

BII in Brief

PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk (BII) continue to recover from the devastating effects of the Asian financial crisis in 1997 on the national banking sector. Established in 1959, BII obtained a foreign exchange license in 1988, listed its shares on the Jakarta Stock Exchange in 1989, and grew to become one of Indonesia's leading private national banks. As one of several banks participating in the Government banking recapitalisation programme, BII succeeded in returning to profitability in 2000, but had to book a loss in 2001 due to large loss provisioning expenses for non-performing loans and interbank claims. Subsequently, the Indonesian government through the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) as the majority shareholder of the Bank, have decided to take over the remaining shareholdings of the founding shareholders as well as those of the Sinar Mas Group and, with the approval of the House of Representatives, to conduct the Limited Public Offer IV, in efforts to rehabilitate the Bank. The decision was taken considering that BII still represents one of the leading national banks that provides more than two million customers with quality banking products and services, including the most advanced internet banking service in Indonesia today.

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FINANCIAL Highlights

(In Millions of Rupiah, except for Selected Data)	2001	2000	Change (%)
FOR THE YEAR			
Interest Income	3,332,320	3,537,524	(5.80)
Net Interest Income	39,882	687,052	(94.20)
Net Income Before Taxes	(3,328,347)	381,333	(972.82)
Net Income	(4,130,540)	267,487	(1,644.20)
AT THE END OF THE YEAR			
Loans (Gross)	8,916,736	18,994,031	(53.06)
Earnings Assets	27,370,488	33,061,902	(17.21)
Total Deposits	24,991,268	28,595,312	(12.60)
Borrowings	3,974,025	4,144,903	(4.12)
Shareholder's Equity	(2,199,110)	2,338,640	(194.03)
Total Assets	30,754,397	37,326,024	(17.61)
Outstanding Shares (number of shares)	92,793,462,307	92,793,462,307	-
AVERAGE BALANCE			
Loans (Gross)	13,955,384	15,399,488	
Earnings Assets	30,216,195	33,723,914	
Total Deposits	26,793,290	27,348,189	
Borrowings	4,059,464	4,623,611	
Shareholder's Equity	69,765	2,137,387	
Total Assets	34,040,211	38,755,632	
Outstanding Shares (number of shares)	92,793,462,307	92,793,411,376	
FINANCIAL RATIOS (%)			
Capital Adequacy Ratio	(47.41)	7.57	
Return on Average Assets	(9.73)	0.91	
Return on Average Equity	(3,790.78)	39.22	
Net Interest Margin	0.32	2.19	
Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans	61.88	22.34	
Loans to Deposit Ratio	34.94	65.58	
PER SHARE (Rp)			
Net Income (Loss)	(45)	3	
Shareholder's Equity	(23.70)	25	

SHARE Highlights

SHARE PRICE (in Rupiah)	RICE (in Rupiah) 2001		2000		
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
First Quarter	40	20	140	100	
Second Quarter	30	20	125	75	
Third Quarter	35	20	85	60	
Fourth Quarter	30	20	70	40	
SHARE PERFORMANCE (in Rupiah)	20	01	200	00	
Highest Price	4	0	14	0	
Lowest Price	2	0	40)	
Year End Price	2	5	40)	
Earnings Per Share	(4	5)	3		
Dividend Payout Ratio		-	-		

SHAREHOLDERS (as per 31 December 2001)

Shares/Shareholders

	Shares Amount	Percentage
Series A Shares (Nominal Rp. 500,-)		
Eka Tjipta Widjaja Family	32,000	0.0000
Indonesian Central Securities Depositories	3,797,685,365	4.0926
Asuransi Sinar Mas	50,000	0.0001
Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk	6,744,226	0.0073
Public	761,950,716	0.0829
Total Shares Series A	3,881,462,307	4.1829
Series B Shares (Nominal Rp. 125,-)		
Eka Tjipta Widjaja	1,204,105,172	1.3000
Indonesian Central Securities Depositories	34,838,985,084	37.5447
Asuransi Sinar Mas	150,000	0.0002
Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk	-	0.0000
Public	273,244,304	0.2945
Total Shares Series B	36,316,484,560	39.1369
Shares Series C (Nominal Rp. 125,-)		
Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA)	52,595,515,440	56.6802
Total Shares Series C	52,595,515,440	56.6802
Total Shares (A, B, C)	92,793,462,307	100

Important ISSUES

PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk. (BII) went through a difficult year in 2001. A substantial loan provisioning expense, including full provisioning on approximately Rp 1.1 trillion of outstanding interbank claims and loan provisioning of Rp 1.9 trillion contributed significantly to a loss of Rp 4.1 trillion for the Bank in year 2001.

However, certain important developments which unfolded subsequently to year-end 2001, could represent the start of a real recovery process for BII. The followings are some of the key developments.

Disassociation with the Sinar Mas Group

A key and central requirement of the government of Indonesia in the rescue of Bank Internasional Indonesia has been met. As a follow up to the transfer of bad debts of the Sinar Mas Group from BII to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA), the family of Eka Tjipta Widjaja as the founding shareholders of the Bank were required to hand in all of their shareholding rights in the Bank to IBRA. These transfers effectively ended any association between Bank Internasional Indonesia and its previous owners or the Sinar Mas Group.

Transfer of Founder Shares

On 17 April 2002, the Eka Tjipta Widjaja Family signed the agreement to transfer all of the family's remaining holdings in Bank Internasional Indonesia, held by the Sinar Mas Group (SMG), to IBRA. The transfer of shares is part of the continuing programme to restructure BII and the settlement of obligations of SMG to IBRA. With the transfer of these shares, the government's (IBRA's) ownership in the Bank increased from 56.68% to 73.42%, while that of the Sinar Mas Group decreased from 16.74% to zero percent, with the remaining 26.58% still held by the public.

Rights Issue

Subsequent to the disassociation of Bank Internasional Indonesia from the Sinar Mas Group, a rights issue by the Bank has been deemed to be the most feasible means to effect a recovery of the Bank. The rights issue, the fourth to be undertaken by the Bank, will provide up to Rp 4.8 trillion in fresh capital towards restoring the Bank's equity as well as capital adequacy ratio to statutory requirement.

This rights issue is expected to take place in June 2002, with the government of Indonesia, upon the approval of the House of Representatives, acting as the standby buyer.

Going Forward

Bank Internasional Indonesia remains one of largest banks in Indonesia. With more than two million customers, more than 250 branch offices, its own network of 600 unit ATMs, the second largest card business and the leading electronic banking network in the country, BII has the infrastructure and network to serve as a key financial intermediary of the Indonesian banking sector.

The reason why it has not been able to fulfill this potential so far, in spite of all of the above, lies in (i) the debt overhang of the Sinar Mas Group which had remained in BII's book throughout its first recapitalisation, (ii) the issue of unsettled interbank claims which had persisted to year end 2001 despite repeated efforts by the government to settle these claims, (iii) as a result of the latter of which BII incurred massive provisioning expenses on the above two assets,

The operating loss stemmed from the high interest rates which apply on its third-party funds, primarily to maintain its liquidity in the face of increasing withdrawals from the bad publicity surrounding the Bank's uncertain fate in 2001. Following the full-amount transfer of the Sinar Mas Group credit to IBRA in November 2001 and subsequent announcement that BII will remain as a stand-alone bank, public confidence in the Bank had returned to effect an increase of third-party funds. However, this was too late to avoid the operating loss in the year 2001. In any case, by the first quarter of 2002, BII was operating under normal interest rate that it expects to return to operating profitability within the year. A full recovery is also expected by 2002 with the completion of the Bank's rights issue in June 2002.

Good Corporate Governance

As one of the recapitalised banks under the bank restructuring programme, Bank Internasional Indonesia participated in the good corporate governance policy development and implementation programme of IBRA under the guidance of PriceWaterhouseCoopers in 2001. While the Bank was able to submit its draft on the policy of good corporate governance, the unfolding events of 2001 did not leave much room for Management to focus on any other issues besides the effort to stem the crisis facing the Bank during the year. It must also be noted that BII underwent two management changes in 2001 alone.

What has been achieved in good corporate governance during the year is presented in the following Letter to Shareholders from the Supervisory Team that was appointed in December 2001 to oversee the continuing restructuring of BII. Obviously, once the new Bank Internasional Indonesia sets off with a restructured balance sheet and a newly appointed management following its rights issue, it will look upon good corporate governance as a key aspect to safeguard the interests of stakeholders in the Bank.



SUDIARSO
SUBERVISORY GROUP COORDINATOR

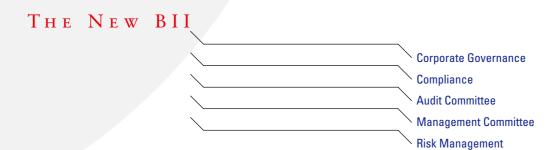


HIROSHI TADANO MEMBER



JURIDA M. BAHARSON
MEMBER

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS



Bank Internasional Indonesia went through a period of uncertainty in 2001, but came out of it with renewed sense and purpose. At issue were the nonperforming loans and interests of the Sinar Mas Group which amounted to approximately US\$ 1.06 billion and Rp 1.8 trillion, as well as approximately Rp 1.1 trillion of unsettled interbank claims, the latter of which required hefty provisioning beyond the reasonable means of the Bank to undertake. Although BII had signed a restructuring agreement and received a government guarantee for the repayment of the Sinar Mas Group loans in February and April of the year, the government nevertheless announced the planned take over of BII by Bank Mandiri in July 2001, and placed BII under the care of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA). A caretaking management, comprising of several BII directors and representatives of IBRA and Bank Mandiri, was placed in charge of the Bank to prepare the groundworks for this acquisition.

By the end of the year, however, a final decision had been made, and one that, we believe, was in the best interest of many. Mainly in recognition of BII's franchise value and its future prospects, the government decided not to go through with the acquisition. Instead, the above loan assets of the Sinar Mas Group were transferred to IBRA. In their place, BII received Rp 14.4 trillion of Government Recycled Bonds, of which approximately Rp 11.9 trillion had been exchanged for the Government Hedge Bonds.

Thereafter, an official announcement by the government on the 22nd of November 2001 confirmed BII's future status as a stand-alone bank and the restructuring shall be undertaken through a Rights Issue.

The fourth rights issue of Bank Internasional Indonesia is aimed at restoring the capital adequacy ratio of the Bank to the statutory requirement and, we believe that with the elimination of the single largest bad debt and unsettled interbank claims from its book, will usher in a new era of growth for the Bank. One that is based more firmly in the principles of prudential banking and good corporate governance.

