net

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Kantor Pusat/ Head Office	Jabodetabek	Jawa selain Jabodetabek/ Java other than Jabodetabek	Sumatera	Lain-lain/ Others**)	Total	
Giro pada Bank Indonesia							Current accounts Bank Indone
	15.417.862	-	-	-	-	15.417.862	Current acc
Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan	1.587.595	-	916	231	27	1.588.769	with other bar Placement Bank Indonesia a
bank lain	26.464.760	-	-	-	-	26.464.760	other bar

Terdiri atas tagihan kepada pihak ketiga Lain-lain terdiri atas Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku dan Papua.

Consists of third party receivables Others consists of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku and Papua.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)
- 47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)
 Credit Risk (continued)
 - (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)

a) Sektor geografis (lanjutan)

a) Geographical sectors (continued)

31 Desem	ber/Decem	ber 31, 2018
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	Kantor Pusat/ Head Office	Jabodetabek	Jawa selain Jabodetabek/ Java other than Jabodetabek	Sumatera	Lain-lain/ Others ^{**)}	Total	
Efek-efek	5.868.658	-	-	-	-	5.868.658	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	9.393.138	-	-	-	-	9.393.138	Government bonds
Tagihan Akseptasi	-	528.148	-	-	-	528.148	Acceptance Receivable
Tagihan Spot							Interest Rate
Suku Bunga	167	-	-	-	-	167	Spot Receivable
Penyertaan Saham	270	-	-	-	-	270	Investment in Shares
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembia syariah Konsumer	yaan						Loans and sharia financing/ receivables Consumer
Pemilikan rumah	-	72.838.728	44.094.458	29.013.786	29.949.766	175.896.738	Housing loan
Non-kepemilikan r	rumah -	3.210.950	4.313.881	1.376.266	2.600.734	11.501.831	Non-housing loan
Modal kerja	-	23.039.651	9.905.251	3.849.541	4.205.747	41.000.190	Working capital
Investasi	-	4.247.565	1.906.544	479.711	529.892	7.163.712	Investment
Sindikasi	-	77.033	-	-		77.033	Syndicated
Direksi dan karyawa	in:						Director and Employees
- Pihak ketiga	-	916.583	528.200	261.188	301.135	2.007.106	Third party -
- Pihak berelasi	-	60.617	22.310	13.346	14.791	111.064	Related party -
Bunga yang masih							
akan diterima	100.312	1.155.166	763.116	362.312	578.596	2.959.502	Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain*)	1.089.426	5.822	2.676	1.482	1.554	1.100.960	Other assets*)
Total kotor	59.922.188	106.080.263	61.537.352	35.357.863	38.182.242	301.079.908	Total gross
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(3.320.293)	Allowances for impairment losses
Neto						297.759.615	Net

Terdiri atas tagihan kepada pihak ketiga
 Lain-lain terdiri atasKalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku dan Papua.

Consists of third party receivables
 Others consists of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku and Papua.

Credit risk exposure related to administrative accounts as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Kantor Pusat/ Head Office	Jabodetabek	Jawa selain Jabodetabek/ Java other than Jabodetabek	Sumatera	Lain-lain/ Others ^{*)}	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum ditarik **) Garansi yang diterbitkan		83.675 2.708.097	85.457 180.369	68.588 40.906	15.388 29.116	253.108 2.958.488	Unused loan facilities ^{**)} Guarantees issued
Total	_	2.791.772	265.826	109.494	44.504	3.211.596	Total
			31 Desember/Dece	ember 31, 2018			
	Kantor Pusat/	Jabodetabek	Jawa selain Jabodetabek/ Java other than Jabodetabek	Sumatera	Lain-lain/ Others ^{*)}	Total	
			- Japonetaben	- Cumatera			
Fasilitas kredit yang belum ditarik **) Garansi yang diterbitkan		62.120 3.035.052	114.577 683.178	74.934 36.617	17.937 39.118	269.568 3.793.965	Unused loan facilities ^{**)} Guarantees issued
Total	-	3.097.172	797.755	111.551	57.055	4.063.533	Total

^{*)} Lain-lain terdiri atas Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku dan Papua **) Hanya fasilitas kredit *committed* yang belum ditarik

Eksposur risiko kredit atas rekening administratif pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

^{*)} Others consists of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku and Papua
**) Only for committed unused loan facility

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)

Pemerintah

128.737 1.016.464

46.540.505

Pemerintah

2.961 1.066.051

3.656.431

Sektor industri

akan diterima Aset lain-lain*)

Total kotor

Tabel berikut ini menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau kredit lainnya), pendukung yang dikategorikan berdasarkan sektor industri pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

- Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
 - Industry sectors

The following tables provide the details of the Bank's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account any other collateral held or credit enhancements), categorized based on industry sectors as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

	(termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies")	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	16.599.880	-	-	-	-	16.599.880	Bank Indonesia Current accounts with
Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada	-	907.967	-	-	-	907.967	other banks Placements with
Bank Indonesia dan							Bank Indonesia and
bank lain	6.719.799	3.074	-	-	-	6.722.873	other banks
Efek-efek	5.684.681	823.106	729.305	766.065	-	8.003.157	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah Yang Dibeli dengan janji	12.577.424	-	-	-	-	12.577.424	Government bonds
dijual Kembali	1.758.071	-	-	-	-	1.758.071	Reverse Repo
Tagihan Akseptasi	-	319.049	-	-	-	319.049	Acceptance Receivable
Penyertaan Saham Kredit yang diberikan dar pembiayaan/piutang	- 1	-	-	270	-	270	Investment in Shares Loans and sharia financing/
syariah Bunga yang masih akan	2.055.449	534.223	1.612.701	39.584.517	198.347.820	242.134.710	receivables

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

Cadangan kerugian (3.207.707)penurunan nilai 292,455,957 Neto

2.400.815

26.922 31.887

1.153.111 508.930

42.012.893

2.007.731 697.469

201.053.020

3.319.462 3.320.801

295.663.664

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	(termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ <i>Bank</i> s	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies**)	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total
Giro pada				·		-
Bank Indonesia	15.417.862	-	-	-	-	15.417.862
Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan	-	1.588.769	-	-	-	1.588.769
bank lain	26.461.116	3.644	-	-	-	26.464.760
Efek-efek	859.203	3.969.947	717.000	322.508	-	5.868.658
Obligasi Pemerintah	9.393.138	-	-	-	-	9.393.138
Tagihan Akseptasi Tagihan Spot	-	-	-	528.148	-	528.148
Suku Bunga	167	-	-	-	-	167
Penyertaan Saham Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang	-	-	-	270	-	270
syariah	1.052.971	538.511	2.225.513	41.137.277	192.803.402	237.757.674

Current accounts with Bank Indonesia Current accounts with other banks Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Securities Government bonds Acceptance Receivable Interest Rate Spot Receivable Investment in Shares

Interest receivable Other assets*)

Total gross

Net

Allowances for

impairment losses

Loans and sharia financing/ receivables

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

- (ii) Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit (lanjutan)
 - b) Sektor industri (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut ini menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Bank pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan sektor industri pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018: (lanjutan)

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

- (ii) Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)
 - b) Industry sectors (continued)

The following tables provide the details of the Bank's credit exposure at carrying amounts (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements), categorized based on industry sectors as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018: (continued)

		31	Desember/Decem	nber 31, 2018			
	Pemerintah (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies ^{**)}	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Bunga yang masih akan akan diterima	87.277	3.186	24.583	927.068	1.917.388	2.959.502	Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain*)	210.542	203.584	-	396.325	290.509	1.100.960	Other assets*)
Total kotor	53.482.276	6.307.641	2.967.096	43.311.596	195.011.299	301.079.908	Total gross
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(3.320.293)	Allowances for impairment losses
Neto						297.759.615	Net

Terdiri atas tagihan kepada pihak ketiga.
 Termasuk perusahaan yang bergerak di industri perumahan, konstruksi, manufaktur, transportasi, pergudangan dan komunikasi, perdagangan, pertanian, pertambangan dan industri lainnya.

Eksposur risiko kredit yang terkait dengan unsur rekening administratif adalah sebagai berikut pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

Credit risk exposure relating to administrative account items as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

31	Maret/	March	31,	2019
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	Pemerintah (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ Banks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies ^{')}	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum ditarik **) Garansi yang diterbitkan	- -	-	4.607	207.401 2.958.488	41.100	253.108 2.958.488	Unused loan facilities ^{**)} Guarantees issued
Total	-		4.607	3.133.973	38.754	3.211.596	Total

Consists of third party receivables.
 Includes other companies under real estate, construction, manufacturing, transportation, warehousing and communication, trading, farming, mining and other industries.

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Eksposur risiko kredit yang terkait dengan unsur rekening administratif adalah sebagai berikut pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

Credit risk exposure relating to administrative account items as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31, 2018						
	Pemerintah (termasuk Bank Indonesia)/ Government (including Bank Indonesia)	Bank/ <i>Ban</i> ks	Lembaga keuangan bukan bank/ Non-bank financial institutions	Perusahaan lainnya/ Other companies ^{')}	Perseorangan/ Individuals	Total	
Fasilitas kredit yang belum ditarik **)		_	1.028	225.103	43.437	269.568	Unused loan facilities**)
Garansi yang diterbitkan	-	-	1.020	3.793.965	43.43 <i>1</i>	3.793.965	Guarantees issued
Total	-		1.028	4.019.068	43.437	4.063.533	Total

Termasuk perusahaan yang bergerak di industri perumahan, konstruksi, manufaktur, transportasi, pergudangan dan komunikasi, perdagangan, pertanian, pertambangan dan industri lainnya. Hanya fasilitas kredit komitmen yang belum ditarik

- Includes other companies under real estate, construction, manufacturing, transportation, warehousing and communication, trading, farming, mining and other industries.

 Only for committed unused loan facility
- (iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai
 - Giro pada Bank Lain

- (iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets
 - Current Accounts with Other Banks

		31 Maret/March 31, 2019		
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not Impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Rupiah	109.649	-	109.649	Rupiah
Mata Uang Asing	796.648	1.670	798.318	Foreign currencies
Total	906.297	1.670	907.967	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(1.670)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto		_	906.297	Net

		=		
	31 De	sember/December 31, 201	8	
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not Impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Rupiah	110.735	-	110.735	Rupiah
Mata Uang Asing	1.476.316	1.718	1.478.034	Foreign currencies
Total	1.587.051	1.718	1.588.769	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(1.718)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto			1.587.051	Net

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Per 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, aset keuangan ini tidak mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual maupun kolektif.

2. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, these financial assets are not impaired individually as well as collectively.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Credit Risk (continued)

- (iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)
- (iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets (continued)

Efek-efek

Securities

	3	1 Maret/ <i>March</i> 31, 2019		
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not Impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia	5.684.682	-	5.684.682	Certificates of Bank Bank Indonesia Deposits Certificates of Bank Indonesia
Obligasi Negotiable certificate	607.237	2.000	609.237	Bonds Negotiable certificate
of deposits	263.761	-	263.761	of deposits
Medium Term Notes	313.913	-	313.913	Medium Term Notes
Efek Beragunan Aset Reksadana	729.304 402.260	-	729.304 402.260	Asset-Backed Securities Reksadana
Total	8.001.157	2.000	8.003.157	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			(20.625)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto		=	7.982.532	Net

	31 De	sember/December 31, 201	8	
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Not Impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Sertifikat Bank				Certificates of Bank
Indonesia	3.005.636	-	3.005.636	Bank Indonesia
Sertifikat Deposito				Deposits Certificates
Bank Indonesia	1.141.501	-	1.141.501	of Bank Indonesia
Obligasi	523.283	2.000	525.283	Bonds
Negotiable certificate				Negotiable certificate
of deposits	240.915	-	240.915	of deposits
Medium Term Notes	194.398	=	194.398	Medium Term Notes
Efek Beragunan Aset	760.925	-	760.925	Asset-Backed Securities
Total	5.866.658	2.000	5.868.658	Total
Cadangan kerugian				
penurunan nilai			(20.173)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto		_	5.848.485	Net

Rekening administratif 3.

Per 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, rekening administratif tidak mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual maupun kolektif.

Administrative account

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, these administrative account items are not impaired individually as well as collectively.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

- (iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)
 - 4. Penyertaan saham

Per 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, penyertaan saham mengalami penurunan nilai masing-masing sebesar RpNihil dan RpNihil.

6. Tagihan Akseptasi

Per 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, tagihan akseptasi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual.

Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah

Per 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, aset keuangan ini mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual maupun kolektif sesuai ketentuan dalam PSAK No. 55 dan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK). Ikhtisar kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah yang diberikan pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

- (iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets (continued)
 - 5. Investment in Shares

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, investment in shares are impaired amounted RpNil and RpNil, respectively.

6. Acceptance Receivable

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, acceptance receivable are not impaired individually.

