

# Milestone

## 1955

Bank Central Asia (BCA) founded as "NV Perseroan Dagang Dan Industri Semarang Knitting Factory."

## 1957

BCA commenced operations on 21<sup>st</sup> February 1957 with Head Office located in Jakarta.

## 1970's

BCA strengthened its delivery channels and obtained a license to open as a Foreign Exchange Bank in 1977.

## 1980's

In line with the deregulation of the Indonesian banking sector, BCA aggressively expanded its branch network. BCA developed its information technology capacity, particularly by establishing an online system for its branch office network, and launched new products and services including the Tahapan BCA savings accounts product.

## 1990's

BCA developed the ATM network as an alternative delivery channel.

In 1991, BCA installed 50 ATM units in various locations in Jakarta.

BCA intensively developed the ATMs network and features.

BCA cooperated with well-known institutions, such as PT Telkom and Citibank, allowing BCA's customers to pay their Telkom phone bill or Citibank credit card bill through BCA ATMs.

## 1997-1998

BCA experienced a rush during the Indonesian economic crisis.

In 1998 BCA became a Bank Taken Over (BTO) and was placed under the recapitalization and restructuring program operated by the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA), a Government Institution.

## 1999

BCA was fully recapitalized and most of its loans were swapped with Government Bonds. The Government of Indonesia controlled 92.8% of BCA shares through IBRA.

## Corporate actions highlights in 2000-2005

### 2000

IBRA divested 22.5% of its BCA shares through an Initial Public Offering, reducing its ownership of BCA to 70.3%.

### 2001

In a Secondary Public Offering, 10% of BCA's total shares were made available to the market. IBRA's ownership of BCA decreased to 60.3%.



## Business development after 2000

### 2002

FarIndo Investment (Mauritius) Limited acquired 51% of BCA's shares through a strategic private placement.

### 2004

IBRA divested a further 1.4% of its BCA shares to domestic investors through a private placement.

### 2005

The Government of Indonesia through PT Perusahaan Pengelola Aset (PPA), divested the remaining 5.02% of its BCA shares and no longer has share ownership in BCA.

**Note:** There has been dilution effect to existing shareholders as new shares were issued in accordance with the Management Stock Option Plan, in which stock options were executable in the period from November 2001 to November 2006

BCA strengthened and developed its products and services, especially in electronic banking, by launching Debit BCA, Tunai BCA, KlikBCA internet banking, m-BCA mobile banking, EDCBIZZ, etc.

BCA developed special services, such as BCA Prioritas and BCABIZZ.

BCA established a Disaster Recovery Center in Singapore.

BCA developed expertise in lending, including expansion into vehicle financing through its subsidiary, BCA Finance.

### 2007

BCA became a pioneer in introducing fixed-rate mortgage products, receiving a positive response from the market. BCA also launched its stored-value card, Flazz Card, and introduced Weekend Banking to maintain its transaction banking leadership.

### 2008-2009

BCA proactively managed its lending and liquidity position in the face of unprecedented global turbulence while continuing to strengthen the core transaction banking franchise.

BCA completed the setting up of a mirroring IT system to strengthen business continuity and reduce operational risk.

BCA introduced Solitaire, a new banking service for high net-worth individual customers.

### 2010-2013

BCA entered new lines of business including Sharia banking, motorcycle financing, insurance and capital markets. In 2013, BCA increased its effective ownership from 25% to 100% in its general insurance arm PT Asuransi Umum BCA (formerly PT Central Sejahtera Insurance and also known as BCA Insurance). In December 2013, BCA obtained regulatory approval to purchase a 45% stake in PT Central Santosa Finance (CSF), a motorcycle financing institution. Subsequently in January 2014, regulatory approval allowed BCA to complete the shares purchase, raising its effective ownership in CSF from 25% to 70%.

BCA strengthened its transaction banking through further development of innovative products and services, notably with mobile banking applications in the latest Smartphones, with payment settlement services through e-Commerce, and through a new concept of Electronic Banking Center (EBC) which equips ATM Centers with additional technology-backed features.

Enhancing the reliability of its banking services, BCA completed a new Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) facility in Surabaya which functions as a disaster recovery backup data center, integrated with the current two mirroring data centers.

In 2013, BCA adopted a prudent approach to lending in the face of an uncertain environment, while continuing to stand by its customers to satisfy their borrowing needs.