With the comprehensive settlement of all of BII's exposure to the nonperforming loans of the Sinar Mas Group, BII can expect to resume its role as one of the leading banks in Indonesia. We are the sixth largest bank with total assets of more than Rp 30.7 trillion as at year-end 2001; a customer base of over two million accounts; a formidable network of more than 250 branch offices and over 600 ATMs nationwide and one of the leading Internet banking providers in the country.

It is imperative that we make use of these considerable resources to the benefit of our shareholders, customers and other stakeholders, within the framework of the banking sector reform currently undertaken in Indonesia. To that end, since December 2001, new supervisory and management teams have been put in charge of BII, working eagerly to make the new Bank Internasional Indonesia a great success.

Following the execution of the rights issue, BII will focus on strengthening its corporate governance, of which the Bank has completed a comprehensive good corporate governance manual which outlines and details the roles and responsibilities of the management board, the audit committee, risk management, transparency and disclosure, strategic target planning and monitoring, and corporate citizenship in 2001. However, the Bank has had to postpone the full implementation of its good corporate governance programme until 2002. This includes the establishment of various management committees, the formulation of code of conducts, and the increased role of the Corporate Secretary on matters of internal communications and public disclosures.

As part of good corporate governance, BII has also set up a compliance division responsible for ensuring that the Bank complies with all external rules and regulations, as well as internal procedures at all levels of operations. Throughout 2001, compliance became a central theme in the new corporate culture of BII, as employees of BII were made aware of the prevailing rules and regulations of the finance ministry, the central bank, the capital markets, and taxation. A dedicated website on compliance issues has also been set up for employees to consult on round-the-clock.

Internal audits and risk management are two other components of compliance control and enforcement, which have been increased and enhanced in both scope and quality. An internal audit unit has long been part of BII's organisational structure, and is

now being empowered to take up a more active role. Additional audit staffs have been seconded to the unit, enabling it to perform more audits in 2001, involving a wide range of operating procedures and processes. BII will form an Audit Committee in 2002 to supervise these audits as well as make policy recommendations on the basis of the audit findings.

Risk management is implemented and carried out within respective divisional units, underscoring the fact that risks are better monitored, controlled, and therefore managed at the field level or within individual business or working units. However, in 2001, BII took a step further in risk management by compiling all of the risk factors of each individual working unit in order to measure the risk exposures of BII as a whole. The Bank has also applied more rigorous risk management through the workings of various management committees, which in 2001 included the asset-and-liability management committee, and credit committee (more information on the Bank's risk management policy and mechanism is presented in the Financial Review section of this annual report). BII has made and will continue to make improvements in risk management as part of a broader good corporate governance that focuses on transparency, fairness, accountability, and responsibility.

On behalf of Bank Internasional Indonesia, we would like to once again express our gratitude and highest appreciation to our stakeholders, especially those who have made it possible for BII to sustain its business. Let us now focus on what lies ahead of us, and work to make our cause a worthy one.

Sudiarso COORDINATOR

COORDINATOR OF SUPERVISORY TEAM

Jurida M. Baharson
Member
OF Supervisory Team

Hiroshi Tadano Member of Supervisory Team



JUDI P. SUDJONO Management Group Head





RUDY N.HAMDANI



HALIM SUSANTO Management Group Head



HERMANUS H.M. Management Group Head



HANAFI HIMAWAN Management Group Hea

MANAGEMENT REPORT



Restructuring and Special Asset Management
Treasury & Funding Activities
Commercial & Consumer Banking
Multi-channel Deliveries
Future Prospects
Social Responsibilities

On behalf of Bank Internasional Indonesia, we would like to take this opportunity to express our utmost gratitude and appreciation to the general public, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the government of Indonesia, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, and all those who gave their support and trust to the continuity and integrity of the Bank.

Bank Internasional Indonesia faced a difficult year in 2001, in which the Bank incurred a loss of Rp 4.1 trillion as opposed to a net profit of Rp 267.5 billion in 2000.

At the start of the year, BII suffered from the negative publicity in connection with its considerable debt exposure to the Sinar Mas Group (SMG). This eroded the trust of some of our customers, resulting in significant withdrawals of their accounts with BII. To shore up our liquidity, we were forced to increase our deposit rates to the prime rate level under the deposit guarantee scheme of the Central Bank. In addition, we had to borrow on the interbank market at steep market rates.

Our provisioning expenses in the mean time grew from Rp 26.3 billion in 2000 to Rp 3.0 trillion in 2001, as a result of a conservative provisioning policy which included the Rp 1.1 trillion provisioning for unsettled interbank claims of the same amount, and another Rp 1.9 trillion provisioning for loan losses, both of which accounted for most of our loss during the year.

The loss reflected directly on the Bank's capital adequacy ratio of minus 47.41% as at year-end 2001; a figure made worse by the ruling of Bank Indonesia to exclude deferred tax - of which BII had approximately Rp 0.8 trillion in fiscal year 2001 - from the amount of assets in the computation of CAR.

That is why we look upon the fourth rights issue of Bank Internasional Indonesia as our only recourse to recovery. With a restructured balance sheet and returning public confidence, we can expect a significant decrease in both our provisioning and funding expenses, whilst generating sufficient revenues from our considerable banking operations to return to profitability. The following report highlights some of the achievements of these operations in 2001.

RUSLI PRAKARSA

RESTRUCTURING and special asset management

Restructured Balance Sheet

Capital Adequacy

Improving Credit Quality

With the support of our new shareholders, we hope to be able to restructure our balance sheet in order to gain a new platform of growth for a new Bank Internasional Indonesia that is no longer associated in any way to the Sinar Mas Group. In 2001, the exchange of approximately US\$ 1.06 billion and Rp 1.8 trillion of bad debts with Rp 14.4 trillion of government recycled and hedged bonds, immediately relieved the Bank of a significant provisioning requirement that could easily eat up profits in 2002.





Through our rights issue in June 2002, we hope that shareholders of the Bank would be willing to inject Rp 4.8 trillion in fresh capital that would restore positive equity for the Bank. More importantly, a restored equity by a sum larger than the loss incurred by the Bank in 2001, would lead to capital adequacy ratio of more than 8% as required by Bank Indonesia.

Aside from the balance sheet restructuring, BII continued to pursue special asset management and loan asset workouts throughout 2001. Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Bank, the nonperforming loans (NPL) ratio to total loans increased from 22.34% in 2000 to 61.88% in 2001. However, throughout 2001, BII was able to restructure loan assets amounting to Rp 13,645 billion (including the Rp 9,817 billion loans of the Sinar Mas Group), resulting in loans settlement of Rp 114.6 billion, deferred loan interest payment and collection of written-off loans of Rp 547.7 billion, and proceeds from foreclosed assets and litigation of Rp 22.5 billion. Assets divestment also forms a key part of our continuing restructuring which, in 2001, included the divestment of BII's wholly-owned stakes in Bank International Ningbo of China. The divestment produced a net cash proceed of USD 76.3 million, bringing the total amount of proceeds from



TREASURY and funding activities

Liquidity Management

Treasury Funding

Fee-based Transactions

Liquidity management became an important issue for Bank Internasional Indonesia in 2001 as eroding public confidence resulted in a decline in the amount of third-party deposits, from Rp 28.6 trillion in 2000 to approximately Rp 25.0 trillion by year-end 2001. Moreover, BII had to meet a repayment of USD 75 million under the Exchange Offer Program of the Central Bank which was fulfilled in August 2001. A natural consequence of the erosion of third-party funds during the year was the need to arrest further erosion by applying higher interest rates on our deposit funds, which had to be raised from 14.5% in the first quarter to 15.6%, 16.7% and 17.6% in the second, third and fourth quarters, respectively. The last figure represents the

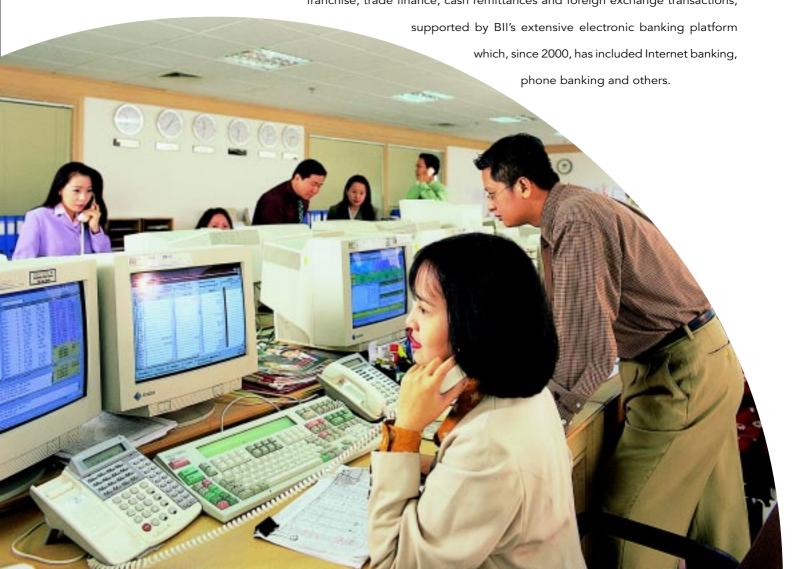




highest possible interest rate for bank deposits to qualify for the Bank Indonesia deposit guarantee scheme. Our defensive interest rate hikes stanched the outflows of third-party funds in the third quarter, when total deposits began to increase gradually from a year low of Rp 24.1 trillion to Rp 24.7 trillion at the end of year.

Aside from interest rate strategy, BII undertook best effort to generate revenues outside of core lending activities aimed at bolstering the Bank's liquidity. They comprise mainly of capital markets, treasury and fee-based transactional banking activities. In 2001, BII's capital markets division generated more than Rp 122.2 billion in portfolio income on its interest earning securities, and an additional Rp 21.7 billion in fee-based income. Also, BII posted Rp 171.8 billion in fees from foreign exchange transactions.

Fee-based transactional banking services is also a key aspect of the Bank's liquidity management, which in 2001 generated more than Rp 536.3 billion in fee income, compared to Rp 589.7 billion in 2000. Despite the decline, BII will continue to pursue growing fee-based income through the aggressive marketing of our lucrative card franchise, trade finance, cash remittances and foreign exchange transactions,



COMMERCIAL and CONSUMER banking

Commercial and Consumer Lending

New Product and Service Development

Card Service

Bank Internasional Indonesia continues to undertake innovative product development and service improvement, relying increasingly on our advanced electronic banking platform to gain a competitive edge in both the consumer and commercial banking markets. By focusing on these two market segments for our core lending, BII gradually reduces its credit exposure to the corporate banking sector. In 2001, BII disbursed a total of Rp 1,160 billion in consumer credit lines which include car, housing, consumer purchase and credit card loans. Whereas in commercial lending, BII mainly relied on two-step loan programmes involving international development funds and banks such as the Asian Development Bank, Overseas Economic Cooperative Fund and Export-Import Bank of Japan, and Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau of Germany. There were altogether seven TSL





programmes undertaken by BII in 2001, amounting Rp 59.7 billion and US\$ 7.5 million, ranging from loans to finance waste treatment facilities to investment and working capital loans for small and medium enterprises, all of whom benefited from the soft nature of TSLs which offer lower interest rates than prevailing commercial rates.