7. Loans and sharia financing/receivables

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, these financial assets are impaired subject to individual and collective impairment according to SFAS No. 55 and Financial Service Authority regulations (POJK). Loans and sharia financing/receivables, as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, are summarized as follows:

31	Maret/March	31,	2019	j

	Belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/Neither past due nor impaired		Telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan		·:	
	Tingkat tinggi/ High grade	Tingkat standar/ Standard grade	nilai/ Past-due but not impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ <i>Impaired</i>	Total	
Perumahan	159.624.846	32.886.903	20.584.785	6.897.001	219.993.535	Property
Konstruksi	8.447.641	399.034	708.467	755.439	10.310.581	Construction
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	5.275.190	685.985	513.788	545.027	7.019.990	Business services
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	254.835	122.065	189.189	680.602	1.246.691	Trading, restaurants and hotels
Jasa-jasa sosial	389.356	67.048	156.891	81.737	695.032	Social services
Manufaktur	48.406	4.951	49.540	24.899	127.796	Manufacturing
Transportasi, pergudangan						Transportation, warehousing
dan komunikasi	2.206.432	96.611	12.221	38.050	2.353.314	and communications
Pertanian	4.257	382	1.181	29.343	35.163	Farming
Pertambangan	-	6.832	23.521	38.503	68.856	Mining
Listrik, gas dan air	31.203	15.457	22.683	2.900	72.243	Electricity, gas and water
Lain-lain	80.174	29.757	19.459	82.119	211.509	Others
Total	176.362.340	34.315.025	22.281.725	9.175.620	242.134.710	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai					(3.185.142)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto					238.949.568	Net

PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

- (iii) Informasi mengenai aset keuangan yang mengalami dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai (lanjutan)
 - 7. Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/ piutang syariah (lanjutan)

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

- (iii) Information about impaired and not impaired financial assets (continued)
 - 7. Loans and sharia financing/receivables (continued)

	Belum jatuh tempo atau tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/Neither past due nor impaired		Telah jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/	Mengalami		
	Tingkat tinggi/ High grade	Tingkat standar/ Standard grade	Past-due but not impaired	penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Perumahan	157.647.099	35.225.492	14.796.419	6.954.654	214.623.664	Property
Konstruksi	8.946.789	436.950	840.802	612.878	10.837.419	Construction
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	6.275.580	716.760	629.458	383.334	8.005.132	Business services
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	299.236	179.004	178.913	646.259	1.303.412	Trading, restaurants and hotels
Jasa-jasa sosial	598.743	51.117	47.811	83.112	780.783	Social services
Manufaktur	49.531	23.628	34.906	49.753	157.818	Manufacturing
Transportasi, pergudangan						Transportation, warehousing
dan komunikasi	1.069.154	22.316	97.219	36.666	1.225.355	and communications
Pertanian	4.358	399	2.829	29.469	37.055	Farming
Pertambangan	12.514	45.721	2.635	26.929	87.799	Mining
Listrik, gas dan air	53.121	25.594	7.988	2.900	89.603	Electricity, gas and water
Lain-lain	464.159	38.852	23.581	83.042	609.634	Others
Total	175.420.284	36.765.833	16.662.561	8.908.996	237.757.674	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai					(3.298.132)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto					234.459.542	Net

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas aset keuangan berdasarkan golongan aset untuk semua aset keuangan yang mempunyai risiko kredit (cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai bruto): (iv) The tables below shows the quality of financial assets by class of assets for all financial assets with credit risk (gross of allowance for impairment losses):

Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/neither past due nor impaired Tingkat tinggi/High Grade" Tingkat standar/ Standard grade" Past due but not Impaired Total		31 Maret/ <i>March 31</i> , 2019					
Tingkat tinggi/ High Grade" Standard grade" Past due but not Impaired Impaired Total Efek-efek Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi 1.711.020		tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/neither past due		dan tidak mengalami penurunan	Managlami		
Fair value through Fair value through Fair value through profit -or-loss Fair value through profit -or-loss Pair value through profit -or-loss Pair value through profit -or-loss Pair value through Pair value through			standar/	Past due but not	penurunan nilai/	Total	
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi 6.086.942 - - 6.086.942 profit -or-loss Tersedia untuk dijual 1.711.020 - - - 1.711.020 Available-for-sale Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo 203.195 - - 2.000 205.195 Held-to-maturity Obligasi Pemerintah Government Bonds Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi 5.418.530 - - 5.418.530 profit -or-loss Tersedia untuk dijual 4.012.235 - - - 4.012.235 Available-for-sale Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo 3.146.659 - - - 4.012.235 Available-for-sale Kredit dan piutang - - - - 3.146.659 Held-to-maturity Kredit dan piutang Giro pada bank Indonesia 16.599.880 - - - - 16.599.880 Bank Indonesia	Efek-efek						Securities
Tersedia untuk dijual							Fair value through
Dimiliki hingga jafuh tempo 203.195 2.000 205.195 Held-to-maturity Company	Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi	6.086.942	-	-	-	6.086.942	profit -or-loss
Obligasi Pemerintah Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi 5.418.530 5.418.530 profit -or-loss Tersedia untuk dijual 4.012.235 4.012.235 Available-for-sale Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo 3.146.659 3.146.659 Held-to-maturity Kredit dan piutang Giro pada bank Indonesia 16.599.880 16.599.880 Bank Indonesia Gurrent accounts with Education of Current accounts o	Tersedia untuk dijual	1.711.020	-	-	-	1.711.020	Available-for-sale
Fair value through Fair value through Fair value through Profit -or-loss Available-for-sale Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo 3.146.659 -	Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	203.195	-	-	2.000	205.195	Held-to-maturity
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi 5.418.530 - - - 5.418.530 profit -or-loss Tersedia untuk dijual 4.012.235 - - - 4.012.235 Available-for-sale Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo 3.146.659 - - - 3.146.659 Held-to-maturity Kredit dan piutang Giro pada bank Indonesia 16.599.880 - - - 16.599.880 Bank Indonesia Giro pada bank Indonesia 16.599.880 - - - 16.599.880 Bank Indonesia	Obligasi Pemerintah						
Dimiliki hingga jafuh tempo 3.146.659 3.146.659 Held-to-maturity Kredit dan piutang Giro pada bank Indonesia 16.599.880 16.599.880 - 16.599.880 - 16.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 1	Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi	5.418.530	-	-	-	5.418.530	
Dimiliki hingga jafuh tempo 3.146.659 3.146.659 Held-to-maturity Kredit dan piutang Giro pada bank Indonesia 16.599.880 16.599.880 - 16.599.880 - 16.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 10.599.880 - 1	Tersedia untuk dijual	4.012.235	-	_	-	4.012.235	Available-for-sale
Current accounts with Giro pada bank Indonesia 16.599.880 16.599.880 Bank Indonesia Current accounts Current accounts		3.146.659	-	-	-	3.146.659	Held-to-maturity
Current accounts	Kredit dan piutang						
Giro pada bank lain 906 297 - 1 670 907 967 with other banks	Giro pada bank Indonesia	16.599.880	-	-	-	16.599.880	
Cito pada barik lairi 300.237 - 1.070 307.307 Will other bariks	Giro pada bank lain	906.297	-	-	1.670	907.967	with other banks

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas aset keuangan berdasarkan golongan aset untuk semua aset keuangan yang mempunyai risiko kredit (cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai bruto) (lanjutan):

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

(iv) The tables below shows the quality of financial assets by class of assets for all financial assets with credit risk (gross of allowance for impairment losses) (continued):

31	Maret/	March	31,	2019
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	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/neither past due nor impaired		Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Mengalami			
	Tingkat tinggi/ High Grade **)	Tingkat standar/ Standard grade ^{**)}	Past due but not Impaired	penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Kredit dan piutang Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain Tagihan Akseptasi Penyertaan Saham	6.722.873 319.049		-	- - - 270	6.722.873 319.049 270	Loans and receivables Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks Acceptance Receivable Investment in Shares
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan syariah Konsumer Pemilikan rumah	118.679.011	27.554.275	15.834.667	2.443.142	164.511.095	Loans and sharia financing/ receivables Consumer Housing loan
Non kepemilikan rumah Modal kerja Investasi Sindikasi	7.469.837 23.502.906 5.156.006	1.830.176 3.783.386 1.028.943	1.052.345 2.643.438 442.678	291.581 4.773.960 1.071.397 76.754	10.643.939 34.703.690 7.699.024 76.754	Non-housing loan Working capital Investment Syndicated
Direksi dan karyawan - Pihak ketiga - Pihak yang berelasi Bunga yang masih	1.914.023 103.049	23.353 3.277	10.773	6.437	1.954.586 106.326	Directors and employees Third parties - Related parties -
akan diterima Aset lain-lain ^{*)}	3.319.462 3.320.801	-	-	-	3.319.462 3.320.801	Interests receivable Other assets*)
Total	208.591.775	34.223.410	19.983.901	8.667.211	271.466.297	Total
Cadangan kerugian nilai					(3.207.437)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto					268.258.860	Net

Terdiri atas tagihan kepada pihak ketiga

^{*)} Terdin atas ...
**) Tidak diaudit

^{*)} Consists of the constant of Consists of third party receivables

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas aset keuangan berdasarkan golongan aset untuk semua aset keuangan yang mempunyai risiko kredit (cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai bruto) (lanjutan): (tidak diaudit)

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

(iv) The tables below shows the quality of financial assets by class of assets for all financial assets with credit risk (gross of allowance for impairment losses) (continued): (unaudited)

31	Desember	December	31, 2018

-						
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/neither past due nor impaired		Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/	Mengalami		
	Tingkat tinggi/ High Grade **)	Tingkat standar/ Standard grade ^{**)}	Past due but not Impaired	penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total	
Efek-efek						Securities 5
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi Tersedia untuk dijual Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	4.147.137 1.511.624 207.897	- - -	- - -	2.000	4.147.137 1.511.624 209.897	Fair value through profit -or-loss Available-for-sale Held-to-maturity
Obligasi Pemerintah						Government Bonds
Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi Tersedia untuk dijual Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	2.777.574 3.904.235 2.711.329	- -	- -	- -	2.777.574 3.904.235 2.711.329	Fair value through profit -or-loss Available-for-sale Held-to-maturity
Kredit dan piutang						Loans and receivables Current accounts with
Giro pada bank Indonesia	15.417.862	-	-	-	15.417.862	Bank Indonesia Current accounts
Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	1.587.051	-	-	1.718	1.588.769	with other banks Placements with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain Tagihan Akseptasi	26.464.760 528.148	-	-		26.464.760 528.148	and other banks Acceptance Receivable
Tagihan Spot Suku Bunga Penyertaan Saham	167	-	-	- 270	167 270	Interest Rate Spot Receivable Investment in Shares
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan syariah						Loans and sharia financing/ receivables
Konsumer Pemilikan rumah Non kepemilikan	131.465.479	29.193.720	12.759.423	2.478.116	175.896.738	Consumer Housing loan
rumah Modal kerja Investasi Sindikasi	8.328.337 28.934.892 4.611.745	2.046.217 4.497.272 1.003.922	821.030 2.585.634 488.502	306.247 4.982.392 1.059.543 77.033	11.501.831 41.000.190 7.163.712 77.033	Non-housing loan Working capital Investment Syndicated
Direksi dan karyawan - Pihak ketiga - Pihak yang berelasi	1.969.274 110.557	24.195 507	7.972	5.665	2.007.106 111.064	Directors and employees Third parties - Related parties -
Bunga yang masih akan diterima Aset lain-lain ^{*)}	2.959.502 1.100.960		-	-	2.959.502 1.100.960	Interests receivable Other assets ^{*)}
Total	238.738.530	36.765.833	16.662.561	8.912.984	301.079.908	Total
Cadangan kerugian nilai					(3.320.293)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto					297.759.615	Net

^{*)} Terdiri atas tagihan kepada pihak ketiga

^{**)} Tidak diaudit

^{*)} Consists of third party receivables

^{*)} Consisis (**) Unaudited

47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(iv) Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas aset keuangan berdasarkan golongan aset untuk semua aset keuangan yang mempunyai risiko kredit (cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai bruto) (lanjutan):

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut :

Tingkat tinggi

- (a) Giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yaitu giro atau penempatan pada institusi Pemerintah, transaksi dengan bank yang memiliki reputasi baik dengan tingkat kemungkinan gagal bayar atas kewajiban yang rendah.
- (b) Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan syariah, bunga yang masih akan diterima, dan tagihan kepada pihak ketiga yaitu debitur dengan riwayat pembayaran yang sangat baik dan tidak pernah menunggak sepanjang jangka waktu kredit.
- (c) Efek-efek dan obligasi pemerintah yaitu efek-efek yang dikeluarkan oleh Pemerintah RI, efek-efek dan obligasi yang termasuk dalam *investment grade* dengan rating minimal BBB- (Pefindo) atau Baa3 (Moody's).

Tingkat standar

- (a) Giro pada Bank Indonesia, giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yaitu giro atau penempatan pada bank lokal yang tidak terdaftar di bursa.
- (b) Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan syariah, bunga yang masih akan diterima, dan tagihan kepada pihak ketiga yaitu debitur dengan riwayat pembayaran yang baik dan tidak pernah menunggak 90 hari atau lebih.
- (c) Efek-efek dan obligasi Pemerintah yaitu efek-efek dan obligasi dengan rating antara idBB+ sampai dengan idB (Pefindo) atau Ba1 sampai dengan B2 (Moody's).

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47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

(iv) The tables below shows the quality of financial assets by class of assets for all financial assets with credit risk (gross of allowance for impairment losses) (continued):

The credit quality are defined as follows:

High grade

- (a) Current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are current accounts or placements with government institution, transaction with reputable banks with low probability of default for its liabilities.
- (b) Loans and sharia financing/receivables, interests receivables and third party receivables are receivables from borrowers with very satisfactory track record of loan repayment and whose accounts did not turn past due during the term of the loan.
- (c) Securities and government bonds are Sovereign securities issued by government of RI, investment grade securities and bonds with a rating of at least BBB- (Pefindo) or Baa3 (Moody's).

Standard grade

- (a) Current accounts with Bank Indonesia, current accounts with other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks are current accounts or placements with the local banks not listed in the stock exchange.
- (b) Loans and sharia financing/receivables, interests receivables and third party receivables are receivables from borrowers who have an average track record of loan repayment and whose account did not turn past due for 90 days.
- (c) Securities and Government bonds with a rating between idBB+ to idB (Pefindo) or Ba1 to B2 (Moody's).