What was significant for both consumer and commercial banking in 2001, however, was the level of service which BII was able to provide as a result of our continuing technology banking revolution. For instance, our customers enjoyed major feature enhancements to our Internet banking which facilitates greater ease in their transactions. We developed our card products using high-resolution imaging which greatly opened the prospect for co-branding between BII and aspiring partners. We enhanced the security of our EFTPOS (Electronic Fund Transfer Point of Sale) payment gateways by optimising the CVV (Card Verification Value) and CVC (Card Verification Code) functions in our credit cards, protecting the interests of both our cardholders and merchants numbering in the hundreds of thousands. There were other service enhancement features designed to facilitate greater convenience in bills payment, cash management and banking inquiries.

In the card business, where BII is the second largest credit and debit card issuer in the country with over 383,000 cardholders at year-end 2001, we constantly strive to increase the service and benefits related to the use of any BII card. Attractive rewards, special offers and linkages with prestigious partners and leading services continue to both increase the use of, and attract new applicants for, the BII cards.

MULTI-CHANNEL deliveries

Branch Network	
Electronic Banking	
ATM Services	
Payment Gateways	

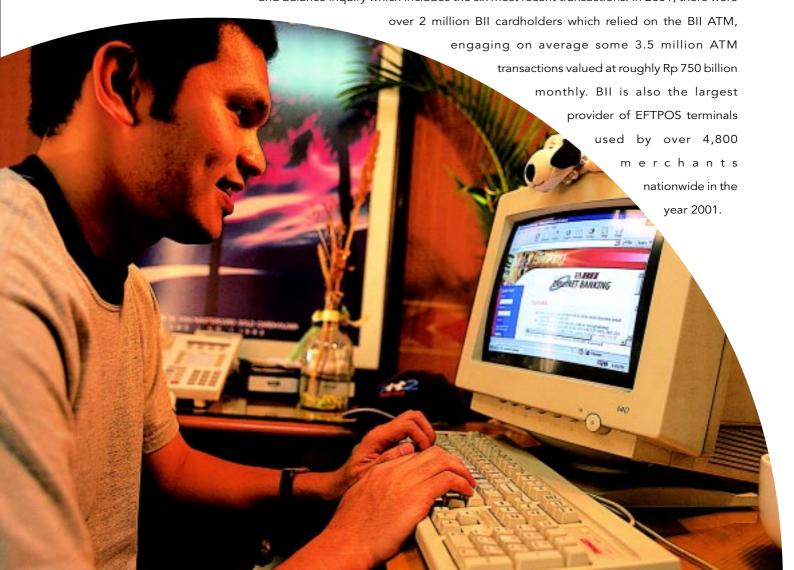
With more than 250 branch offices, Bank Internasional Indonesia is directly in touch with millions of customers throughout Indonesia. It also has one of the most extensive banking networks in the country based on an advanced electronic banking platform that provides one of the most comprehensive multi-channel banking deliveries in the country. A full range of banking delivery services that is available round-the-clock and year-round by electronic means, comprising Internet banking, CoOL (Corporate OnLine) Banking for cash management services via personal computer terminals, automated teller machines, phone banking, and EFTPOS for electronic funds transfer at point-of-sales.

BII is the pioneer of Internet banking in Indonesia with registered customers exceeding 100,000 at year-end 2001.

Services include account application, balance inquiry, funds transfer, bank drafts and bills payment.

In CoOL Banking, companies have online access to BII's account database, enabling them to do their banking transactions from computer terminals in their respective offices. The service obviously saves cost and time, provides real-time cash flows management, and offers a wide range of banking features from basic banking transactions to foreign exchange positioning to money market information and detailed account reporting. As of year-end 2001, there were 17 companies that are linked to the CoOL Banking.

When customers are on the move, they have access to SuperKasa, one of the largest ATM networks in the country with over 2.800 unit ATMs throughout Indonesia offering cash withdrawals via the Alto, Visa, Visa Electron, Mastercard, Plus, Cirrus, Maestro and AMEX platforms; and to SuperCall, a comprehensive phone banking service of BII that offers customers local phone access in six major cities: Jakarta, Denpasar, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Medan. Our ATMs are used for no less than 30 types of bills payment as well as for the purchases of mutual funds, phone vouchers and other personal convenience products. While our phone banking service is used for funds transfer, six types of bill payments and balance inquiry which includes the six most recent transactions. In 2001, there were



Future PROSPECTS

Human Resources

Technology

Since 2000, BII has had a Collective Labour Agreement that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities as well as the expectations of management, staff and employees. As best as can be expected, it is a comprehensive document; and one that aims to accommodate the aspirations of many, if not all. But like any other collective endeavors among people and working colleagues, it requires understanding, cooperation, a measure of give and take, and most of all, teamwork. In this regard, BII may have some ways yet to go, although we are working hard to address this need.

There is no doubt that changes in the past few years have left indelible marks in the corporate mantle and psyche of BII. For many days over the past several years, and especially in

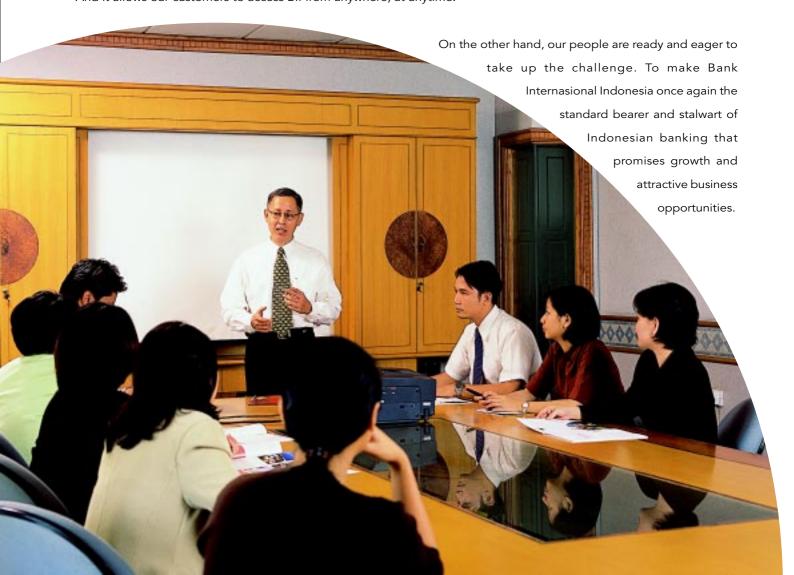




2001, our employees go to work feeling uncertain about the future of their jobs. Until the government announcement of November 2001, no one knew quite exactly what was to become of BII. And so, pressured by uncertainties and disabilities, many of us may have embraced a passive and fatalistic stance. A few even took such drastic measures as participating in a worker's strike.

With the renewed support of the government, however, we hope to put all those behind us quickly and permanently. What has truly kept us going throughout those difficult times was, in retrospect, the technology that BII possesses, which more than anything else has enabled us to maintain a strong and highly visible presence in the market. More importantly, it has enabled us not only to hold on to our customer base, but in many cases actually expand our markets which clearly underline the value of our banking franchises.

In foresight, we believe that technology will play an even more important part in the future of BII. Indeed, our technology is the very *future* of banking itself. It enables us to do millions of transactions in a matter of seconds. It allows us to enter the market with innovative product development in a matter of days instead of months. And it allows our customers to access BII from anywhere, at anytime.



BII in the COMMUNITY

"Untukmu Indonesia", or literally, "For You, Indonesia", became the theme of a BII Care programme in 2001, a series of charity, fund raising, scholarship and environmental awareness programmes that took place between August 13 and November 30 to commemorate Indonesia's 56th Independence Day on 17 August 2001.

The aim of the programme was to revive a sense of pride and kinship towards the unity of Indonesia, and to reflect upon the nation's hard won independence, by caring for and harnessing our combined resources for the good of the nation's economy, society and natural environment.

The programme kicked off with a grand exposition by BII highlighting the latest in advanced electronic banking capabilities, simultaneously launched in several cities, with the main event taking place at Kota Wisata, Cibubur, a satellite town of Jakarta, where more than 4,300 BII employees gathered for the launch ceremony and, afterwards, participated in leisurely walks and biking. Some Rp 400 million in donations were collected from these employees that went into the national relief funds for the natural disaster including the island of Nias.

BII invited the general public to participate, by offering to donate Rp 5,000.for every approved application of the Superpundi or Superpundi Gold savings account, as well as the BII Visa or BII Mastercard credit card throughout the duration of the campaign.

More than Rp 454 million were raised through *Untukmu Indonesia*, and the proceeds went to a scholarship programme for needy school children, to natural disaster relief funds such as Nias, and to an environmental clean-up project undertaken in cooperation with a leading private university, University of Trisakti, among several other charities and donations.

Financial REVIEW

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION OF THE BANK'S FINANCIAL CONDITION & RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Bank" or "BII") provide a broad range of banking products and services, including deposit taking, lending, and other banking and financial transactional services.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In 2001, BII booked a net loss of Rp 4,130 billion, as compared with the net profit of Rp 267 billion posted in 2000. The decline in the Bank's performance in 2001 was mainly the result of a decline in net interest income, and the expensing of significantly higher earning asset loss provisioning.

INTEREST REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Interest revenues, including fees and commissions earned on the disbursement of credit facilities, amounted to Rp 3,332.3 billion in 2001, which represented a decline of 5.8%, or Rp 205.2 billion, from the previous year. The decline in interest revenues reflected the decline in the volumes of the Bank's earning assets during 2001, and in particular its loan outstanding, placement with other banks, and marketable securities portfolios. In addition, loans to the Sinar Mas Group also earned interest at a lower interest rate from the rate applicable in 2000, in accordance with the Settlement Agreement dated January 26, 2001, concerning the Bank's receivables to the Sinar Mas Group, and as subsequently amended on February 3, 2001.

Interest expenses in 2001 amounted to Rp 3,292.4 billion, which represented an increase of 15.5%, or Rp 442.0 billion, from interest expenses in 2000. The increase in interest expenses reflected the higher cost of fund incurred by the Bank in order to maintain both its third-party deposits as well as its customer base, in the face of the proliferation of negative publicity concerning BII throughout 2001.

Net interest income of Rp 39.9 billion posted by the bank in 2001 reflected a decline of 94.2%, or Rp 647.2 billion, from net interest income of Rp 687.1 billion booked in 2000. This was attributable to the decline in interest revenues, while interest expenses grew at a higher percentage and nominal amount, as described above. The Bank's net interest margin in 2001 was 0.32%, as compared to 2.19% in 2000.

OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

Other operating revenues in 2001 amounted to Rp 536.4 billion, a decline of 9.1% from Rp 589.7 billion in 2000. In 2001, other operating income represented fee income from non credit-related transactions of Rp 169.8 billion, profit from foreign exchange transactions of Rp 171.8 billion, net income from investments in shares of stock of Rp 11.8 billion, and others of Rp 182.9 billion. Other operating income - others include income from retail and credit card administration, banking services, net gain on sale of securities, loans administration, import and export administration, investment banking administration, and foreign currency transaction administration.

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses represents non-interest expenses comprising general and administrative expenses, personnel expenses, depreciation and amortisation expenses, repairs and maintenance, and provision for possible losses on earning assets. In 2001, other operating expenses recorded a significant growth of 337.0% to Rp 4,153.0 billion, compared to Rp 949.0 billion in 2000. The increase was mainly due to the large loss provision on earning assets of Rp 3,022.8 billion, which included a 100% loss provision on unresolved interbank claims amounting to Rp 1.1 trillion. Meanwhile, depreciation and amortisation expenses declined by 28.1% from Rp 262.4 billion in 2000 to Rp 188.6 billion in 2001.

OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)

The significant increase in provision for possible losses on earning assets as described above resulted in an operating loss for the Bank of Rp 3,576.8 billion in 2001. In 2000, BII booked an operating income of Rp 327.8 billion.

NON-OPERATING REVENUES & EXPENSES

The Bank booked net non-operating revenues of Rp 248.4 billion in 2001, which represented an increase of 363.7% from the previous year. The increase was mainly attributable to the gain in foreign exchange rate translation of Rp 245.4 billion related to the sale of Bank International Ningbo, a subsidiary, for conversion into loans to PT Purinusa Ekapersada, and the gain from the divestment of subsidiaries and affiliated companies of Rp 28.8 billion.

NET INCOME (LOSS)

The Bank recorded a net loss (after tax) of Rp 4,130.5 billion in 2001, compared to a net income of Rp 267.5 billion in 2000. As described above, the decline in net interest income and the increase in provision for possible losses on earning assets eroded the profitability of the Bank. In addition, BII also recognised a deferred tax expenses of Rp 802 billion, which contributed to the net loss incurred in 2001.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Total assets of the Bank as of year-end 2001 amounted to Rp 30,754 billion, while its liabilities amounted to Rp 32,953 billion. These represented a decline of 17.6% and 5.8%, respectively, from their respective amounts in 2000.

EARNING ASSETS

At year-end 2001, the Bank's earning assets, net of provisions for possible losses, totalled to Rp 27,370 billion, which reflected a decline of 17.22%, or Rp 5,692 billion, compared to the previous year's position at Rp 33,062 billion. The decline was primarily due to the decline in loans to related parties from Rp 9,759 billion in 2000 to Rp 103.3 billion as at year-end 2001, due to the transfer to IBRA of the loan portfolios to the Sinar Mas Group. Placement with other banks also declined by 71.48% to Rp 594.6 billion, as a result of the conversion of placements in Bank International Ningbo into loans to PT Purinusa Ekapersada, which were subsequently transferred to IBRA. Marketable securities portfolio recorded a decline of 67.78% to Rp 1,355.2 billion as at year-end 2001.

FUNDING

Total third-party deposits amounted to Rp 24,991 billion as ot year-end 2001, which represented a decline of 12.6% from the amount a year earlier, mainly due to negative publicity concerning the Bank as well as the enactment of Bank Under Surveillance status for BII on July 2001.

LIQUIDITY

The Bank strives to maintain the required minimum level of demand deposit placements with Bank Indonesia as a means of ensuring adequate liquidity to cover its liabilities at any given time. As at December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Bank's minimum liquidity reserves amounted to 5.2% and 5.4%, respectively, of its rupiah liabilities, and 3.0% and 3.4%, respectively, of its foreign currency liabilities.

EQUITY AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The net loss incurred by the Bank in 2001, as described above, resulted in a 194% decline in the Bank's shareholders' equity to a negative balance (deficit) of Rp 2,199.1 billion as at year-end 2001. This, and the exclusion of approximately Rp 0.8 trillion of deferred tax assets from the calculation for minimum capital requirement (CAR) in compliance with the latest regulation of Bank Indonesia, resulted in reducing the CAR of the Bank from 7.57% at year-end 2000 to minus 47.41% at year-end 2001. To redress this situation, the Bank plans to increase its capital through a rights issue in 2002.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

This Annual Report, including the accompanying financial statements and related financial information, is the responsibility of the management of BII and has been signed by members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors.

Jakarta, May 2002

Sudiarso

COORDINATOR OF THE SUPERVISORY TEAM

Hiroshi Tadano Member of the Supervisory Team

Jurida M. Baharson
Member of the Supervisory Team

 ${\it Rusli~Prakarsa} \\ {\it Coordinator~of~the~Management~Team}$

Judi P. Sudjono
Member of the

Judi P. Sudjono
Member of the
Management Team

Rudy N. Hamdani Member of the Management Team Halim Susanto
Member of the
Management Team

Hermanus H.M.
MEMBER OF THE
MANAGEMENT TEAM

Hanafi Himawan Member of the Management Team

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIATES AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Hans Tuanakotta & Mustofa Registered Public Accountants License No. KEP-1048/KM.17/1998 Wisma Antara 17th Floor JI. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 17 Jakarta 10110

Indonesia

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Independent Auditors' Report

No. 020502 BII LA SA

The Stockholders, Supervisory and Management Teams P.T. Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of P.T. Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express (or disclaim) an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of BII Finance Co. Ltd. (Hong Kong), a whollyowned subsidiary of the Company, which statements reflect total assets constituting 1.51% and 1.59% of the consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, and total revenues constituting 1.07% and 1.41%, respectively, of the consolidated total revenues for the years then ended. Those statements were audited by other independent auditors whose report, with unqualified opinion, has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for BII Finance Co. Ltd. (Hong Kong), is based solely on the report of such other independent auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards established by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the report of other independent auditors provide a reasonable basis for our report.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other independent auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of P.T. Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000, and the results of their operations, changes in their equity, and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Indonesia.

As discussed in Note 44 to consolidated financial statements, in 2001, the Company and its subsidiaries have changed the presentation of the consolidated financial statements to conform with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 31 (Revised 2000), "Accounting for Banks," and, retroactively, restated the 2000 consolidated financial statements for the change.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue its operations as a going concern. As described in Note 42 to consolidated financial statements, in 2001, the Company incurred significant losses from operations (because the Company provided provision for possible losses on defaulted interbank claims and other nonperforming earning assets), and has significant capital deficiency, limited liquidity and significant decrease in net interest revenues. Further, in 2001, the Company failed to achieved the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio of 8% which is required by Bank Indonesia. The Company's Capital Adequacy Ratio as of December 31, 2001 was negative 47.42%. On July 13, 2001, Bank

Hans Tuanakotta & Mustofa

Indonesia, through its letter No. 3/8/KEP.GBI/2001 has placed the Company's status as "Bank Under Surveillance"

and transferred the Company to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency for immediate recovery. These problems have caused the Company significant uncertainty to continue its operations as a going concern. The

plans and actions of the major stockholder (the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency) and the management to solve these problems are also described in Note 42 to consolidated financial statements. The plan of the

Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency to solve the Company's equity problem by rights issue (the Government acts as a standby buyer) was approved by the Committee of Financial Sector Policy (KKSK) on

acts as a standby buyer) was approved by the Committee of Financial Sector Policy (KKSK) on November 22, 2001. This plan will be implemented after the receipt of approval from the Commission IX of the

November 22, 2001. This plan will be implemented after the receipt of approval from the Commission IX of the House of Representatives ("Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat" or "DPR"). The accompanying consolidated financial

statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

Because of the possible material effect of the uncertainties referred to in the preceding paragraph, we are unable to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the 2001 consolidated financial statements of

P.T. Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk and its subsidiaries.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of expressing (or disclaiming) an opinion on the basic consolidated

financial statements taken as a whole. The consolidating information (Parent Company financial statements) was presented for the purpose of additional analysis of the consolidated financial statements rather than to

present the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows of the Parent Company,

as a separate entity. The consolidating information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Such information has been subjected to auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic 2000 consolidated

financial statements and, in our opinion, the 2000 consolidated information is fairly stated in all material respects

when considered in relation to the basic 2000 consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. As explained in the preceding paragraph, we are unable to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the 2001

consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we are unable to express, and we do not express, an opinion

on the 2001 consolidating information.

HANS TUANAKOTTA & MUSTOFA

uleman

Drs. Lukman Abdullah

License No. 98.1.0383

May 2, 2002

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the consolidated financial

position and the results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles

and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than those in Indonesia. The standards,

procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and

applied in Indonesia.

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

		Consolic	lated	Parent Company	
	-		2000	2000	
			(As restated -		(As restated
	Notes	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
		Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
ASSETS					
Cash	2e,38	506,054	826,246	506,028	826,212
Demand Deposits with Bank Indonesia Demand Deposits with Other Banks - net of allowance for possible losses of Rp 3,696 million (Parent Company Rp 3,696 million) in 2001 and Rp 14,267 million (Parent	2e,3,38	1,189,784	1,414,099	1,189,784	1,414,099
Company Rp 14,267 million) in 2000	2e,2l,4,38	390,899	1,498,483	365,937	1,472,630
Placements with Other Banks - net of allowance for possible losses of Rp 185,237 million (Parent Company Rp 185,237 million) in 2001 and Rp 61,981 million (Parent Company Rp 61,981 million) in 2000	2d,2f,2l,5 37,38	594,638	2,085,218	433,729	1,881,373
Marketable Securities - net of allowance for decline in market value, allowance for possible losses and unearned income of Rp 1,061,654 million (Parent Company Rp 1,060,165 million) in 2001 and Rp 398,934 million (Parent Company	2d,2g,2l,6,	,,,,,	, ,	.,	,,,,,,
Rp 398,934 million) in 2000	37,38	1,355,219	4,206,366	1,238,128	4,052,931
Derivative Assets - net of allowance for possible losses of	2d,2i,2l,7,				
Rp 24 million (Parent Company Rp 24 million) in 2001	37,38	2,385	-	2,385	-
Loans	2j,2u,8,38				
Related Parties	2d,37	103,303	9,759,329	150,303	9,750,515
Non-related Parties		8,813,433	9,234,702	8,570,834	8,970,365
Allowance for possible losses	21	(4,227,555)	(2,329,766)	(4,153,734)	(2,234,318
Net		4,689,181	16,664,265	4,567,403	16,486,562
Acceptance Receivables - net of allowance for possible losses of Rp 744 million (Parent Company Rp 744 million) in 2001 and Rp 1,380 million (Parent Company Rp 1,380 million) in 2000	2k,2l,9,38	79,026	117,180	70,930	92,724
, , ,		19,859,243	6,462,166	19,859,243	6,462,166
Investments in Shares of Stock - net of allowance for possible losses of Rp 29,861 million (Parent Company Rp 29,861 million) and Rp 26,472 million	2g,10				
(Parent Company Rp 26,472 million) in 2000	2b,2l,2m,11	48,013	714,202	202,349	854,327
Interest Receivables	2p,12,38	339,177	411,168	337,255	408,896
Prepayments	2d,13,37	105,917	54,743	105,463	54,134
Premises and Equipment - net of accumulated depreciation of Rp 763,990 million (Parent Company Rp 755,282 million) in 2001 and Rp 594,517 million (Parent Company Rp 585,940 million) in 2000	2d,2n,14,37	1,167,157	1,327,874	1,165,404	1,325,727
Deferred Tax Assets					
	2r,35	80,163	882,181	73,427	874,389
Other Assets	2d,2o,15,37,38	347,541	661,833	344,054	660,467