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

 (v) Analisis umur pinjaman yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, sebagai berikut:

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

(v) The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, follows:

			31 Maret/March 31	, 2019		
	1 sampai 90 hari/ 1 to 90 days	91 sampai 120 hari/ 91 to 120 days	121 sampai 180 hari/ 121 to 180 days	180 sampai 270 hari/ 180 to 270 days	Total	
Konsumer Pemilikan rumah Non kepemilikan rumah Modal kerja Investasi Direktur dan karyawan	16.420.179 1.002.793 2.564.585 408.045 7.533	268.432 23.920 191.565 74.140 475	504.069 31.487 308.361 6.927 1.683	107.900 20.192 315.295 22.486 1.685	17.300.580 1.078.392 3.379.806 511.598 11.349	Consumer Housing Loan Non housing loan Working capital Investment Directors and employees
Total	20.403.135	558.532	852.527	467.531	22.281.725	Total
Cadangan kerugian nilai					(159.902)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto					22.121.823	Net
		31 [Desember/Decembe	er 31, 2018		
	1 sampai 90 hari/ 1 to 90 days	91 sampai 120 hari/ 91 to 120 days	121 sampai 180 hari/ 121 to 180 days	180 sampai 270 hari/ 180 to 270 days	Total	
Konsumer Pemilikan rumah Non kepemilikan rumah Modal kerja Investasi Direktur dan karyawan	11.496.901 778.095 2.380.466 460.646 4.890	251.379 5.560 20.027 2.604 607	688.165 19.284 83.445 12.253 1.178	322.978 18.091 101.696 12.999 1.297	12.759.423 821.030 2.585.634 488.502 7.972	Consumer Housing Loan Non housing loan Working capital Investment Directors and employees
Total	15.120.998	280.177	804.325	457.061	16.662.561	Total
Cadangan kerugian nilai					(430.641)	Allowance for impairment losses
Neto				-	16.231.920	Net

(vi) Mutasi cadangan berdasarkan jenis kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut:

(vi) Movements in allowance for impairment losses by type of loans are as follows:

31	Maret/March	31	2019

	Konsur	msi/ <i>Consumer</i>				_	
	Pemilikan Rumah/ Housing Loan	Non-kepemilikan rumah/Non- Housing Loan	Modal Kerja/ Working Capital	Investasi/ Investment	Sindikasi/ Syndicated	Direksi dan Karyawan/ Directors and Employees	
Saldo awal tahun Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai	838.558	136.572	1.999.292	314.966	4.492	4.252	Balance at beginning of year Provision for impairment losses
selama tahun berjalan Penerimaan kembali kredit yang	28.307	18.373	162.100	43.102	-	875	during the year
telah dihapus-bukukan	1.844	609	10.285	324	_	_	Recovery of loans written-off
Penghapusbukuan kredit	(40.385)		(270.421)	(50.545)	-	(566)	Loans written-off
Saldo akhir tahun	828.324	138.662	1.901.256	307.847	4.492	4.561	Balance at end of year
Penurunan nilai individual	35.264	201	943.547	203.785	4.492	23	Individual impairment
Penurunan nilai kolektif	793.060	138.461	957.709	104.062	-	4.538	Collective impairment
Jumlah kotor kredit yang secara individu ditentukan sebagai mengalami penurunan nilai sebelum dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai atas penilaian secara individual	43.192	201	3.784.953	904.834	76.754	23	Gross amount of loans individually determined to be impaired, before deducting any individually assessed impairment losses

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(vi) Mutasi cadangan berdasarkan jenis kredit yang diberikan adalah sebagai berikut: (lanjutan)

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

(vi) Movements in allowance for impairment losses by type of loans are as follows: (continued)

31 Desember/	December	31, 2018
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	Konsur	nsi/Consumer					
	Pemilikan Rumah/ Housing Loan	Non-kepemilikan rumah/Non- Housing Loan	Modal Kerja/ Working Capital	Investasi/ Investment	Sindikasi/ Syndicated	Direksi dan Karyawan/ Directors and Employees	
Saldo awal tahun Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai	926.078	128.641	987.427	311.114	61	2.666	Balance at beginning of year Provision for impairment losses
selama tahun berjalan Penerimaan kembali kredit yang	(33.311) 15.312	1.522.237	197.398	4.431	2.992	during the year
telah dihapus-bukukan	8.815		10.060	1.040	-	- (4.400)	Recovery of loans written-off
Penghapusbukuan kredit	(63.024	(7.754)	(520.432)	(194.586)		(1.406)	Loans written-off
Saldo akhir tahun	838.558	136.572	1.999.292	314.966	4.492	4.252	Balance at end of year
Penurunan nilai individual	67.070		1.071.174	196.296	4.492	602	Individual impairment
Penurunan nilai kolektif	771.488	132.687	928.118	118.670		3.650	Collective impairment
Jumlah kotor kredit yang secara individu ditentukan sebagai mengalami penurunan nilai sebelum dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai atas penilaian secara individual	75.131	3.885	3.929.694	881.102	77.033	602	Gross amount of loans individually determined to be impaired, before deducting any individually assessed impairment losses

Risiko Likuiditas

Risiko Likuiditas merupakan risiko akibat ketidakmampuan Bank untuk memenuhi kewaiiban yang jatuh tempo dari sumber pendanaan arus kas dan/atau dari aset likuid berkualitas tinggi yang dapat diagunkan, tanpa mengganggu aktivitas dan Ketidakmampuan kondisi keuangan Bank. memperoleh sumber pendanaan arus kas sehingga menimbulkan Risiko Likuiditas dapat disebabkan antara lain oleh:

- a. ketidakmampuan menghasilkan arus kas yang berasal dari aset produktif maupun yang berasal dari penjualan aset termasuk aset likuid; dan/atau
- ketidakmampuan menghasilkan arus kas yang berasal dari penghimpunan dana, transaksi antar Bank, dan pinjaman yang diterima.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the inability of the Bank to meet the maturing obligations from cash flow funding sources and/or from high-quality liquid assets that can be pledged, without disturbing the activities and financial condition of the Bank. The inability to obtain funding for cash flows resulting to liquidity risk can be contributed, among others, by:

- inability to generate cash flows from productive assets as well as from the sale of assets, including liquid assets; and/or
- inability to generate cash flows from funding, interbank transactions and fund borrowings.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Secara umum, tujuan utama manajemen risiko untuk risiko likuiditas adalah untuk meminimalkan kemungkinan ketidakmampuan Bank dalam memperoleh sumber pendanaan arus kas. Dengan demikian Bank dapat memenuhi setiap kewajiban finansial yang sudah diperjanjikan secara tepat waktu, dan agar senantiasa dapat memelihara tingkat likuiditas yang memadai dan optimal. Kebijakan pengelolaan risiko likuiditas antara lain mencakup pengawasan aktif Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, yang pada intinya mengatur penerapan Manajemen Risiko likuiditas pada Bank, Kebijakan, Prosedur dan Penetapan Limit yang secara umum mencakup strategi manajemen risiko likuiditas, tingkat risiko yang akan diambil (risk appetite) dan toleransi risiko (risk tolerance) dan Sistem Informasi Manaiemen Risiko serta Sistem Pengendalian Internal dengan menerapkan pengendalian internal dan kaji ulang independen yang memadai terhadap penerapan Manajemen Risiko untuk Risiko likuiditas yang dilaksanakan oleh Internal Audit Division (IAD) dan Risk Management Division (RMD).

Pengendalian Risiko Likuiditas melalui strategi pendanaan, pengelolaan posisi likuiditas dan pemantauan risiko likuiditas harian, pengelolaan aset likuid yang berkualitas tinggi, dan rencana pendanaan darurat serta penerapan sistem informasi manajemen risiko secara wajar untuk mendukung pelaksanaan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pengendalian, serta pelaporan risiko likuiditas dalam kondisi normal dan kondisi krisis secara lengkap, akurat, terkini dan berkesinambungan.

Alat pengukuran yang digunakan dalam pengukuran Risiko Likuiditas antara lain adalah Rasio Likuiditas, Profil Maturitas, Proyeksi Arus Kas, dan *Stress Testing* (pengujian terhadap kemampuan Bank untuk memenuhi kebutuhan likuiditas pada kondisi krisis dengan menggunakan skenario *stress* secara spesifik pada Bank maupun skenario *stress* pada faktor pasar).

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

In general, the main objective of risk management for liquidity risk is to minimize the possibility of the Bank's inability to obtain source of cash flow funding. Thus, the Bank can meet some financial obligations that have been agreed upon in a timely manner, and to always be able to maintain adequate and optimal levels of liquidity. Liquidity risk management policies include the active supervision of the BOC and BOD who basically set the implementation of the Bank's liquidity risk management, policy, procedures and determination of limits, which generally includes the liquidity risk management strategy, level of risk to be taken (risk appetite) and risk tolerance, and risk management process, information systems and internal control systems by implementing internal controls and adequate independent review of the risk management implementation for liquidity risk which are being carried out by the Management and conducted by the Internal Audit Division (IAD) and Risk Management Division (RMD).

Liquidity risk management is being carried out through funding strategy, liquidity positions and monitoring of daily liquidity, management of high quality liquid assets, planning the emergency funding as well as implementation of a sound risk management information system to support the process of identification, measurement, monitoring and control, as well as reporting of liquidity risk under normal and extreme conditions in a comprehensive, accurate, timely and sustainable manner.

The tools used in the measurement of liquidity risk among others are Liquidity Ratio, Maturity Profile, Cash Flow Projection, and Stress Testing (testing the Bank's ability to meet liquidity needs on a state of crisis by using the specific stress scenarios on the Bank as well as on the market factor).

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan sisa jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan:

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

The following maturity tables provide information about the expected maturities of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities:

31 Maret/March 31, 20	1:	9
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	Total	Lainnya/ Others *)	≤1 Bulan/ ≤1 Month	> 1 - 6 Bulan/ Months	> 6 - 12 Bulan/ >6 - 12 Months	> 12 Bulan/ >12 Months	
ASET							ASSETS
Kas	929.308	-	929.308	-	-	-	Cash
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	16.599.880	-	16.599.880	-	-	-	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	906.297	(1670)	907.967				Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada	900.291	(1070)	307.307				Placements with
Bank Indonesia							Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain	6.722.873	_	6.722.873	-	_	-	and other banks
Efek-efek	7.982.532	(20.625)	622.617	2.380.000	2.688.436	2.312.104	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	12.577.424	(======)	2.104.710	3.808.151	280.885	6.383.678	Government bonds
Efek-efek yang dibeli							Securities purchased under
dengan janji dijual kembali	1.758.071	_	1.756.995	_	_	1.076	resale agreements
Tagihan Akseptasi	319.049	_	319.049	_	_	-	Acceptance Receivable
Penyertaan saham	-	(270)	-	_	-	270	Investment in Shares
Kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan/piutang		(270)				270	Loans and sharia
syariah Bunga yang masih akan	238.949.568	(3.185.142)	2.695.039	4.819.882	5.585.505	229.034.284	financing/receivables
diterima	3.319.462	_	3.319.462	_	_	_	Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain**)	3.320.801	-	3.320.801	-	-	-	Other assets**)
Total	293.385.265	(3.207.707)	39.298.701	11.008.033	8.554.826	237.731.412	Total
LIABILITAS							LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera ***)	3.454.915	_	3,454,915	_	_	_	Liabilities due immediately***)
Simpanan nasabah	215.478.520	_	159.238.723	31.357.460	2.216.797	22.665.540	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	8.060.401	_	8.060.401	31.337.400	2.210.797	22.003.340	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual	0.000.401		0.000.401				Securities sold under
dengan janji dibeli kembali	2.077.095	_	_	_	_	2.077.095	repurchase agreements
Surat berharga yang	2.077.033					2.077.033	repurchase agreements
diterbitkan	20.076.518	_	610.000	3.287.000	550.000	15.629.518	Securities issued
Liabilitas akseptasi	319.049	_	319.049	3.207.000	330.000	13.023.310	Acceptance payable
Pinjaman yang diterima	16.937.590	_	1.000.000	5.000.000	2.382.000	8.555.590	Fund borrowings
Bunga yang masih harus	10.557.550		1.000.000	3.000.000	2.302.000	0.000.000	r una borrowings
dibayar	605.870		605.870				Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain****)	5.349.729		5.349.729	-	-	-	Other liabilities****)
Pinjaman subordinasi	2.999.568	-	5.549.729	Ξ.	-	2.999.568	Subordinated Loans
Total	275.359.255		178.638.687	39.644.460	5.148.797	51.927.311	Total
Perbedaan jatuh tempo	18.026.010	(3.207.707)	(139.339.986)	(28.636.427)	(3.406.029)	185.804.101	Maturity gap

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan. Terdiri atas tagihan pihak ketiga. Terdiri atas kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga, bagi hasil yang belum dibagikan, deposito berjangka jatuh tempo dan bunga atas deposito berjangka namun belum diambil nasabah.

Terdiri atas setoran jaminan dan dana jaminan pengembang (kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga).

Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets.
Consists of third party payables, undistributed profit sharing, matured time deposits and interest on time deposits not collected by customers.

Consists of guarantee deposits and developers' security deposits (liabilities to third party).