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (Continued)

Consolidated

Parent Company

		2000			2000
			(As restated -		(As restated
	Notes	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
		Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)					
LIABILITIES					
Liabilities Immediately Payable	16,38	143,139	190,679	136,712	172,148
Deposits	17a,38				
Related parties	2d,37	149,151	730,143	180,075	725,345
Non-related parties		24,842,117	27,865,169	24,780,197	27,817,417
Total		24,991,268	28,595,312	24,960,272	28,542,762
Deposits from other banks	17b,38				
Related parties	2d,37	-	26,346	-	26,346
Non-related parties		131,494	212,731	131,494	212,731
Total		131,494	239,077	131,494	239,077
Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase - net of					
unamortized interest of Rp 35,687 million (Parent Company					
Rp 35,687 million) in 2001	2h,18,38	1,774,536	-	1,774,536	-
Derivative Liabilities	2i,7,38	22,916	-	22,916	-
Acceptance Liabilities	2k,9,38	79,770	118,560	71,674	94,104
Taxes Payable	2r,19,38	49,797	48,818	49,620	48,675
Borrowings	2d,20,37,38	3,974,025	4,144,903	3,740,029	3,804,271
Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies	21,21	100,854	33,115	100,854	33,115
Accrued Expenses	2d,2p,22,37,38	221,384	201,555	215,053	190,202
Other Liabilities	2t,23,38	1,464,324	1,415,365	1,457,867	1,404,041
TOTAL LIABILITIES		32,953,507	34,987,384	32,661,027	34,528,395
EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)					
Capital Stock					
Authorized Capital - 289,000,000,000 shares					
consisting of:					
5,000,000,000 Series A shares with Rp 500 par valu	e ner share:				
204,000,000,000 Series B shares with Rp 125 par va		I			
80,000,000,000 Series C shares with Rp 125 par val	•	•			
Issued and Paid-up Capital -					
3,881,462,307 Series A shares,					
36,316,484,560 Series B shares, and					
52,595,515,440 Series C shares in 2001; and					
3,881,462,307 Series A shares,					
36,220,654,000 Series B shares, and					
52,691,346,000 Series C shares in 2000	24	13,054,731	13,054,731	13,054,731	13,054,731
Additional Paid-in Capital	25	12,530	12,530	12,132	12,132
Difference Due to Change of Equity in Subsidiaries	2b,2m,11,26	136,419	374,489	136,419	374,489
Unrealized Loss on Decline in Value of Marketable Securities	2g,6,10	(449,304)	(285,159)	(449,304)	(285,159
Translation Adjustments	2c	(7,856)	(2,861)	(7,856)	(2,861
Revaluation Increment in Premises and Equipment	2n,14	1,343,195	1,343,195	1,343,195	1,343,195
Deficit		(16,288,825)	(12,158,285)	(16,288,825)	(12,158,285
TOTAL EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)		(2,199,110)	2,338,640	(2,199,508)	2,338,242

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

30,754,397

37,326,024

30,461,519

36,866,637

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

		Consolidated		Parent Company	
			2000		2000
			(As restated -		(As restated
	Notes	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
		Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES					
Interest Revenues and Expenses					
Interest Revenues					
Interest received	2p,29	3,311,409	3,506,706	3,262,016	3,445,091
Commissions and Fees	2q	20,911	30,818	20,853	30,690
Total Interest Revenues		3,332,320	3,537,524	3,282,869	3,475,781
Interest Expenses		0,002,020	0,007,021	0,202,007	0,1,0,701
Interest paid	2p,30	3,291,706	2,849,171	3,262,007	2,808,237
Commissions and Fees paid	2q	732	1,301	732	965
Total Interest Expenses		3,292,438	2,850,472	3,262,739	2,809,202
Total interest Expenses		0,272,400	2,030,472	3,202,737	2,007,202
Interest Revenues - Net		39,882	687,052	20,130	666,579
Other Operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Other Operating Revenues					
Revenues on commissions and fees other than from					
loans	2q	169,831	135,758	164,161	129,886
Gain on foreign exchange transactions - net	2c	171,771	197,739	169,480	192,963
Equity in net income of subsidiaries and associated					
companies	2m,11	11,833	124,386	13,349	115,330
Others	31	182,921	131,863	171,038	131,807
Total Other Operating Revenues		536,356	589,746	518,028	569,986
· · ·					
Other Operating Expenses					
Provision for possible losses on earning assets and					
foreclosed properties		3,022,772	26,339	3,014,550	3,094
Estimated losses on commitments and contingencies	21	68,556	-	68,556	-
General and administration	32	449,934	361,003	442,478	354,211
Personnel	2t,40	311,523	254,838	293,706	237,969
Depreciation and amortization	,	188,622	262,439	184,591	261,116
Loss on decline in value of marketable securities		63,913	9,459	63,226	9,459
Repairs and maintenance		47,719	34,967	46,845	34,220
Total Other Operating Expenses		4,153,039	949,045	4,113,952	900,069
					/
Other Operating Expenses - Net		(3,616,683)	(359,299)	(3,595,924)	(330,083
REVENUES (EXPENSES) FROM OPERATIONS - NET		(3,576,801)	327,753	(3,575,794)	336,496
NON-OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES					
Revenues	33	289,728	62,087	287,365	25,441
Expenses	34	(41,274)	(8,507)	(41,149)	(8,229
NON-OPERATING REVENUES - NET		248,454	53,580	246,216	17,212
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(3,328,347)	381,333	(3,329,578)	353,708
TAX EXPENSES	2r,35				
Current tax	21,00	/175\			
Deferred tax		(175) (802,018)	- (113,846)	(800,962)	- (86,221
NET INCOME (LOSS)		(4,130,540)	267,487	(4,130,540)	267,487
DACIC FARMINICS DED CHARE (** 5 H.D. ** 1.)	2.24	/45	2	/45	
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (in full Rupiah)	2s,36	(45)	3	(45)	3

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

		Consolid	ated	Parent Co	mpany
	Notes	2001	2000	2001	2000
		Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
CAPITAL STOCK					
Balance at beginning of year		13,054,731	13,054,668	13,054,731	13,054,668
Additional issuances of capital stock from conversion of					
warrants		-	63	-	63
Balance at end of year	24	13,054,731	13,054,731	13,054,731	13,054,731
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL					
Balance at beginning of year		12,530	12,499	12,132	12,101
Additional paid-in capital from conversion of warrants		-	31	-	31
Balance at end of year	25	12,530	12,530	12,132	12,132
DIFFERENCE DUE TO CHANGE OF EQUITY IN					
SUBSIDIARIES	2b,2m,11,26	136,419	374,489	136,419	374,489
UNREALIZED LOSS ON DECLINE IN VALUE OF					
MARKETABLE SECURITIES	2g,6,10	(449,304)	(285,159)	(449,304)	(285,159
TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS	2c	(7,856)	(2,861)	(7,856)	(2,861
REVALUATION INCREMENT IN PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	2n,14	1,343,195	1,343,195	1,343,195	1,343,195
DEFICIT					
Balance at beginning of year		(12,158,917)	(12,426,404)	(12,158,917)	(12,426,404
Net income (loss) during the year		(4,130,540)	267,487	(4,130,540)	267,487
Balance at end of year		(16,289,457)	(12,158,917)	(16,289,457)	(12,158,917
APPROPRIATION FOR GENERAL RESERVE		632	632	632	632
DEFICIT		(16,288,825)	(12,158,285)	(16,288,825)	(12,158,285
TOTAL EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)		(2,199,110)	(2,338,640)	(2,199,508)	(2,338,242

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000

	Consolic	lated	Parent Co	mpany
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Interest earned and received	3,425,827	4,106,784	3,376,742	3,971,442
Commissions and fees earned and received	197,242	177,954	189,515	171,296
Interest paid	(3,284,002)	(3,459,464)	(3,249,617)	(3,343,836
Commissions and fees paid	(732)	(1,301)	(732)	(965)
Gain on foreign currency transactions - net	109,016	158,954	104,429	149,967
Other operating income received	182,921	131,863	171,038	131,807
Personnel expenses paid	(311,523)	(254,838)	(293,706)	(237,969
General, administrative, repairs and maintenance expenses paid	(544,158)	(357,873)	(534,916)	(350,370
Non-operating income received	4,830	22,905	2,467	20,048
Non-operating expenses paid	(24,863)	(10,448)	(24,739)	(8,229
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	(245,442)	514,536	(259,519)	503,191
Decrease (increase) in operating assets :	(= := / : := /		(==:/=::/	,
Placements with other banks	1,313,955	1,730,787	1,271,019	466,151
Marketable securities	1,794,325	2,935,979	1,757,981	2,926,116
Loans	(2,160,053)	(4,148,079)	(2,226,723)	(3,918,742
Prepayments	(51,174)	28,314	(51,329)	27,214
Other assets	24,138	(190,807)	26,259	(193,534
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities :	2.,.00	(170,007)	20,20,	(170,001
Liabilities immediately payable	(47,540)	8,443	(35,436)	6,310
Deposits and deposits from other banks	(3,711,627)	820,707	(3,690,073)	3,311,041
Other liabilities	55,459	(553,116)	58,327	(300,409
	00,107	(888)67	00,02,	(555) 157
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(3,027,959)	1,146,764	(3,149,494)	2,827,338
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	3,077	19,497	1,610	2,340
Acquisitions of premises and equipment	(40,060)	(87,454)	(39,221)	(84,749
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(36,983)	(67,957)	(37,611)	(82,409
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings (including securities sold under agreements				
to repurchase)	2,317,477	750,052	2,317,477	750,052
Payments of borrowings	(984,803)	(782,929)	(859,828)	(755,528
Payment of securities issued	-	(194,700)	-	(194,700
Payment of export bills rediscounted to Bank Indonesia	_	(4,008,810)	_	(4,008,810
Additional issuance of capital stock from conversion of warrants	_	63	-	63
Additional paid-in capital from conversion of warrants	-	31	-	31
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	1,332,674	(4,236,293)	1,457,649	(4,208,892
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,732,268)	(3,157,486)	(1,729,456)	(1,463,963
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,753,095	4,767,517	3,727,208	3,877,050
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	69,606	2,143,064	67,693	1,314,121
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	2,090,433	3,753,095	2,065,445	3,727,208

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 (Continued)

	Consolic	lated	Parent Co	ompany	
		2000		2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES					
Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of :					
Cash	506,054	826,246	506,028	826,212	
Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia	1,189,784	1,414,099	1,189,784	1,414,099	
Demand deposits with other banks	394,595	1,512,750	369,633	1,486,897	
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,090,433	3,753,095	2,065,445	3,727,208	
NONCASH TRANSACTIONS					
Difference due to change of equity in subsidiaries	136,419	374,489	136,419	374,489	
Unrealized loss on decline in value of marketable securities	449,304	285,159	449,304	285,159	

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment

P.T. Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk (the Company or Parent Company) was established in 1959 by virtue of notarial deed No. 53 dated May 15, 1959 of substitute Notary Soeleman Ardjasasmita, SH. This deed was subsequently amended by notarial deed No. 9 dated August 4, 1959 and No. 21 dated October 6, 1959 of Notary Eliza Pondaag,SH, in Jakarta. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. J.A.5/112/18 dated November 2, 1959 and was registered in the Jakarta Court of Justice under registration No. 2116 dated November 5, 1959.

According to the Articles of Association, the Company was established with the following objectives:

- 1. To operate in banking, finance or capital market activities which are either directly or indirectly related to trading, custodian and management of securities, or other services and activities allowed from time to time, presently and in the future, on business with other parties or companies.
- 2. To set-up, or jointly set-up or have ownership in shares of other companies with similar or closely related objectives as the Company, either in the form of joint venture or in contractual basis.

On March 31, 1980, the Company merged with P.T. Bank Tabungan Untuk Umum 1859, Surabaya by virtue of notarial deed No. 17 dated March 31, 1980 of Notary Arianny Lamoen Redjo, SH.

Pursuant to Bank Indonesia Decree No. 21/11/Dir/UPPS dated November 9, 1988, the Company obtained an approval to upgrade its status to a foreign exchange bank.

On September 13, 1996, by virtue of notarial deed No. 130 of Sutjipto, SH, and approval by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. C2-9626.HT.01.04.TH.96 dated October 21, 1996, the Company made the following major decisions:

- 1. Change the Company's Articles of Association to comply with Corporate Law No. 1 of 1995 and Capital Market Law No. 8 of 1995; and
- 2. Change the par value of Series A shares from Rp 1,000 to Rp 500 per share.

The Company held an Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting on March 31, 1999 to increase the Company's authorized capital stock from Rp 6,468,000 million to Rp 38,000,000 million (consisting of 5,000,000,000 Series A shares with par value of Rp 500 per share; 204,000,000,000 Series B shares with par value of Rp 125 per share; and 80,000,000,000 Series C shares with par value of Rp 125 per share). The minutes of this Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting were documented in notarial deed No. 60 of notary Sutjipto, SH, dated March 31, 1999 and were approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. C2-5902.HT.01.04.TH.99 dated April 5, 1999.

The Company's head office is located at Jalan M.H. Thamrin, Kav. 22, Central Jakarta. The Company has 1 main branch, 57 branches, and 121 sub-branches. At December 31, 2001, the Company had 7,753 employees (2000: 7,971 employees).

Before being recapitalized by the Government in 1999, the Company was a public bank, owned and controlled by the Sinar Mas Group. After recapitalization, the Company is principally owned and controlled by the Government through the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency. On April 17, 2002, the Sinar Mas Group signed an agreement to transfer its shares in the Company to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, as payment for its liabilities (Note 46.b).

The Company held its latest Annual Stockholders' Meeting in June 2000. The Company was not able to hold its Annual Stockholders' Meeting for 2001 since the number of stockholders in the Annual Stockholders' Meeting which was supposed to be held on June 29, 2001 did not make a quorum.

b. Subsidiaries and the Branches of the Company Domiciled Outside of Indonesia

The Company has ownership interests in the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Domicile	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership	Start of Commercial Operations
BII Finance Co. Ltd.	Hong Kong	Banking	100.00%	1991
P.T. BII Finance Center	Jakarta	Multifinance	99.99%	1991

The Company has operational branches domiciled outside Indonesia, namely: Cayman Islands, Mumbai and Mauritius. The operations of Cook Island branch has been stopped since November 2000 and was closed by the Company. The financial statements of the existing operating branches were combined with the Company's financial statements.

c. Public Offering of the Company's Shares

In October 1989, the Company sold 12 million Series A shares with a par value of Rp 1,000 per share to the public, through the capital market in Indonesia, in accordance with the prevailing Capital Market Law. The Company received a notice of effectivity from the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM) through its letter No. SI-058/SHM/MK.10/189 dated October 2, 1989 for the sale of Series A shares to the public.

In February 1994, the Company sold 52,717,184 Series A shares with a par value of Rp 1,000 per share through Limited Public Offering I ("rights issue I"), in which, each holder of every 5 Series A shares has a right to purchase 1 new Series A share at Rp 4,000 per share. This rights issue I was approved by the stockholders in the Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting held on January 25, 1994. The Company received a notice of effectivity from BAPEPAM through its Decision Letter No. S-130/PM/1994 dated January 24, 1994 for this rights issue I.

In February 1997, the Company sold 1,289,579,469 Series A shares through Limited Public Offering II ("rights issue II"), in which 286,573,215 Series I warrants were attached. In this offering, each holder of 27 Series A shares received preemptive right for 18 new Series A shares with a subscription price of Rp 750 per share, and 4 Series I warrants were attached to each group of 18 newly issued Series A shares, free of charge. The subscription right was exercisable in multiples of 9 Series A shares for Rp 6,750. The total proceeds from this rights issue II amounted to Rp 967,185 million. This rights issue II was approved by the stockholders in their Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting held on December 27, 1996. The Company received a notice of effectivity from BAPEPAM through its Decision Letter No. S-2093/PM/1996 dated December 28, 1996 for this rights issue II.

The Company held an Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting on March 31, 1999 to approve the Limited Public Offering III ("rights issue III") plan for 62,101,383,408 new shares (Series B shares with a par value of Rp 125 per share) and 7,762,672,926 Series II warrants. The Company received a notice of effectivity from BAPEPAM for rights issue III through its Decision Letter No. S-434/PM/1999 on March 30, 1999, and for the continuation of rights issue III through its Decision Letter No. S-857/PM/1999 dated June 8, 1999. The total proceeds from the rights issue III amounted to Rp 4.5 trillion (for 35,891,396,568 Series B shares and 4,486,424,571 Series II warrants), which were received by the Company in April and June 1999.

d. Recapitalization Program of the Company

On March 13, 1999, the Council for Economic and Monetary Resilience ("Dewan Pemantapan Ketahanan Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia") announced and stated that the Company was one of the banks that would be recapitalized by the Indonesian Government.

The Company joined the National Banking Recapitalization Program based on a Joint Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and the Governor of Bank Indonesia No. 53/KMK.017/1999 and No. 31/12/KEP/GBI dated February 8, 1999, and a statement from the Council for Economic and Monetary Resilience ("Dewan Pemantapan Ketahanan Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia") dated March 13, 1999. The Joint Decree stated that the Government will make capital investments in private banks which are qualified to join the recapitalization program, by providing a maximum amount of 80% of the total funds needed for those private banks to achieve a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 4%. The controlling stockholders, the Governor of Bank Indonesia, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency signed the "Investment, Management, and Performance Agreement" on May 28, 1999. The "Investment, Management, and Performance Agreement" was amended several times, the latest amendment of which was signed on November 10, 1999. Based on Government Regulation No. 34 dated May 24, 1999, the Indonesian Government decided to make a capital investment in the Company at a maximum amount of Rp 8.7 trillion.

The balance of the capital investment of the Indonesian Government to the Company amounted to Rp 6.6 trillion, which was placed in the form of bonds issued by the Indonesian Government. Such amount was Rp 2.1 trillion lower than the maximum recapitalization amount decided by the Indonesian Government to contribute, because the controlling and public stockholders invested capital in excess of the minimum 20% of the total recapitalization fund needed to achieve a CAR of 4%. In January 2000, the Company has refunded to the Indonesian Government the excess recapitalization funds of Rp 2.1 trillion which it previously contributed.

e. Enactment of the Company Status as "Bank Under Surveillance"

On July 13, 2001, Bank Indonesia issued a Decision Letter No. 3/8/KEP.GBI/2001 regarding the enactment of the Company's status as "Bank Under Surveillance" and transferred the Company to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Note 42). In relation to this status, the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency issued a Decision Letter No. SK-1467/BPPN/0701 to establish a "Supervisory Team" to carry out supervisory actions of the Company, and also issued a decision letter No. SK-1466/BPPN/0701 to establish a "Management Team" to carry out managerial actions of the Company on July 13, 2001. The composition of these Supervisory and Management Teams was changed through Decision Letters of the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency No. SK-2652/BPPN/1201 and No. SK-2651/BPPN/1201, respectively, dated December 14, 2001.

The composition of the Supervisory Team is as follows:

Coordinator : Sudiarso

Members : Hiroshi Tadano

Jurida Malaon Baharson

Hiroshi Tadano, a member of the Supervisory Team, has submitted his resignation letter on April 24, 2002.

The composition of the Management Team is as follows:

Coordinator : Rusli Prakarsa Members : Halim Susanto

> Hanafi Himawan Hermanus Hasan M. Judi Prayudi Sudjono Rudy N. Hamdani

f. Restructuring of the Company's Receivables from Related Parties

According to the terms of the Recapitalization Agreement dated May 28, 1999, and the letter of undertaking from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia to P.T. Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk (the former stockholder) and the Company dated April 15, 1999, attached to the Recapitalization Agreement, the Company, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, and the Sinar Mas Group, signed a Memorandum of Understanding on March 31, 2000 to restructure the repayment schedule and the quality of collateral of the Company's receivables from related parties (Sinar Mas Group). The said receivables include placement with other bank, notes receivable, export bills, loans given, letters of credit (L/C), and acceptances on usance L/C.