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel jatuh tempo berikut menyajikan informasi mengenai perkiraan sisa jatuh tempo dari aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan):

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

The following maturity tables provide information about the expected maturities of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

				>1-6	> 6 - 12 Bulan/		
	Total	Lainnya/ Others *)	≤ 1 Bulan/ ≤ 1 Month	Bulan/ Months	>6 - 12 Months	> 12 Bulan/ >12 Months	
ASET		<u> </u>	·				ASSETS
Kas	1.243.615	-	1.243.615	-	-	-	Cash
Giro pada							Current accounts with
Bank Indonesia	15.417.862	-	15.417.862	-	-	-	Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	1.587.051	(1.718)	1.588.769				Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada	1.307.031	(1.7 10)	1.500.705				Placements with
Bank Indonesia							Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain	26.464.760	-	26.364.760	25.000	75.000	-	and other banks
Efek-efek	5.848.485	(20.173)	5.658.761	-	-	209.897	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	9.393.138	-	948.214	2.253.145	1.187.135	5.004.644	Government bonds
Tagihan Akseptasi	528.148	-	-	528.148	-	-	Acceptance Receivable
Tagihan Spot							Interest Rate
Suku Bunga	167		167	-	-		Spot Receivable
Penyertaan saham	-	(270)	-	-	-	270	Investment in Shares
Kredit yang diberikan dan							Lanca and sharin
pembiayaan/piutang syariah	224 450 542	(2.200.422)	E 000 740	E 200 20E	6.521.652	219.876.881	Loans and sharia
	234.459.542	(3.298.132)	5.969.746	5.389.395	0.521.052	219.876.881	financing/receivables
Bunga yang masih akan diterima	2.959.502		2.959.502				Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain**)	1.100.960		1.100.960	_	_		Other assets**)
Aset lain-lain	1.100.300		1.100.300				Other assets)
Total	299.003.230	(3.320.293)	61.252.356	8.195.688	7.783.787	225.091.692	Total
LIABILITAS							LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera ***)	2.092.503	_	2.092.503	_	_	_	Liabilities due immediately***)
Simpanan nasabah	211.034.488	-	159.137.118	35.518.200	1.413.904	14.965.266	Deposits from customers
Simpanan dari bank lain	2.992.579	-	2.992.579	-	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual							Securities sold under
dengan janji dibeli kembali	935.000	-	-	-	-	935.000	repurchase agreements
Surat berharga yang							-
diterbitkan	20.644.760	-	504.383	2.221.227	4.227.380	13.691.770	Securities issued
Liabilitas akseptasi	528.148	-	-	528.148	-	-	Acceptance payable
Liabilitas spot suku bunga	152	-	152	-	-	-	Interest rate spot liabilities
Pinjaman yang diterima	15.499.493	-	-	7.799.922	3.312.372	4.387.199	Fund borrowings
Bunga yang masih harus	620.424		630.134				Internet neverbles
dibayar Liabilitas lain-lain****)	630.134 5.366.155	-	5.366.155	-	-	-	Interest payables Other liabilities****)
Pinjaman subordinasi	2.999.519	-	5.300.133	-	-	2.999.519	Subordinated Loans
i injantan suborumasi	2.333.319					2.333.318	Suborumated Loans
Total	262.722.931		170.723.024	46.067.497	8.953.656	36.978.754	Total
Perbedaan jatuh tempo	36.280.299	(3.320.293)	(109.470.668)	(37.871.809)	(1.169.869)	188.112.938	Maturity gap

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan. Terdiri atas tagihan pihak ketiga. Terdiri atas kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga, bagi hasil yang belum dibagikan, deposito berjangka jatuh tempo dan bunga atas deposito berjangka namun belum diambil

Terdiri atas setoran jaminan dan dana jaminan pengembang (kewajiban kepada pihak

Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets.
Consists of third party receivables.
Consists of third party payables, undistributed profit sharing, matured time deposits and interest on time deposits not collected by customers.

Consists of guarantee deposits and developers' security deposits (liabilities to third party).

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada arus kas yang tidak didiskonto (pokok dan bunga) (tidak diaudit):

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

The tables below show the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on undiscounted cashflows (principal and interest) (unaudited):

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	Total	On demand	≤1 Bulan/ Month	> 1 - 6 Bulan/ Months	> 6 - 12 Bulan/ Months	> 12 Bulan/ Months	
LIABILITAS							LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera*) Simpanan nasabah	3.454.915	-	3.454.915	-	-	-	Liabilities due immediately*) Deposits from customers
Deposito berjangka	121.095.320	-	66.038.288	31.934.169	2.257.567	20.865.296	Time deposits
Tabungan	41.007.943	41.007.943	-	-	-	-	Savings deposits
Giro	52.748.887	50.561.879	-	-	-	2.187.008	Demand deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	8.116.397	8.327	8.108.070	-	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual							Securities sold under
dengan janji dibeli kembali	2.094.164	-	-	-	-	2.094.164	repurchase agreements
Liabilitas akseptasi	319.049	-	319.049	-	-	-	Acceptance payable
Surat berharga yang							
diterbitkan	20.514.862	-	623.319	3.358.767	562.009	15.970.768	Securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	17.219.971	-	1.016.672	5.083.359	2.421.712	8.698.228	Fund borrowings
Bunga yang masih harus							
dibayar	605.870	-	605.870	-	-	-	Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain**)	5.349.729	-	5.349.729	-	-	.	Other liabilities**)
Pinjaman Subordinasi	3.067.068	-	-	-	-	3.067.068	Subordinated Loan
Total	275.594.175	100.988.662	76.105.397	40.376.296	5.241.288	52.882.532	Total

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

				•			
	Total	On demand	≤1 Bulan/ Month	> 1 - 6 Bulan/ Months	> 6 - 12 Bulan/ Months	> 12 Bulan/ Months	
LIABILITAS							LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segera*)	2.092.503	-	2.092.503	-	-	-	Liabilities due immediately*)
Simpanan nasabah							Deposits from customers
Deposito berjangka	136.024.263	-	68.058.821	42.813.938	1.521.266	23.630.238	Time deposits
Tabungan	40.552.467	40.552.467	-	-	-	-	Savings deposits
Giro	57.390.964	55.334.069	-	-	-	2.056.895	Demand deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	3.284.206	21.520	3.262.686	-	-	-	Deposits from other banks
Efek-efek yang dijual							Securities sold under
dengan janji dibeli kembali	1.052.578	-	16.797	16.797	33.594	985.390	repurchase agreements
Liabilitas akseptasi	528.148	-	-	528.148	-	-	Acceptance payable
Liabilitas spot suku bunga	152	-	152	-	-	-	Interest rate spot liabilities
Surat berharga yang							
diterbitkan	27.302.913	-	627.330	2.882.532	2.982.591	20.810.460	Securities issued
Pinjaman yang diterima	16.945.930	-	133.720	8.397.039	3.227.002	5.188.169	Fund borrowings
Bunga yang masih harus							_
dibayar	630.134	-	630.134	-	-	-	Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain**)	5.366.155	-	5.366.155	-	-	-	Other liabilities**)
Pinjaman Subordinasi	3.663.750	-	22.500	112.500	135.000	3.393.750	Subordinated Loan
Total	294.834.163	95.908.056	80.210.798	54.750.954	7.899.453	56.064.902	Total

^{*)} Terdiri atas kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga, bagi hasil yang belum dibagikan, deposito berjangka jatuh tempo dan bunga atas deposito berjangka namun belum diambil nasabah.

Risiko Pasar

Risiko Pasar merupakan risiko pada laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif, akibat perubahan secara keseluruhan dari kondisi pasar.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk on statement of financial position and administrative accounts, due to changes in overall market conditions.

^{**)} Terdiri atas setoran jaminan dan dana jaminan pengembang (kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga).

^{*)} Consists of third party payables, undistributed profit sharing, matured time deposits and interest on time deposits not collected by customers.

^{**)} Consists of guarantee deposits and developers' security deposits (liabilities

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Sesuai Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 12 /SEOJK.03/2018 tanggal 21 Agustus 2018 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko dan Pengukuran Risiko Pendekatan Standar, Bank menggunakan perhitungan *Standardized Method* yang digunakan untuk menghitung Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) untuk Risiko Pasar. Risiko nilai tukar yang timbul dari fluktuasi nilai tukar dikelola dengan cara menjaga Posisi Devisa Neto sesuai dengan peraturan Bank Indonesia. Gejolak eksternal juga diakomodasi dengan dilakukan *stress testing* untuk melihat sejauh mana Bank dapat bertahan dengan beberapa skenario perubahan kondisi eksternal, khususnya perubahan suku bunga pasar.

Termasuk di dalam risiko pasar adalah risiko perubahan harga instrumen keuangan akibat perubahan faktor-faktor pasar, seperti perubahan suku bunga dan perubahan nilai tukar.

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga

Risiko tingkat bunga timbul dari adanya kemungkinan bahwa perubahan tingkat suku bunga akan mempengaruhi arus kas di masa yang akan datang dari nilai wajar instrumen keuangan.

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan informasi mengenai tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang penting untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggaltanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

In accordance with the Financial Services Authority Circular No.12 /SEOJK.03/2018 dated in August 21, 2018 regarding the Implementation of Risk Management and Measurement of Risk in the Standard Approach In measuring market risk, the Bank uses the Standardized Method in calculating CAR for market risk. Exchange rate risk arises from fluctuations in exchange rates maintained by keeping the net open position in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations. External shocks are also being considered by stress testing, which is done to measure the extent to which the Bank can survive some scenario changes in external conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates.

Market risk includes the risk of price changes of financial instruments due to changes in market factors, such as changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks arise from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows from the fair values of financial instruments.

The following table presents information on the average annual interest rates for significant financial assets and liabilities for the period ended March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

31 Desember/December, 2018

	or marcomaron or,	2010	OT Describer/De	300111BC1, 2010		
Aset	Rupiah	Mata Uang Asing/ Foreign currencies	Rupiah	Mata Uang Asing/ Foreign currencies	Assets	
Giro pada bank lain	1,23%	0,04%	1,23%	2,19%	Current accounts with other Bank	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan					Placements with Bank Indonesia and	
Bank Lain	6,46%	2,34%	4,39%	0,81%	other Banks	
Efek-efek	7,32%	3,92%	6,40%	2,46%	Securities	
Obligasi Pemerintah					Government bonds	
Tingkat bunga tetap	7,24%	4,95%	8,28%	3,53%	Fixed interest rate	
Tingkat bunga						
Mengambang	5,80%	-	9,43%	-	Variable interest rate	
Kredit yang diberikan dan					Loans and sharia financing/	
Piutang Syariah	10,31%	-	11,47%	-	receivables	
Liabilitas					Liabilities	
Simpanan nasabah				_	Deposits from customers	
Ġiro	1,96%	0,01%	1,84%	0,02%	Demand deposits	
Tabungan	3,98%	0,04%	3,75%	0,39%	Savings deposits	
Deposito Berjangka	7,95%	1,86%	5,50%	0,76%	Time deposits	
Simpanan dari Bank lain					Deposits from other banks	
Giro	2,56%	-	1,82%	-	Demand deposits	
Deposito Berjangka	4,09%	-	5,90%	-	Time deposits	
Inter-bank call money	6,64%	-	5,25%	-	Inter-bank call money	
Efek-efek yang dijual dengan					Securities sold under	
janji dibeli kembali	5,16%	-	5,52%	-	repurchase agreements	
Surat berharga yang						
yang diterbitkan	8,88%	-	9,13%	-	Securities issued	

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

(tidak diaudit):

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga (gross)

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued) Market Risk (continued)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below summarize the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk (gross) (unaudited):

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	Suku bunga mengambang/Variable interest rate						
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tetapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 3 months but less than 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/syariah Non-interest bearing/sharia	Total	
Aset Keuangan							Financial Assets
Kas		-	-	-	929.308	929.308	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	15.250.254	-	-	-	1.349.626	16.599.880	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	907.205	-	-	-	762	907.967	Current accounts with other banks
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	4 000 070				0.000.000	0.700.070	Placements with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain Efek-efek	4.392.873	60.000	534,476	722.526	2.330.000 6.746.155	6.722.873 8.063.157	and other banks Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah		913,769	8.800.580	2.812.277	50.798	12.577.424	Government bonds
Tagihan Akseptasi		913.709	0.000.000	2.012.211	319.049	319.049	Acceptance Receivable
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	-	-	-		319.049	319.049	Placements with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain	_	_	_	1.758.071	_	1.758.071	and other banks
Penvertaan Saham	_	_	_		270	270	Investment in Associated Entities
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang					2.0	2.0	Loans and sharia financing/
/pembiayaan syariah	4.809.243	8.291.183	109.546.172	97.048.816	22.439.296	242.134.710	receivable
Bunga yang masih akan diterima	-	-	-	-	3.319.462	3.319.462	Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain*)	-	-	-	-	3.320.801	3.320.801	Other assets*)
Total aset keuangan	25.359.575	9.264.952	118.881.228	102.341.690	40.805.527	296.652.972	Total financial assets
Liabilitas Keuangan							Financial Liabilities
Liabilitas segera**)	_	_	_	_	3,454,915	3.454.915	Liabilities due immediately**)
Simpanan dari nasabah					0.101.010	0. 10 1.0 10	Deposits from customers
Giro	-	-	-	49.885.822	2.623.038	52.508.860	Demand deposits
Tabungan	-	-	-	39.923.928	708.122	40.632.050	Savings deposits
Deposito berjangka	-	-	-	104.006.968	-	104.006.968	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	5.551.525	-	-	2.495.000	-	8.046.525	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	-	-	-	319.049	319.049	Acceptance payable
Surat-surat berharga diterbitkan	-	-	-	20.076.518	-	20.076.518	Securities issued
Efek-efek yang dijual							Securities sold under
dengan janji dibeli kembali	-	-	2.077.095	-	-	2.077.095	repurchase agreements
Pinjaman yang diterima	-	-	-	16.937.590		16.937.590	Fund Borrowings
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	-	-	-	605.870	605.870	Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain***)	-	-	-		5.349.729	5.349.729	Other liabilities***)
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	2.999.568	-	2.999.568	Subordinated Loan
Total liabilitas keuangan	5.551.525	-	2.077.095	236.325.394	13.060.723	257.014.737	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing suku bunga-kotor	19.808.050	9.264.952	116.804.133	(133.983.704)	27.744.804	39.638.235	Gross interest repricing gap

		31					
	Suku bunga mengambang/Variable interest rate						
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tetapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 3 months but less than 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/syariah Non-interest bearing/sharia	Total	
Aset Keuangan							Financial Assets
Kas	-	-	-	-	1.243.615	1.243.615	Cash
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	14.079.950	-	-	-	1.337.912	15.417.862	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	1.588.661	-	-	-	108	1.588.769	Current accounts with other banks Placements with Bank Indonesia
dan bank lain	-	-	-	22.359.760	4.105.000	26.464.760	and other banks
Efek-efek	616.287	-	-	5.127.488	124.883	5.868.658	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	3.141.131	-	-	5.682.181	569.826	9.393.138	Government bonds
Tagihan Akseptasi	-	-	-	-	528.148	528.148	Acceptance Receivable
Tagihan spot suku bunga	-	-	-	-	167	167	Interest rate Spot receivable
Penyertaan Saham	-	-	-	-	270	270	Investment in Associated Entities
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang							Loans and sharia financing/
/pembiayaan syariah	5.326.203	8.276.069	108.620.296	93.493.679	22.041.427	237.757.674	receivable
Bunga yang masih akan diterima	-	-	-	-	2.959.502	2.959.502	Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain*)					1.100.960	1.100.960	Other assets*)
Total aset keuangan	24.752.232	8.276.069	108.620.296	126.663.108	34.011.818	302.323.523	Total financial assets

Terdiri dari tagihan kepada pihak ketiga.