To continue the above Memorandum of Understanding, on January 26, 2001, the Company, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, and the Sinar Mas Group (represented by Teguh Ganda Wijaya, Indra Widjaja, Franky Oesman Widjaja, and Muktar Widjaja) signed a Settlement Agreement for the Company's receivables from related parties (Sinar Mas Group) amounting to USD 1,249 million (equivalent to Rp 11,985,016 million at the exchange rate of Rp 9,595/USD 1), and its amendments thereto on February 3, 2001. This Settlement Agreement with its amendments have been legalized by Sukawaty Sumadi SH, notary in Jakarta, on January 26, 2001 and February 16, 2001. Under the Settlement Agreement, it was noted that Teguh Ganda Wijaya, Indra Widjaja, Franky Oesman Widjaja, and Muktar Widjaja were the Personal Guarantors for the settlement of the Company's receivables from the debtors of the Sinar Mas Group. In addition, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency also obtained personal guarantee from Eka Tjipta Widjaja.

The Settlement Agreement was signed with acknowledgment from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. To keep the Company's financial soundness and to maintain its assets' quality, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency provided Government Guarantee to the Company so that the Company's receivables from the Sinar Mas Group debtors could be excluded from the calculation of Legal Lending Limit, in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations. The Personal Guarantors will provide a Personal Guarantee to ensure the payment of Government Guarantee, and will seek to provide and pledge collateral (valued at 145% of the outstanding receivables) as counter guarantee, in order to ensure Government Guarantee to the extent of

what Bank Indonesia categorizes the Company's receivables from the Sinar Mas Group debtors in the calculation of Legal Lending Limit. The Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency will carry out and supervise the implementation of this guarantee which will be provided by the Indonesian Government.

On March 8, 2001, the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, with the authority vested by the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, issued guarantee on receivables from companies under the Sinar Mas Group amounting to USD 1,249 million. This guarantee has been effective since April 30, 2001 and will expire on October 7, 2003. The Government Guarantee on receivables from Sinar Mas Group debtors will expire in proportion to the receivable portion of the Company that has been collected, sold and/or transferred to third parties or the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, or that is based on Bank Indonesia's prevailing regulation, that receivables from related parties are no longer included in the calculation of any violation on the Legal Lending Limit to related parties because of other reasons other than the existence of Government Guarantee.

On November 5, 2001, the Company transferred its receivables from companies under the Sinar Mas Group to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency amounting to USD 1,059 million for receivables, plus accrued interest denominated in foreign currency and Rp 1,814,578 million for receivables, plus accrued interest denominated in Rupiah. In exchange for the transferred receivables, the Company received Government Bonds from the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency amounting to Rp 13,933,294 million, plus accrued interest. On the same date, the Company exchange a part of its Government Bonds received from the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, for Hedge Bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. The value of the Government Bonds (including interest) which were exchanged for Hedge Bonds was Rp 11,882,009 million. The interest rate of Hedge Bonds is 3-month Singapore Interbank Offered Rate (SIBOR) + 2% per annum (Note 10).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Consolidated Financial Statement Preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 31 (Revised 2000), "Accounting for Banks", which is effective starting January 1, 2001, and accounting principles and reporting practices generally accepted in Indonesia. For comparative purposes, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2000 have been restated to conform with 2001 presentation. Such consolidated financial statements are an English translation of the Company and its subsidiaries' statutory report in Indonesia, and are not intended to present the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and reporting practices generally accepted in other countries and jurisdictions.

The consolidated financial statements, except for the consolidated statements of cash flows, are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, and the measurement basis used is the historical cost, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies.

The consolidated statements of cash flows are prepared using the direct method with classifications of cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The reporting currency used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the Indonesian Rupiah. Unless otherwise stated, all figures presented in the consolidated financial statements are stated in millions of Rupiah.

b. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries that are controlled by the Company, other than those excluded because control is assumed to be temporary, or due to long-term restrictions significantly impairing a subsidiary's ability to transfer funds to the Company.

Where an entity either began or ceased to be controlled during the year, the results of operations of that entity are included only from the date that the control commenced up to the date that the control ceased.

Control is presumed to exist where more than 50% of a subsidiary's voting power is controlled by the Company, or the Company is able to govern the financial and operating policies of a subsidiary, or control the removal or appointment of the majority of the subsidiary's board of directors.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealized gain/loss, are eliminated in the consolidation to reflect the financial position and results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries as one business entity.

Changes in the value of investments due to changes in the equity of subsidiaries arising from capital transactions of such subsidiaries with other parties, are presented under equity as "difference due to change of equity in subsidiaries", and recognized as income or expense in the period the investments are disposed of.

c. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Transactions

The Company and its branches domiciled in Indonesia maintain their accounting records in Rupiah. Transactions during the year involving currencies other than Rupiah are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made.

Translation of Monetary Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

At balance sheet dates, all monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency were translated to Rupiah using Reuters spot rate at 16.00 WIB of Rp 10,400/USD 1 as of December 31, 2001 and using the middle rate published by Bank Indonesia of Rp 9,595/USD 1 as of December 31, 2000. The resulting gains or losses from the translation were recognized in the current operations.

Translation Related to Consolidation of Subsidiaries and Branches of the Company Domiciled Outside Indonesia

Subsidiaries and branches of the Company domiciled outside Indonesia maintain their accounting records in their respective domestic currencies.

For consolidation purposes, the financial statements of such subsidiaries and branches domiciled outside Indonesia are translated into Rupiah as follows:

- Balance sheet accounts, except for equity accounts which are recorded using historical rates, are translated using the middle exchange rates at balance sheet date;
- Revenues and expenses are translated on a monthly basis using the weighted-average month-end middle
 exchange rates. The balances for the year represent the sum of those monthly translations; and
- Differences arising from translation are presented in the consolidated balance sheet as part of equity under the "translation adjustments" account.

d. Transactions with Related Parties

Related parties consist of the following:

- companies that, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with the Company (including parent companies, subsidiaries, and fellow subsidiaries);
- 2) associated companies;
- 3) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, and close family members of such individuals (close members of the family are those who can influence or can be influenced by such individuals in their transactions with the Company);
- 4) key management personnel, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including commissioners, directors and managers of the Company and close members of their families; and
- 5) companies in which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (3) or (4) or over which such person is able to exercise significant influence. These include companies owned by directors or major stockholders of the Company, and companies that have a key member of management in common with the Company.

The Company's personnel or employees, except for key management personnel, are not considered as related parties. All transactions with related parties, whether or not done under similar terms and conditions as those done with non-related parties, are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits with Bank Indonesia and with other banks which are unrestricted.

f. Placements with Other Banks

Placements with other banks are stated at their outstanding balance, less allowance for possible losses, which is determined based on evaluation of the collectibility of each placement.

g. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of Bonds of the Government of Indonesia (Government bonds), money market securities (including Certificates of Bank Indonesia), placements with Bank Indonesia, notes receivable, bonds, receivables on export bills, shares, drafts and traveller's cheques.

Marketable securities are classified based on management's intention at the time of acquisition, as follows:

- Investments in held-to-maturity securities are stated at cost, adjusted for unamortized premium or discount. If it is probable that the cost of such securities will not be fully recovered, a permanent decline in value is considered to have occurred and, as a result, the cost basis of the individual security is written down to its fair value. Any such write-down is recognized as loss in the current year.
- Investments in available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses from the
 increase or decrease in fair value are recognized and presented as an equity component. The difference
 between the fair value and the carrying value of the securities is recognized as income or expense of the
 period when realized.
- Investments in trading securities are stated at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair value are recognized as gains or losses in the current year.

Transfer of marketable securities from "available-for-sale" category to "held-to-maturity" category is recorded at fair value. Unrealized gain or loss on the transfer is recorded as part of equity and is amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining life of the securities.

For the computation of realized gain or loss, cost of equity securities is determined using the weighted average method while cost of held-to-maturity debt securities is determined using the specific identification method.

Allowance for possible losses and allowance for decline in fair value are presented as deductions from the outstanding balance of marketable securities.

h. Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell represent collateralized financing transactions with the securities as collateral, and are stated at the price to resell the securities, less unearned interest revenue.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are stated at the total amount of liabilities to repurchase the securities.

i. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 55, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities".

All derivative instruments (including forward foreign currencies transactions for funding and trading) are recognized in the balance sheet at their fair value. Fair value is determined based on market value, pricing models or quoted prices of other instruments with similar characteristics. Derivative assets and liabilities are presented at the amount of unrealized gains or losses on derivative contracts or the purpose of which the Company has designated upon acquisition as (1) fair value hedge, (2) trading instrument, (3) cash flow hedge and (4) a hedged of net investment in foreign operation.

Gain or loss on derivative contracts is accounted for as follows:

- Gain or loss on a derivative contract designated and qualifying as a fair value hedging instrument as well as
 the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged assets or liabilities attributable to the hedged risk is recognized
 currently in earnings in the same accounting period. Any difference that arises representing the effect of
 hedge ineffectiveness is recognized currently in earnings;
- 2. Gain or loss on a derivative contract not designated as a hedging instrument (or derivative contract that does not qualify as a hedging instrument) is recognized currently in earnings;
- 3. The effective portion of the gain or loss on a derivative contract designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedging instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income under equity and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. The effect of the hedge ineffectiveness is recognized currently in earnings; and
- 4. Gain or loss on the hedging derivative instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation is reported in other comprehensive income as part of the cumulative translation adjustment under equity to the extent it is effective as a hedge.

The adoption and application of this new standard does not result into significant transition adjustments. This PSAK is to be applied prospectively.

In 2000, forward foreign currency transactions for the purpose of funding and trading were accounted for as follows:

• For forward foreign currency transaction entered into for the purpose of funding, the difference between the contracted forward rate and the spot rate on the transaction date is recorded as a premium or discount and is amortized over the life of the contract. The amortization of the premium or discount is recorded in the statement of income as a component of interest. The difference between the spot rate on the balance sheet date and the spot rate on forward receivable or payable at the transaction date is recognized as gain or loss in current operations. • For forward foreign currency transaction entered into for the purpose of trading, the difference between the contracted forward rate and the spot rate on the maturity date is recognized as gain or loss in the current operations.

j. Loans

Loans are stated at the gross amount of their outstanding balance, less allowance for possible losses which is determined based on evaluation of the collectibility of each loan. For restructured loans, the loan principal includes interest and other expenses transferred to loan principal. Such transferred interest is recognized as deferred interest revenue.

Syndicated loans are stated at loan principal amount based on the risk participation by the Company.

k. Acceptance Receivables and Acceptance Liabilities

Acceptance receivables and liabilities are stated at the amount of issued L/C or the realizable value of the L/C accepted by the counter party bank.