Terdiri dari tagihan kepada pihak ketiga. Terdiri dari kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga, bagi hasil yang belum dibagikan, deposito berjangka jatuh tempo dan bunga atas deposito berjangka namun belum diambil nasabah. Terdiri atas setoran jaminan dan dana jaminan pengembang (kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga).

Consists of third party receivables.

Consists of third party payables, undistributed profit sharing, matured time deposits and interest on time deposits not collected by customers.

Consists of guarantee deposits and developers' security deposits (liabilities to third party).

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur Bank terhadap risiko tingkat suku bunga (gross) (tidak diaudit) (lanjutan):

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below summarize the Bank's exposure interest rate risk (gross) (unaudited) (continued):

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Suku bunga meng	Suku bunga mengambang/Variable interest rate					
	Tidak lebih dari 3 bulan/ Not more than 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan tetapi tidak lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 3 months but less than 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ More than 1 year	Suku bunga tetap/ Fixed interest rate	Tidak dikenakan bunga/syariah Non-interest bearing/sharia	Total	
Liabilitas Keuangan							Financial Liabilities
Liabilitas segera**)	-	-	-	-	2.092.503	2.092.503	Liabilities due immediately**)
Simpanan dari nasabah							Deposits from customers
Giro	-	-	-	53.673.188	2.781.854	56.455.042	Demand deposits
Tabungan	-	-	-	38.350.839	766.324	39.117.163	Savings deposits
Deposito berjangka	-	-	-	115.462.283	-	115.462.283	Time deposits
Simpanan dari bank lain	19.609	-	-	2.972.970	-	2.992.579	Deposits from other banks
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	-	-	-	528.148	528.148	Acceptance payable
Liabilitas Spot suku bunga	-	-	-	-	152	152	Interest rate Spot payable
Surat-surat berharga diterbitkan	-	-	-	20.644.760	-	20.644.760	Securities issued
Efek-efek yang dijual							Securities sold under
dengan janji dibeli kembali	935.000	-	-	-	-	935.000	repurchase agreements
Pinjaman yang diterima	2.430.383	-	-	12.535.892	533.218	15.499.493	Fund Borrowings
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	-	-	-	-	630.134	630.134	Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain***)	-	-	-	-	5.366.155	5.366.155	Other liabilities***)
Pinjaman subordinasi	-	-	-	2.999.519	-	2.999.519	Subordinated Loan
Total liabilitas keuangan	3.384.992		-	246.639.451	12.698.488	262.722.931	Total financial liabilities
Gap repricing							
suku bunga-kotor	21.367.240	8.276.069	108.620.296	(119.976.343)	21.313.330	39.600.592	Gross interest repricing gap

- Terdiri dari tagihan kepada pihak ketiga. Terdiri dari kewajiban kepada pihak ketiga, bagi hasil yang belum dibagikan, deposito berjangka jatuh tempo dan bunga atas deposito berjangka namun belum
- Terdiri atas setoran jaminan dan dana jaminan pengembang (kewajiban kepada

Analisis sensitivitas untuk beberapa faktor pasar menunjukkan bagaimana laba atau rugi dan ekuitas dapat dipengaruhi oleh perubahan dari beberapa faktor risiko sesuai dengan tabel dibawah ini. Secara umum, sensitivitas diestimasi dengan membandingkan suatu nilai awal ke nilai tertentu setelah perubahan tertentu dari faktor pasar, dengan mengasumsikan seluruh variabel lainnya tetap. Sensitivitas atas laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain merupakan efek atas perubahan estimasi suku bunga atas laba rugi untuk suatu periode, berdasarkan nilai suku bunga mengambang atas aset dan liabilitas yang diperdagangkan dan tidak diperdagangkan yang dimiliki Bank pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Analisis sensitivitas atas ekuitas dihitung dengan menilai kembali perubahan estimasi suku bunga tetap atas aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018. Jumlah sensitivitas atas ekuitas didasarkan pada asumsi bahwa terdapat perubahan paralel dalam kurva imbal hasil.

- Consists of third party payables, undistributed profit sharing, matured time deposits and interest on time deposits not collected by customers.
- Consists of guarantee deposits and developers' security deposits (liabilities to

Sensitivity analyses for several market factors showing how profit or loss and equity could be affected by changes in the relevant risk factor are shown in the tables below. In general, sensitivity is estimated by comparing an initial value to the value derived after a specified change in the market factor, assuming all other variables are constant. The sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for a period, based on the variable rate trading and non-trading financial assets and liabilities held by the Bank as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing fixed interest rate available-for-sale financial assets as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 for the effects of the assumed changes in interest rates. The total sensitivity of equity is based on the assumption that there are parallel shifts in the yield curve.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah ini menunjukkan sensitivitas dari laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain dan ekuitas Bank terhadap kemungkinan perubahan wajar atas suku bunga untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan dengan suku bunga tetap (tidak diaudit) pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below demonstrate the sensitivity of the Bank's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity to reasonably possible changes in interest rates for fixed rate financial assets and liabilities (unaudited) as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	Perubahan basis poin/ <i>Change</i> in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi komprehensif sebelum pajak/ Impact to Statement of Comprehensive Income before tax	Dampak ke ekuitas/ Impact to Equity
Rupiah	+125	(43.446)	(115.955)
·	+50	(18.228)	(47.903)
	-50	19.472	50.086
	-125	51.244	129.629
Dolar Amerika Serikat	+125	-	(26.451)
	+50	-	(6.980)
	-50	-	7.658
	-125	-	31.458

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

	Perubahan basis poin/ <i>Change</i> in basis point	Dampak ke laporan laba rugi komprehensif sebelum pajak/ Impact to Statement of Comprehensive Income before tax	Dampak ke ekuitas/ Impact to Equity	
Rupiah	+125	(8.177)	(91.929)	
'	+50	(3.386)	(38.185)	
	-50	3.550	40.220	
	-125	9.206	104.677	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	+125	-	(14.485)	Ur
	+50	-	(6.187)	
	-50	-	6.790	
	-125	-	18.285	

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

i. Risiko tingkat suku bunga (lanjutan)

Tabel dibawah ini menunjukkan sensitivitas dari laporan laba rugi terhadap kemungkinan perubahan suku bunga untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan dengan suku bunga *variable* (tidak diaudit) pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018:

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

The tables below demonstrate the sensitivity of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates for variable rate financial assets and liabilities (unaudited) as March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	31 Watevivia		
	Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	Pengaruh ke laporan laba rugi komprehensif/ Impact to Statement of comprehensive income	
Rupiah	±125 ±50	± 7.378 ± 2.951	Rupiah
	31 Desember/ <i>D</i> e		

	Perubahan basis poin/ Change in basis point	komprehensif/ Impact to Statement of comprehensive income	
Rupiah	±125	± 7.378	
	+50	+ 2 951	

Rupiah

ii. Risiko Nilai Tukar

Risiko nilai tukar adalah kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan kurs valuta asing. Bank mengelola paparan terhadap pengaruh fluktuasi nilai tukar dengan Posisi Devisa Neto sesuai dengan peraturan OJK (tidak diaudit).

ii. Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the probability of loss to earnings arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank manages exposure to effects of fluctuations in exchange rates with Net Open Position based on OJK regulations (unaudited).

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

	Perubahan persentase nilai tukar mata uang	Pengaruh ke laporan laba	
	asing/ Percentage change in foreign currency rate	rugi komprehensif/ Impact to Statement of comprehensive income	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	±0,30% ±0,35%	±1.271 ±1.483	United States Dollar

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

ii. Risiko Nilai Tukar (lanjutan)

Risiko nilai tukar adalah kemungkinan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan kurs valuta asing. Bank mengelola paparan terhadap pengaruh fluktuasi nilai tukar dengan Posisi Devisa Neto sesuai dengan peraturan OJK (tidak diaudit). (lanjutan)

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

ii. Exchange rate risk (continued)

Exchange rate risk is the probability of loss to earnings arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank manages exposure to effects of fluctuations in exchange rates with Net Open Position based on OJK regulations (unaudited). (continued)

31 Desember/December 31, 2018

Perubahan persentase nilai tukar mata uang asing/ Percentage change in foreign currency rate

Pengaruh ke laporan laba rugi komprehensif/ Impact to Statement of comprehensive income

Dolar Amerika Serikat

±0.30% ±0,35%

+923 ±1.007

United States Dollar

Sensitivitas atas laporan laba ruai dan penghasilan komprehensif lain merupakan dampak yang diestimasi atas perubahan yang diasumsikan atas perubahan nilai berdasarkan aset dan liabilitas keuangan dalam mata uang asing.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, dampak atas perubahan nilai tukar mata uang lainnya seperti Pound Sterling Inggris, Euro Eropa, Yen Jepang, Dolar Singapura, Dolar Australia dan Dolar Hongkong tidak material.

Risiko Operasional

Operasional merupakan risiko akibat ketidakcukupan dan/atau tidak berfungsinya proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem, dan/atau adanya kejadian-kejadian eksternal yang mempengaruhi operasional Bank.

Risiko Operasional yang timbul harus segera diantisipasi. Pencadangan modal yang dilakukan Bank dihitung berdasarkan kebutuhan modal minimum (CAR) merupakan salah satu langkah antisipasi agar eksposur Risiko Operasional tidak sampai mengganggu permodalan.

Dalam rangka menghitung kebutuhan modal minimum (CAR) untuk risiko operasional, Bank menerapkan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar (Basic Indicator Approach), sesuai Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 24/SEOJK.03/2016 tanggal 14 Juli 2016 tentang Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Operasional dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Indikator Dasar.

The sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the estimated effect of the assumed change in foreign currency exchange rates on income. based on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. the effect of fluctuations in exchange rates of other currencies, such as British Pound Sterling, European Euro, Japanese Yen, Singapore Dollar, Australian Dollar and Hongkong Dollar, is not material.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is a risk arising from the inadequacy and/or failure of internal processes, human error, system failure, and/or the presence of external events that can affect the operations of the Bank.

Operational risk arising should be anticipated. Provision of capital held by bank is calculated based on minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) which is one of anticipatory measures in order the operational risk exposure not interfere Bank's capital structure.

In order to calculate the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for operational risk, the Bank applies the Basic Indicator Approach, in accordance with Financial Services Autority Circular Letter No. 24/SEOJK.03/2016 dated July 14, 2016 regarding the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for Operational Risk Calculated using Basic Indicator Approach (PID).

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)

Dalam pemantauan risiko operasional, fungsi Internal Audit melaksanakan penilaian terhadap implementasi kebijakan dan prosedur manajemen risiko pada setiap aktivitas fungsional, produk atau layanan baru dan *Risk Management Division* (RMD) berfungsi memastikan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko berjalan dengan efektif pada setiap aktivitas fungsional, produk atau layanan baru.

Dalam rangka melakukan proses identifikasi risiko, saat ini Bank sedang mengembangkan aplikasi *BTN Loss Event Database* (BTN-LED). Aplikasi BTN LED ini dirancang terhubung dengan Kantor Wilayah dan Kantor Cabang. Dengan demikian Kantor Wilayah dan Kantor Cabang dapat secara periodik mengirimkan data *loss event* masing-masing kantor secara online melalui media *web* (web based).

Data yang terkumpul selanjutnya akan diolah dan dianalisis. Dari hasil pengolahan dan analisis tersebut diharapkan akan teridentifikasi peta eksposur risiko yang diperoleh, selanjutnya akan dilakukan langkah mitigasi terhadap eksposur risiko yang teridentifikasi tersebut.

Pengendalian dan mitigasi risiko operasional dilaksanakan oleh seluruh satuan kerja Bank. *Risk Management Division* bertugas untuk memastikan bahwa Bank telah memiliki kebijakan dan prosedur pengendalian dan mitigasi risiko operasional yang memadai yang wajib dipatuhi dan dilaksanakan oleh setiap satuan kerja dalam melaksanakan transaksi dan aktivitas dengan akurat, efisien dan tepat waktu.

Bank melaksanakan identifikasi risiko hukum berdasarkan faktor-faktor penyebab timbulnya risiko yang meliputi tuntutan hukum, tidak adanya peraturan atau regulasi yang mendukung dan kelemahan perjanjian atau perikatan. Di samping itu, setiap divisi bersama-sama dengan *Risk Management Division* dan *Legal Division* secara berkala menganalisis dampak perubahan ketentuan atau peraturan tertentu terhadap eksposur risiko hukum.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Operational Risk (continued)

In monitoring operational risk, Internal Audit performs an assessment of the implementation of risk management policies and procedures at each functional activity, product or new service and the RMD also ensures that the identification, measurement, monitoring and risk control, work effectively on any functional activity, product or new services.

In order to make the process of identifying risks, the Bank is currently developing applications BTN Loss Event Database (BTN-LED). The application of LED was designed BTN connected with regional offices and branch offices. Thus regional offices and branch offices can periodically send data loss event each office online through media web (web based).

The Data collected will be processed and analyzed. Processing and analysis of the results are expected to be identified as a risk exposure maps are obtained, further mitigation measures will be performed against the identified risk exposures.

Controlling and mitigating operational risk is conducted by risk taking units within the Bank. The Risk Management Division ensures that the Bank has adequate policies and procedures, which must be complied and carried out by each risk taking unit in conducting its daily transactions and activities accurately, efficiently and in a timely manner.

The Bank identifies legal risk based on its causes which include legal litigation, absence of support in policy or regulation and weak agreement or engagement. At the same time, each division together with Risk Management Division and Legal Division, analyzes periodically the impact of changes in certain rules and regulations on the Bank's legal risk exposures.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Hukum

Pengukuran risiko hukum dilaksanakan oleh *Risk Management Division* bersama-sama *Legal Division* berdasarkan laporan hasil evaluasi atas analisis kasus-kasus hukum secara individual terhadap liabilitas kontinjensi yang timbul dari tuntutan hukum yang terjadi.

Pemantauan risiko hukum dilaksanakan oleh *Legal Division* untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas dari implementasi kebijakan, prosedur dan kepatuhan terhadap kebijakan, regulasi hukum serta ketentuan limit Bank. Pemantauan dilaksanakan secara berkala terhadap seluruh posisi risiko hukum.

Dalam melaksanakan pengendalian risiko hukum, Legal Division memberi masukan hukum dan rekomendasi kepada setiap divisi dan satuan kerja serta melakukan review secara berkala terhadap perjanjian dan kontrak kerjasama dengan counterparty.

Risiko Reputasi Risiko Reputasi

Identifikasi risiko reputasi dilakukan pada faktorfaktor risiko yang melekat pada aktivitas fungsional yang mencakup keterbukaan (disclosure requirement), keluhan nasabah terhadap pelayanan Bank, perilaku karyawan Bank dalam melayani nasabah dan sistem komunikasi Bank.

Pengukuran risiko reputasi dilakukan berdasarkan hasil assesment terhadap faktor-faktor risiko reputasi. Risiko reputasi Bank dikelola oleh Corporate Secretary Division (CSD) dan dilaporkan ke Bank Indonesia oleh Customer Care Division (CCD).

Dalam rangka pemantauan risiko reputasi, dikembangkan aplikasi Sistem Pengaduan Nasabah (SPN) untuk mendukung layanan dan penanganan pengaduan nasabah yang memungkinkan proses penanganan pengaduan secara *online* antar pihakpihak yang terkait dengan permasalahan di Kantor Cabang dan Kantor Pusat. Hal ini berguna untuk memastikan terjaganya kepuasan nasabah.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Legal Risk

Legal risk measurement is conducted together by Risk Management Division and Legal Division based on the evaluation report resulting from the analysis of individual legal cases on contingent liabilities arising from legal litigation.

Legal risk monitoring is conducted by Legal Division to evaluate the effectiveness of policies, procedures and compliance with the Bank's policies and prevailing laws and regulations. Periodic monitoring is conducted on all legal risk exposures.

To mitigate legal risk, Legal Division provides legal advice and recommendation to each division and risk taking units and also conducts a regular review of agreements and partnership contracts with counterparty.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is identified on inherent risk factors associated to functional activities including disclosure requirements, customer complaints against the Bank, employee attitude when providing services to customers and the Bank's communication systems.

Reputation risk measurement is based on the results of assessment on the reputation risk factors. Bank reputation risk is managed by CSD and being reported to Bank Indonesia by Customer Care Division (CCD).

In order to monitor reputational risk, the Bank developed an application called Customer Complaint System (CCS) to support customer service and complaint handling that allows online complaints handling process between the parties related to the issues at branch offices and head office. This will be useful to ensure sustained customer satisfaction.

47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Reputasi Risiko Reputasi (lanjutan)

Dalam pengendalian risiko reputasi, satuan kerja yang berfungsi sebagai *corporate secretary* bertanggung jawab dalam penerapan kebijakan yang berkaitan dengan penanganan dan penyelesaian berita negatif atau menghindari informasi kontra produktif serta untuk menjalankan fungsi *Public Service Obligation* (PSO) dalam rangka melaksanakan tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan (corporate social responsibility).

Kegiatan *Corporate Social Responsibility* tidak terfokus kepada kegiatan *charity* saja, tetapi juga dalam bentuk program yang berkesinambungan. Hal ini dapat diwujudkan dalam bentuk pemberian kredit subsidi dan pelaksanaan Program Kemitraan dan Bina Lingkungan (PKBL).

Risiko Stratejik

Stratejik merupakan risiko Risiko akibat ketidaktepatan Bank dalam pengambilan dan/atau pelaksanaan suatu keputusan strateiik serta kegagalan dalam mengantisipasi perubahan lingkungan Identifikasi risiko stratejik bisnis. dilakukan berdasarkan atas faktor-faktor risiko stratejik pada aktivitas fungsional tertentu, seperti aktivitas perkreditan, treasuri dan investasi, serta operasional dan jasa melalui business plan yang disusun oleh Strategy and Performance Management Division (SPMD) sebagaimana yang dijabarkan dalam Kebijakan Umum Direksi (KUD).

Pengukuran Risiko Stratejik dan parameter pengukurannya dilakukan berdasarkan kinerja Bank yaitu dengan membandingkan hasil aktual dengan target yang telah ditetapkan. Pemantauan risiko stratejik dilakukan oleh SPMD secara berkala dengan memonitor pencapaian *Key Perfomance Indicator* dan *risk exposure* dibandingkan dengan *risk appetite* bank.

Selanjutnya, Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, Divisi dan Kantor Cabang me*review* strategi dasar yang fokus pada perubahan-perubahan antara lain struktur organisasi Bank, perkreditan komersial, pembiayaan perdagangan, treasuri, operasional dan kekuatan serta kelemahan sistem teknologi informasi

Dalam pengendalian risiko stratejik, *Strategy & Performance Management Division* (SPMD) berfungsi menganalisa laporan aktual dan target rencana bisnis dan menyampaikannya kepada Direksi secara berkala.

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47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Reputational Risk (continued)

CSD is responsible for implementing policies related to managing and settling negative issues or avoiding counter-productive information and performs the Public Service Obligation (PSO) function in connection with carrying out corporate social responsibility.

Corporate Social Responsibility is not focused only on charity, but also in the form of a sustainable program. This can be realized in the form of credit subsidies and implementation of the Partnership and Community Development Program (PCDP).

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk arising from the inaccuracies in the decision making and/or the execution of a strategic decision and failure to anticipate changes in the business environment. Strategic Risk identification is based on the strategic risk factors on specific functional activities, such as lending, treasury and investment activities, as well as operations and services through a business plan prepared by the Strategy and Performance Management Division (SPMD) as elaborated in the General Policy of the BOD.

Strategic risk and parameter measurement are based on the Bank's performance by comparing actual results with targets that have been set. Strategic risk monitoring is carried out by SPMD periodically to monitor the achievement of Key Performance Indicator and risk exposure compared to the Bank's risk appetite.

Furthermore, the BOC, BOD, Divisions and Branch Offices are reviewing the basic strategy that focuses on changes in among others, the organizational structure of the Bank, commercial lending, trade finance, treasury, operations and the strengths and weaknesses of information technology systems.

In controlling strategic risk, the Strategy & Performance Management Division (SPMD) analyzes actual results against target and periodically reports to the BOD.

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47. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kepatuhan

Risiko Kepatuhan merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat Bank tidak mematuhi dan/atau tidak melaksanakan peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku. Dalam mengidentifikasi risiko kepatuhan, *Compliance Division* (CMPD) melakukan kajian terkait dengan eksposur Risiko Kepatuhan terhadap ketentuan eksternal yang melekat pada ketentuan internal. Di samping itu, CMPD menganalisis kejadian yang menyebabkan timbulnya risiko kepatuhan dan menginformasikan hal tersebut ke RMD dan RMC untuk di-review.

Dalam rangka meminimalkan timbulnya Risiko Division Kepatuhan. Legal (LGD) telah menyediakan portal khusus yang bernama Akses Manajemen Standar (AIMS) Internal untuk memudahkan seluruh unit bisnis melakukan akses terhadap ketentuan internal Bank. Di samping itu, Compliance Division melakukan monitorina terhadap kejadian-kejadian yang menyebabkan timbulnya risiko kepatuhan dan menginformasikan hal tersebut ke RMD.

Pengukuran risiko kepatuhan dilakukan untuk mengukur potensi kerugian yang disebabkan oleh ketidakpatuhan dan ketidakmampuan Bank dalam memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku. Besarnya risiko kepatuhan diestimasi berdasarkan kemampuan Bank untuk memenuhi seluruh peraturan pada waktu yang lampau dan yang akan datang. Kegiatan-kegiatan ini termasuk mereviu semua penalti, litigasi, dan keluhan yang pernah diterima Bank.

Dalam pemantauan risiko kepatuhan, RMD dan CMPD bertugas untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas implementasi manajemen risiko dengan memantau secara berkala seluruh jenis kegiatan yang berpotensi menimbulkan risiko kepatuhan.

Secara berkala, IAD melakukan pemantauan terhadap hasil tindak lanjut audit baik dari intern maupun ekstern. BRO memastikan bahwa kantor cabang telah menyelesaikan temuan/hasil pemeriksaan tersebut.

47. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk arising from the Bank's inability to comply and/or carry out laws and regulations. In identifying compliance risks, Compliance Division (CMPD) conducts a review regarding compliance risk associated with exposure to external provision inherent in internal regulations. In addition, CMPD analyzes the events that led to the emergence of risk, which are reported to and reviewed by RMD and RMC.

In order to minimize the Compliance Risk, Legal Division (LGD) has provided a special access called Internal Access Management Standards (AIMS) for easy access to the internal regulations of the Bank for the entire business units. In addition, CMPD monitors the events that contributed to compliance risk and reports these matters to RMD.

Compliance risk is assessed by measuring the potential loss caused by the Bank's non-compliance or inability to comply with prevailing regulations. The level of compliance risk is estimated based on the Bank's ability to comply with prevailing and upcoming regulations. These activities include reviewing all penalties, litigations and complaints received by the Bank.

In monitoring compliance risk, RMD and CMPD are responsible to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of risk management by monitoring regularly all kinds of activities that could potentially pose a compliance risk.

Periodically, IAD monitors and follow-up results of both internal and external audits. BRO ensures that the branch offices have completed the findings/results of the related audit.

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48. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan perbandingan antara nilai tercatat dan nilai wajar dari semua aset dan liabilitas keuangan. Nilai wajar yang diungkapkan adalah berdasarkan informasi relevan yang tersedia pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, dan tidak diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan perubahan dalam kondisi pasar yang telah terjadi setelah tanggal ini.

31 Maret/March 31, 2019

48. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below summarizes the comparison between the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets and liabilities of the Bank. The fair values disclosed are based on relevant information available as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 and are not updated to reflect changes in market conditions which have occurred after these dates.

31	Desem	her/D	ecemb	her 31	2018
31	Deseill	DG1/ <i>D</i>	CCCIIIL	<i>JEI 3 I</i>	, 2010

	31 Maret/March 31, 2019		31 Desember/Dec	ember 31, 2018	
	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	Nilai Tercatat/ Carrying Value	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Aset Keuangan					Financial Assets
Kas	929.308	929.308	1.243.615	1.243.615	Cash
Nilai wajar melalui					Fair value through
laba rugi					profit or loss
Efek-efek	6.086.942	6.086.942	4.147.137	4.147.137	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	5.418.530	5.418.530	2.777.574	2.777.574	Government bonds
Tagihan Spot suku bunga	-		167	167	Interest rate Spot receivable
There also seekels although					A !! - !! ! -
Tersedia untuk dijual	4 702 F76	4 700 570	4 502 050	4 500 050	Available for sale
Efek-efek Obligasi Pemerintah	1.702.576 4.012.235	1.702.576 4.012.235	1.503.858 3.904.235	1.503.858 3.904.235	Securities Government bonds
Obligasi Femerintan	4.012.233	4.012.233	3.304.233	3.904.233	Government bonds
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo					Held to maturity
Efek-efek	193.015	193.015	197.490	199.462	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	3.146.659	3.216.685	2.711.329	2.721.058	Government bonds
Tagihan Akseptasi	319.049	319.049	528.148	528.148	Acceptance Receivable
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	16.599.880	16.599.880	15.417.862	15.417.862	Current accounts with Bank Indonesia
Giro pada bank lain	906.297	906.297	1.587.051	1.587.051	Current accounts with bank indonesia
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	300.237	300.237	1.507.051	1.507.051	Placements with Bank Indonesia
dan Bank Lain	6.772.873	6.772.873	26.464.760	26.464.760	and other Banks
Efek yang dibeli dengan janji					Securities purchased under
dijual kembali	1.758.071	1.758.071	-	-	resale agreements
Kredit yang diberikan dan					Loans and sharia financing/
Piutang Syariah					receivables
Konsumsi					Consumer
Pemilikan rumah	181.495.451	180.571.155	175.058.180	174.484.516	Housing loan
Non-kepemilikan Rumah	10.727.470	10.727.470	11.365.259	11.365.259	Non-housing loan
Modal kerja	36.797.617	36.797.617	39.000.898	39.000.898	Working capital
Investasi	7.796.783	7.796.783	6.848.746	6.848.746	Investment
Sindikasi	72.262	72.262	72.541	72.541	Syndicated Syndicated
Direksi dan karyawan Bunga yang masih akan	2.059.985	2.059.985	2.113.918	2.113.918	Directors and employees
diterima	3.319.462	3.319.462	2.959.502	2.959.502	Interest receivable
Aset lain-lain*)	3.320.801	3.320.801	1.100.960	1.100.960	Other assets*)
					
Total aset keuangan	293.385.266	292.530.996	299.003.230	298.441.267	Total financial assets
<u>Liabilitas Keuangan</u>					<u>Financial Liabilities</u>
Nilai wajar melalui					Fair value through
laba rugi					profit or loss
Liabilitas Spot suku bunga	-	-	152	152	Interest rate Spot liability
Liabilitas segera**)	3.454.915	3.454.915	2.092.503	2.092.503	Current liabilities**)
Simpanan nasabah					Deposits from customers
Giro	52.508.860	52.508.860	56.455.042	56.455.042	Demand deposits
Tabungan	40.632.051	40.632.051	39.117.163	39.117.163	Savings deposits
Deposito Berjangka	104.006.968	104.006.968	115.462.283	115.462.283	Time deposits
Simpanan dari Bank Lain					Deposits from other banks
Giro	8.255	8.255	19.609	19.609	Demand deposits
Deposito Berjangka	5.543.270	5.543.270	2.972.970	2.972.970	Time deposits
Interbank call money Efek-efek yang dijual	2.495.000	2.495.000	-	-	Interbank call money
dengan janji dibeli kembali	2.077.095	2.077.095	935.000	935.000	Securities sold under repurchase agreements
Surat berharga yang	2.011.095	2.011.095	933.000	ყ აა.სსს	repurchase agreements
Diterbitkan	20.076.518	20.282.129	20.644.760	20.903.003	Securities issued
Liabilitas akseptasi	319.049	319.049	528.148	528.148	Acceptance Paybale
Pinjaman yang diterima	16.937.590	16.937.590	15.499.493	15.499.493	Fund Borrowings
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	605.870	605.870	630.134	630.134	Interest payables
Liabilitas lain-lain***)	5.349.729	5.349.729	5.366.155	5.366.155	Other liabilities***)
Pinjaman Subordinasi	2.999.468	2.999.468	2.999.519	2.999.519	Subordinated Loan
Total liabilitas keuangan	254.519.637	254.725.248	262.722.931	262.981.174	Total financial liablities

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48. NILAI **WAJAR ASET** DAN **LIABILITAS KEUANGAN** (lanjutan)

- Terdiri dari tagihan pihak ketiga. Terdiri dari kewajiban kebada pinak ketiga, bagi hasil yang belum dibagikan, deposito berjangka jatuh tempo dan bunga atas deposito berjangka namun belum diambil
- Derjaingkal jauni kampa dan 2 -nasabah. Terdiri atas setoran jaminan dan dana jaminan pengembang (kewajiban kepada pihak

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan instrumen keuangan yang diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hirarki yang digunakan Bank untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan:

- Tingkat 1: harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liablitas yang identik yang dapat diakses pada tanggal pengukuran;
- Tingkat 2: input selain harga kuotasian yang termasuk dalam level 1 yang dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas, baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung:
- (iii) Tingkat 3: input yang tidak dapat diobservasi untuk aset dan liabilitas.

48. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

- Consists of third party payables, undistributed profit sharing, matured time deposits and interest on time deposits not collected by customers.
- Consists of guarantee deposits and developers' security deposits (liabilities to third

The tables below show the financial instruments recognized at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Bank in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities which are accessible at the measurement date;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly:
- Level 3: inputs that are not observable for the assets and liabilities.

		31 Maret/Marc			
	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	
Aset Keuangan Nilai wajar melalui					Financial Assets
laba rugi					Fair value through profit or loss
Efek-efek	6.086.942	6.086.942	-	-	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	5.418.530	5.418.530	-	-	Government bonds
Total nilai wajar melalui laporan	44 505 470	44.505.470			Total fairmakes through a selft and a
laba rugi	11.505.472	11.505.472		-	Total fair value through profit or loss
Tersedia untuk dijual					Available-for-sale
Efek-efek	1.702.576	1.702.576	_	_	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	4.012.235	4.012.235			Government bonds
Obligasi i emerinari	4.012.233	4.012.200			Government bonds
Total tersedia untuk dijual	5.714.811	5.714.811	<u>-</u>		Total available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo					Held-to-maturities
Efek-efek	193.015	193.015	-	-	Securities
Obligasi Pemerintah	3.216.685	3.216.685	-	-	Government bonds
Tagihan Akseptasi	319.049	319.049	-	-	Acceptance Receivable
Total dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	3.728.749	3.728.749	-	-	Total held-to-maturities
			,		
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang					Loan and receivables
Kredit yang diberikan, piutang					Loan and sharia
dan pembiayaan syariah	238.025.272	<u>-</u>	234.402.627	3.622.645	financing receivables
Liabilitas Keuangan					Financial Liabilities
Surat berharga yang					
Diterbitkan	20.282.129	-	20.282.129	-	Securities issued

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48. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan instrumen keuangan yang diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hirarki yang digunakan Bank untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan: (lanjutan)

48. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The tables below show the financial instruments recognized at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Bank in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments: (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2018				
	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value	Tingkat/ Level 1	Tingkat/ Level 2	Tingkat/ Level 3	
Aset Keuangan Nilai wajar melalui		 -			Financial Assets
laba rugi Efek-efek Obligasi Pemerintah	4.147.137 2.777.574	4.147.137 2.777.574	-	-	Fair value through profit or loss Securities Government bonds
Total nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi	6.924.711	6.924.711	-	_	Total fair value through profit or loss
Tersedia untuk dijual					Available-for-sale
Efek-efek Obligasi Pemerintah	1.503.858 3.904.235	1.503.858 3.904.235	-	-	Securities Government bonds
Total tersedia untuk dijual	5.408.093	5.408.093	-	-	Total available-for-sale
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo Efek-efek Obligasi Pemerintah Tagihan Akseptasi	199.462 2.721.058 528.148	199.462 2.721.058 528.148	- - -	-	Held-to-maturities Securities Government bonds Acceptance Receivable
Total dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	3.448.668	3.448.668	-	-	Total held-to-maturities
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang Kredit yang diberikan, piutang dan pembiayaan syariah	233.885.878	<u>-</u>	230.261.950	3.623.928	Loan and receivables Loan and sharia financing receivables
Liabilitas Keuangan					Financial Liabilities
Surat berharga yang Diterbitkan	20.903.003	-	20.903.003	-	Securities issued

48. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

a. Nilai wajar aset dan kewajiban keuangan tertentu, kecuali efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, kredit yang diberikan, pinjaman yang diterima, dan surat berharga yang diterbitkan, mendekati nilai tercatatnya karena mempunyai jangka waktu jatuh tempo yang singkat.

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap aset keuangan tertentu ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar uang yang berlaku untuk utang dengan risiko kredit dan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa.

Estimasi nilai wajar terhadap kewajiban keuangan tertentu yang tidak memiliki kuotasi di pasar aktif ditetapkan berdasarkan diskonto arus kas dengan menggunakan suku bunga utang baru dengan sisa jatuh tempo yang serupa.

b. Kredit yang diberikan

Portofolio kredit Bank secara umum terdiri dari kredit yang diberikan dengan suku bunga mengambang dan kredit yang diberikan dengan jangka pendek dengan suku bunga tetap. Kredit yang diberikan dinyatakan berdasarkan amortized cost. Nilai wajar dari kredit yang diberikan menunjukkan nilai diskon dari perkiraan arus kas masa depan yang diharapkan akan diterima oleh Bank dengan menggunakan suku bunga pasar saat ini.

Nilai tercatat dari kredit yang diberikan dengan suku bunga mengambang dan nilai tercatat atas kredit jangka pendek dengan suku bunga tetap adalah perkiraan yang layak atas nilai wajar.

c. Efek-efek dan Obligasi Pemerintah

Nilai wajar untuk surat-surat berharga dan Obligasi Pemerintah yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo 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 atau dinilai dengan menggunakan metode penilaian internal.

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unless otherwise stated)

48. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

a. The fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities, except for securities and Government Bonds classified as held to maturity, loans, fund borrowings, and marketable securities issued approximate to their carrying values due to their short-term maturities.

The estimated fair values of certain financial assets are determined based on discounted cash flows using money market interest rates for debt instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturities.

The estimated fair values of certain financial obligations which are not quoted in an active market are determined based on discounted cash flows using interest rates of instruments with similar remaining maturities.

b. Loans

Generally, the Bank's loan portfolio consists of loans with variable interest rate and short-term loans with fixed interest rate. Loans are stated at amortized cost. The estimated fair value of loans represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received by the Bank using the current market rates.

The carrying amounts of variable rate loans and short-term fixed rate loans are the reasonable approximation of their fair values.

c. Securities and Government Bonds

The fair values of held-to-maturity marketable securities and Government Bonds are based on the market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. When this information is not available, the fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics or using internal valuation model.

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48. NILAI WAJAR ASET DAN LIABILITAS KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

d. Surat-surat berharga yang diterbitkan dan pinjaman yang diterima

Nilai wajar agregat berdasarkan model diskonto arus kas menggunakan tingkat suku bunga pasar untuk sisa periode jatuh temponya.

48. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

d. Securities issued and fund borrowings

The aggregate fair values are based on discounted cash flow model using current market rate for the remaining term to maturity.

49. LABA PER SAHAM

Rekonsiliasi faktor-faktor penentu perhitungan laba per saham dasar untuk periode yang berakhir tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 2018, adalah sebagai berikut:

49. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The reconciliation of the factors used in calculating the basic earnings per share, for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018,, are as follows:

	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019		
(i) Laba tahun berjalan (ii) Rata-rata tertimbang	723.146	(a)	Income for the year (i) Weighted average (ii)
saham biasa yang beredar	10.590.000	(b)	number of shares outstanding
(iii) Laba per saham dasar	68	(a/̇b)	Basic earnings per share (iii)
	31 Maret/ March 31, 2018		
(i) Laba tahun berjalan (ii) Rata-rata tertimbang	684.342	(a)	Income for the year (i) Weighted average (ii)
saham biasa yang beredar	10.590.000	(b)	number of shares outstanding
(iii) Laba per saham dasar	65	(a/b)	Basic earnings per share (iii)

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50. PERJANJIAN DAN KONTINJENSI SIGNIFIKAN

a. Perjanjian Signifikan

Pada tanggal 7 Februari 2019, Bank mengadakan perjanjian dengan PT Emerio Indonesia sehubungan dengan Pengadaan Implementasi Sistem PSAK 71 selama 175 (seratus tujuh puluh lima hari) dengan masa garansi 10 (sepuluh) bulan dengan nilai kontrak sebesar Rp8 miliar.

Pada tanggal 21 Mei 2018, Bank mengadakan perjanjian dengan PT Binayasa Putra Batara sehubungan dengan pengelolaan gedung Menara Bank BTN selama tiga tahun dengan nilai kontrak sebesar Rp62.123.

Pada tanggal 20 April 2018, Bank mengadakan perjanjian dengan PT Integra Dayacipta Grahatama sehubungan dengan renovasi LC lantai 2, 3, 4, dan 5 Gedung Exitama dengan nilai kontrak sebesar Rp8.235.

Pada tanggal 6 Desember 2018, Bank BTN mengadakan perjanjian dengan PT Halik Selindo Alpha sehubungan dengan pengadaan perangkat contact center dengan nilai kontrak sebesar Rp4.950.

Pada tanggal 25 Oktober 2017, Bank mengadakan perjanjian dengan PT Mitra Integrasi Informatika sehubungan dengan pengembangan aplikasi website corporate yang terdiri dari pengadaan pengembangan aplikasi website, pengadaan server, pengadaan lisensi kebutuhan website dan perawatan website selama 1 (satu) tahun dengan kontrak sebesar Rp4.920.

Pada tanggal 31 Mei 2017, Bank mengadakan perjanjian dengan PT Niagaprima Paramitra sehubungan dengan pengadaan lisensi Concurrent Aplikasi *LANDesk Service Desk* (SPN) untuk level analis sejumlah 67 (enam puluh tujuh) lisensi dan perawatan lisensi selama 1 (satu) tahun dengan nilai kontrak sebesar Rp1.480.

Pada tanggal 1 Februari 2017, Bank mengadakan perjanjian dengan PT Mastersystem Indonesia sehubungan dengan pengadaan perangkat untuk enhance security dan performance aplikasi internet banking dan mobile banking peruntukan tahun 2017 selama 6 (enam) bulan dengan nilai kontrak sebesar Rp7,9 miliar.

50. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS AND CONTINGECIES

a. Significant Agreements

On February 7, 2019, Bank signed an agreement with PT Emerio Indonesia in relation to procurement of system Implementation for PSAK 71 for 175 (one hundred seventy five) days with guarantee time 10 (ten) month with contract value of Rp8 billion.

On May 21, 2018, Bank signed an agreement with PT Binayasa Putra Batara in relation to provide maintenance of Menara Bank BTN Building for 3 years with a contract value amounted to Rp62,123.

On April 20, 2018, Bank signed an agreement with PT Integra Dayacipta Grahatama in relation to provide LC renovation of 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floor Gedung Exitama with a contract value amounted to Rp8,235.

On December 6, 2018, Bank signed an agreement with PT Halik Selindo Alpha in relation to provide procurement contact center device with a contract value amounted Rp4,950.

On October 25, 2017, Bank signed an agreement with PT Mitra Integrasi Informatika in relation to develop corporate website application consisting of provide server, lisence and maintenance for 1 (one) year with a contract value amounted to Rp4.920.

On May 31, 2017, Bank signed an agreement with PT Niagaprima Paramitra in relation to provide 67 (sixty seven) licenses of Concurrent LANDesk Service Desk (SPN) Application for analyst level and maintenance for 1 (one) year with a contract value amounted to Rp1,480.

On February 1, 2017, Bank signed an agreement with PT Mastersystem Indonesia in relation to procurement of equipment to enhance security and performance of internet banking and mobile banking application for 2017 for 6 (six) months with contract value of Rp7.9 billion.

50. PERJANJIAN DAN KONTINJENSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)

b. Liabilitas Kontinjensi

Dalam melakukan usahanya, Bank menghadapi berbagai perkara hukum dan tuntutan di mana Bank sebagai tergugat, terutama sehubungan dengan kepatuhan dengan kontrak. Walaupun belum ada kepastian yang jelas, Bank berpendapat bahwa berdasarkan informasi yang ada dan keputusan terakhir dari perkara bahwa tuntutan hukum ini tidak akan berdampak secara material pada operasi, posisi keuangan atau tingkat likuiditas Bank.

Jumlah klaim terhadap Bank atas tuntutan hukum vang belum selesai pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018 masingmasing sebesar Rp7.865 dan Rp7.984. Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, Bank telah membentuk cadangan (disajikan dalam akun "Liabilitas Imbalan Kerja dan Lain-lain") untuk sejumlah tuntutan hukum yang belum diputuskan masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp7.865 dan Rp7.984. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan yang dibentuk kemungkinan timbulnya kerugian akibat tuntutan hukum yang belum diputuskan atau masih dalam proses tersebut telah memadai.

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50. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS CONTINGECIES (continued)

b. Contingent Liabilities

In conducting its business, Bank is a defendant with various litigation proceedings and legal claims mainly with respect to matters of contractual compliance. Although there is no clear assurance yet, Bank believes that based on information currently available, the ultimate resolution of these legal proceedings and legal claims will not likely have a material effect on the operations, financial position or liquidity level of Bank.

AND

The Bank's total potential financial exposure arising from outstanding lawsuits as of March 31, 2019 and December 31 2018 amounted to Rp7,865pi and Rp7,984, respectively. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31 2018, Bank has established an allowance (included in "Employee Benefits and Other Liabilities") for several pending lawsuits filed against Bank amounted to Rp7,865 and Rp7,984. Management believes that the allowance is adequate to cover possible losses arising from pending litigations or legal claims that are currently in progress.

51. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN YANG DIKELUARKAN DAN DIREVISI

Berikut ini ikhtisar beberapa Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK) - IAI yang relevan untuk Bank, namun belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan 31 Maret 2019:

- PSAK No. 24 (Amandemen 2018), "Imbalan Kerja tentang Amendemen, Kurtailmen, atau Penyelesaian Program", memberikan panduan yang lebih jelas bagi entitas dalam mengakui biaya masa lalu, keuntungan dan kerugian penyelesaian, biaya jasa kini dan bunga neto setelah adanya amendemen, kuratailmen, atau penyelesaian program karena menggunakan terbaru aktuarial asumsi (sebelumnya menggunakan asumsi akturial pada awal periode pelaporan tahunan). Selain itu, Amendemen PSAK 24 juga mengklarifikasi bagaimana persyaratan akuntansi untuk amendemen, kurtailmen, atau penyelesaian program dapat mempengaruhi persyaratan batas atas aset yang terlihat dari pengurangan surplus yang menyebabkan dampak batas atas aset berubah.
- b. PSAK 71: Instrumen Keuangan, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 9, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2020 dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan.

PSAK ini mengatur klasifikasi dan pengukuran instrumen keuangan berdasarkan karakteristik dari arus kas kontraktual dan model bisnis entitas; metode kerugian kredit ekspektasian untuk penurunan nilai yang menghasilkan informasi yang lebih tepat waktu, relevan dan dimengerti oleh pemakai laporan keuangan; akuntansi untuk lindung nilai yang merefleksikan manaiemen risiko entitas lebih baik dengan memperkenalkan persyaratan yang lebih umum berdasarkan pertimbangan manajemen.

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51. REVISED AND ISSUED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The following summarizes the Several Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) and the Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) which were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and are relevant to the Bank, but not yet effective to the Bank on financial statements as of March 31, 2019:

- SFAS No. 24 (2018 Amendment), "Employee Benefits regarding Amendments, Kurtailmen, or Program Settlement", provide clearer guidance for entities in recognizing past service costs, settlement gains and losses, current service costs and net interest after amendments, curtailments, or completion of programs because they use the latest actuarial assumptions (previously using actuarial assumptions at the beginning of the reporting period annual). In addition, the Amendment to SFAS No 24 also clarifies how the accounting requirements for amendments, curtailments, or program completion can affect the asset boundary requirement as seen from the reduction in surplus which causes the impact of the asset limit to change.
- b. SFAS 71: Financial Instruments, adopted from IFRS 9, effective January 1, 2020 with earlier application.

This SFAS provides for classification and measurement of financial instruments based on the characteristics of contractual cash flows and business model of the entity; expected credit loss impairment model that resulting information more timely, relevant understandable to users of financial statements; accounting for hedging that reflect that entity's risk management better by introduce a more general requirements based on management's judgement.

51. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN YANG DIKELUARKAN DAN DIREVISI (lanjutan)

Berikut ini ikhtisar beberapa Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) dan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK) - IAI yang relevan untuk Bank, namun belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan 31 Maret 2019: (lanjutan)

c. PSAK 72: Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 15, berlaku sejak 1 Januari 2020 dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan.

PSAK ini adalah standar tunggal untuk pengakuan pendapatan yang merupakan hasil dari *joint project* yang sukses antar Dewan Standar Akuntansi Internasional dan Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan, mengatur model pengakuan pendapatan dari kontrak dengan pelanggan, sehingga entitas diharapkan dapat melakukan analisis sebelum mengakui pendapatan.

 d. PSAK 73: Sewa, yang diadopsi dari IFRS 16, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2020 dengan penerapan dini diperkenankan untuk entitas yang juga telah menerapkan PSAK 72: Pendapatan dari Kontrak dengan Pelanggan.

PSAK ini menetapkan prinsip pengakuan, pengukuran, penyajian, dan pengungkapan atas sewa dengan memperkenalkan model akuntansi tunggal dengan mensyaratkan untuk mengakui aset hak-guna (right-of-use assets) dan liabilitas sewa. Terdapat 2 pengecualian opsional dalam pengakuan aset dan liabilitas sewa, yakni untuk: (i) sewa jangka-pendek dan (ii) sewa yang aset pendasarnya (underlying assets) bernilai rendah.

e. Amendemen PSAK 62: Kontrak Asuransi tentang Menerapkan PSAK 71 Instrumen Keuangan dengan PSAK 62 Kontrak Asuransi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2020

Amandemen ini mengizinkan asurandur yang memenuhi kriteria tertentu untuk menerapkan pengecualina sementara dari PSAK 71 (deferral approach) atau memilih untuk menerapkan pendekatan berlapis (overlay approach) untuk aset keuangan yang ditetapkan.

Saat ini Bank sedang mengevaluasi dan belum menetapkan dampak dari PSAK yang direvisi tersebut terhadap laporan keuangannya. PT BANK TABUNGAN NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of March 31, 2019 (unaudited) And December 31, 2018 (audited) And for the Three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 (unaudited) (Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

51. REVISED AND ISSUED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

The following summarizes the Several Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) and the Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) which were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and are relevant to the Bank, but not yet effective to the Bank on financial statements as of March 31, 2019: (continued)

c. PSAK 72: Revenue from Contracts with Customers, adopted from IFRS 15, effective January 1, 2020 with earlier application is permitted.

This SFAS is a single standards that a joint project between the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Finacial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), provides revenue recognition from contracts with customers, and the entity is expected to have analyzing before recognazing the revenue.

d. SFAS 73: Leases, adopted from IFRS 16, effective January 1, 2020 with earlier application is permitted, but not before an entity applies SFAS 72: Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

This SFAS establish the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of the lease by introducing a single accounting model, with the requirement to recognize the right-of-use assets and liability of the lease; there are 2 optional exlusions in the recognition of the lease assets and liabilities: (i) short-term lease and (ii) lease with low-value underlying assets.

e. Amendments to SFAS 62: Insurance Contract on Applying PSAK 71 Financial Instruments with SFAS 62 Insurance Contract, effective January 1, 2020.

This amendments allows those who meet certain criteria to apply a temporary exclusion of SFAS 71 (deferral approach) or choose to implement overlay approach for financial assets designated.

Currently, Bank are evaluating and have not yet determined the impact of the revised SFAS on their financial statements.

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52. REKLASIFIKASI AKUN

Akun tertentu dalam laporan posisi keuangan untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2018, telah direklasifikasi agar sesuai dengan penyajian laporan posisi keuangan untuk periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019.

52. ACCOUNTS RECLASSIFICATION

Certain accounts in the statement of financial position for the period ended March 31, 2018, have been reclassified to conform with the presentation of the statement of financial position for the period ended March 31, 2019.

31 Maret/Maret 31, 2018

	Sebelum reklasifikasi/ Before reclassifications	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Setelah reklasifikasi/ After reclassifications	
Total Pendapatan Bunga dan Bagi Hasil	5.065.257	211.608	5.276.865	Total <i>Interest Income and Income</i> from Profit Sharing
Total Beban Bunga, Bagi Hasil dan Bonus	(2.733.545)	(211.608)	(2.945.153)	Interest, Profit Sharing and Bonus Expenses

53. TAMBAHAN INFORMASI ARUS KAS

Perubahan pada liabilitas yang timbul dari aktivitas pendanaan pada laporan arus kas adalah sebagai berikut:

53. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in the cash flow statement are as follows:

Arus Kas/Cash Flow

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2018	Penerimaan/ Receipts	Pembayaran/ Payment	Perubahan Non-Kas/ Non-Cash Changes	31 Maret/ March 31, 2019	
Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan	20.644.760	-	(600.000)	31.758	20.076.518	Securities Issued Securities Sold
Efek-efek yang Dijual dengar Janji Dibeli Kembali Pinjaman yang	935.000	1.142.095	-	-	ل 2.077.095	Inder Repurchase Agreements
Diterima	15.499.493	3.346.767	(1.950.000)	41.330	16.937.590	Fund Borrowings
Total	37.079.253	4.488.862	(2.550.000)	73.088	39.091.203	Total

Arus Kas/Cash Flow

	31 Desember/ December 31, 2017	Penerimaan/ Receipts	Pembayaran/ Payment	Perubahan Non-Kas/ Non-Cash Changes	31 Maret/ March 31, 2018	
Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan	20.480.459	-	(540.000)	68.400	20.008.859	Securities Issued Securities Sold
Efek-efek yang Dijual denga Janji Dibeli Kembali Pinjaman yang	n 1.385.000	-	-	-	1.385.000	Under Repurchase Agreements
Diterima	7.991.053	1.800.000	(1.330.000)	5.919	8.466.972	Fund Borrowings
Total	29.856.512	1.800.000	(1.870.000)	(74.319)	29.860.831	Total

The original financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

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CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
Tanggal 31 Maret 2019 (tidak diaudit)
dan 31 Desember 2018 (diaudit)
Serta Periode Tiga Bulan yang Berakhir
31 Maret 2019 dan 2018 (tidak diaudit)
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

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54. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN

- Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, rasio aset produktif yang diklasifikasikan non-performing terhadap jumlah aset produktif (non-performing ratio) masing-masing adalah sebesar 2,69%dan 2,65%
- b. Pada tanggal 31 Maret 2019 dan 31 Desember 2018, rasio jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang telah dibentuk berdasarkan PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014) terhadap jumlah minimum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan sesuai ketentuan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan masingmasing sebesar 62,44% dan 65,47%.

55. PENYELESAIAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab penuh terhadap penyajian laporan keuangan terlampir yang diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan pada tanggal 24 April 2019.

54. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- a. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31 2018, the Bank's non-performing assets to total earning assets (non-performing ratio) are 2.69% and 2.65%, respectively.
- b. As of March 31, 2019 and December 31 2018, the ratio of allowance for impairment losses on financial assets based on SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014) to minimum allowance for impairment losses based on Financial Service Authorithy regulation is 62.44% and 65.47%, respectively.

55. COMPLETION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Bank is fully responsible for the preparation of the accompanying Financial Statements which were completed and authorized for issue on April 24, 2019.