Acceptance receivables are stated at the amount of its outstanding balance, less allowance for possible losses.

I. Allowance for Possible Losses on Earning Assets and Estimated Losses on Commitments and Contingencies

Earning assets consist of demand deposits with other banks, placements with other banks, marketable securities, securities purchased under agreements to resell, loans, derivative assets, acceptance receivables, investments in shares of stock, and others, including commitments and contingencies reflected in the administrative accounts, in accordance with the Decree of Bank Indonesia.

Allowance for possible losses on earning assets and estimated losses on commitments and contingencies are determined based on evaluation by management of the collectibility of each earning assets and commitments and contingencies, based on the Decree of Bank Indonesia No. 31/147/KEP/DIR and No. 31/148/KEP/DIR dated November 12, 1998.

The determination of the quality of earning assets is based on the Decree of Bank Indonesia No. 31/147/KEP/DIR dated November 12, 1998, while the allowance for possible losses on earning assets is based on the Decree of Bank Indonesia No. 31/148/KEP/DIR dated November 12, 1998, which classified earning assets into five categories, with percentages of allowance for possible losses, which are as follows:

Classification	Percentage of Allowance for Possible Losses
Current	Minimum 1.00%
Special mention	Minimum 5.00%
Substandard	Minimum 15.00%
Doubtful	Minimum 50.00%
Loss	100.00%

The above percentages are applied to earning assets and commitments and contingencies, less the collateral value, in accordance with the Decree of Bank Indonesia, except for earning assets and commitments and contingencies categorized as current and special mention, where the rates are applied directly to the outstanding balance of earning assets and commitments and contingencies.

Allowance for possible losses on commitments and contingencies (except for acceptances) is presented under "estimated losses on commitments and contingencies" account.

The outstanding balance of earning assets is written off against the respective allowance for possible losses when management believes that the earning assets should be written off because operationally the debtor can not afford to repay and/or the earning assets are difficult to be realized or collected. Recovery of earning assets previously written off is recorded as an addition to allowance for possible losses on earning assets during the period of recovery.

m. Investments in Shares of Stock

Investments in associated companies

Investments in shares of stock with ownership interest of 20% to 50%, directly or indirectly owned, are accounted for using the equity method, whereby the Company's proportionate share in the net income or loss of the associated company after the date of acquisition is added to or deducted from, and the dividends received are deducted from, the acquisition cost of the investments. Equity in net income or losses is adjusted for the straight-line amortization over 5 (five) years of goodwill. The carrying amount of the investments is written down to recognize a permanent decline in value of the individual investments. Any such write down is charged directly to current operations.

Other investments

Investments in shares of stock with ownership interest of less than 20% that do not have readily determinable fair values and are intended for long-term investments are stated at cost. The carrying amount of the investments is written down to recognize a permanent decline in value of the individual investments. Any such write down is charged directly to current operations.

Investments in shares of stock from credit restructuring are stated at cost. The carrying amount of the investments is written down to recognize a permanent decline in value of the individual investments. Any such write down is charged directly to current operations.

Change of equity in subsidiaries and associated companies

Changes in the value of investments due to changes in the equity of subsidiaries or associated companies arising from capital transactions of such subsidiaries or associated companies with other parties are recognized in equity as "Difference Due to Change of Equity in Subsidiaries or Associated Companies", and are recognized as income or expense in the period the investments are disposed of.

n. Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment, except revalued premises and equipment, are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation.

Certain assets were revalued in accordance with the Decision Letter of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 384/KMK.04/1998 dated August 14, 1998 and the Circular Letter of the Director General of Taxation No. SE-29/PJ.42/1998 dated September 17, 1998, resulting in a revaluation increment of Rp 1,343,195 million. The approval from the Tax Office with respect to the revaluation increment was obtained by the Company on March 25, 1999, through its letter No. KEP-7/WPJ.06/KP.0404/1999. The revaluation increment was recorded by the Company on April 1, 1999. Premises and equipment purchased before October 1998 are stated at its revalued amount, less accumulated depreciation, while premises and equipment purchased subsequent to October 1998 are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The revaluation increment in premises and equipment was credited to a separate account under equity.

All premises and equipment, except for land and buildings, are depreciated using the double-declining-balance method. Buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method. The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

		Percentage
Buildings :		
• Perm	nanent	5%
• Non	Permanent	10%
Promises ar	nd equipment other than buildings :	
i iciiiiscs ai		
Class I	: assets with useful lives of less than 4 years	50%

Land is stated at cost and is not depreciated.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of net selling price or value in use.

Legal expenses related to landrights are recognized as deferred charges and are amortized using the straightline method over its legal term or the economic life of the land, whichever is shorter.

The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to operations as incurred, expenditures which extend the useful of the asset or result in increased future economic benefits are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, their carrying values and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the current operations.

o. Foreclosed Properties

Foreclosed properties were presented in "Other Assets" account.

Foreclosed property is stated at net realizable value. The excess of loan receivable over the net realizable value of the foreclosed property is charged to provision for possible losses. If the net realizable value is higher

than the loan receivable, the foreclosed property is recorded at the amount of the loan receivable and the difference is recorded in the Company's administrative accounts.

The difference between the value of the foreclosed property and the proceeds from the sale of such property is recorded as gain or loss in the period the property is sold.

Management evaluates the value of foreclosed properties regularly. Allowance for possible losses on foreclosed properties is provided based on the decline in value of foreclosed properties.

Expenses for maintaining foreclosed properties are charged in the statement of income as incurred.

The carrying amount of the property is written down to recognize a permanent decline in value of the property. Any such write down is charged to current operations.

p. Recognition of Interest Revenue and Expense

Interest revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, except for interest revenues on loans and other earning assets classified as nonperforming. These interest revenues are recognized only when such interests are actually received. Interest revenues recognized or recorded but not yet received, must be cancelled when the loans are classified as nonperforming. Such interest revenues should be recorded as contingent receivables in the administrative accounts and should be recognized as revenue when collection in cash is received.

Loans and other earning assets (excluding securities) are considered as nonperforming when they are classified as substandard, doubtful, or loss. On the other hand, securities are categorized as nonperforming when the issuer of securities defaulted on its interest and/or principal payments.

Cash payments of debtors pertaining to loans classified as doubtful and loss are applied against loan principal balances, any excess is recognized as interest payment on the said loans.

Deferred interest revenues on restructured loans are recognized as income in proportion to the principal installments received.

q. Recognition of Revenues and Expenses on Commissions and Fees

Commissions and fees directly or indirectly related to loans activities and loan periods in excess of Rp 100 million are recorded as deferred revenues and expenses and are systematically amortized within the periods of the respective loans and borrowings. If the loans and borrowings have been settled before its maturity date, the related deferred revenues and expenses on commissions and fees are recognized upon settlement of loans and borrowings. Revenues and expenses on commissions and fees less than or equal to Rp 100 million are recognized as revenues or expenses upon receipt or payment.

Commissions and fees not related to loan activities and loan periods are recognized as revenues and expenses at the time the transactions are made.

r. Income Tax

Current tax expense is determined based on the taxable income for the year computed using prevailing tax rates.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in future periods against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of income, except when is relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the balance sheet, except if these are for different legal entities, in the same manner the current tax assets and liabilities are presented.

Corporate income tax calculation for subsidiaries domiciled outside Indonesia was based on the taxable income of those companies, since the effect of application of PSAK No. 46 is not significant.

s. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing residual net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing residual net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

t. Pension Plan

Since May 1996, the Company has a defined contribution pension plan for all of its local permanent employees.

Current service cost is charged to operations in the current period. Past service cost, actuarial adjustment and the effect of changes in assumptions for active participants are amortized using the fixed annuity method over the estimated average residual employment period that has been determined by the actuary.

The method used by the actuary for actuarial calculation is the Projected Unit Credit method.

u. Restructuring of Nonperforming Loans

Restructuring of nonperforming loans involving modification of the terms of the loan is applied prospectively, and shall not change the carrying amount of loans at restructuring date, except when the carrying amount of

loans exceeds the present value of future cash receipts as specified by the new terms. The excess of the amount of the loan with the present value of future cash receipts is recognized as loss on restructuring. Thereafter, all cash receipts under the new terms shall be accounted for as a recovery of principal and interest revenues, proportionately.

v. Segment Information

Segment information is presented in accordance with accounting policies used for preparing and presenting the consolidated financial statements. The Company and its subsidiaries' segment information are presented based on their business segments.

A business segment is a distinguishable component that is engaged in providing services, mainly for the debtors, based on business segment or the same service that are different from those of other business segments.

3. DEMAND DEPOSITS WITH BANK INDONESIA

	Consc	Consolidated		Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah	840,297	1,030,336	840,297	1,030,336
Foreign currency	349,487	383,763	349,487	383,763
Total	1,189,784	1,414,099	1,189,784	1,414,099

According to Bank Indonesia's Decree, each bank in Indonesia is required to maintain minimum liquidity reserves amounting to 5% of liabilities in Rupiah and 3% of liabilities in foreign currencies. The balance of minimum liquidity reserves of the Company in Rupiah and foreign currency as of December 31, 2001 amounted to Rp 1,152,154 million (2000: Rp 1,299,862 million).

4. DEMAND DEPOSITS WITH OTHER BANKS

	Conso	Consolidated		Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah	2,892	6,004	2,647	5,993
Foreign currencies	391,703	1,506,746	366,986	1,480,904
Total	394,595	1,512,750	369,633	1,486,897
Allowance for possible losses	(3,696)	(14,267)	(3,696)	(14,267)
Net	390,899	1,498,483	365,937	1,472,630

The collectibility of demand deposits with other banks as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 was classified as current.

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on demand deposits with other banks were as follows :

	Conso	Consolidated		ompany
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Balance at beginning of year	14,267	18,709	14,267	18,709
Reversal of allowance	(10,411)	(8,151)	(10,411)	(8,151)
Exchange rate differences	(160)	3,709	(160)	3,709
Balance at end of year	3,696	14,267	3,696	14,267

Management believes that the allowance for possible losses on demand deposits with other banks is adequate to cover possible losses from uncollectible demand deposits with other banks.

5. PLACEMENTS WITH OTHER BANKS

Placements with other banks by type of placement are as follows:

	2001				
	Average				
Type of Placement	Interest Rate	Consolidated	Parent Company		
	%	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000		
Rupiah					
Call money	13.10	517,856	513,856		
Foreign Currencies					
Call money	6.51	104,000	104,000		
Time deposits	9.03	158,019	1,110		
Subtotal		262,019	105,110		
Total		779,875	618,966		
Allowance for possible losses		(185,237)	(185,237)		
Net		594,638	433,729		

		2000	
	Average		
Type of Placement	Interest Rate	Consolidated	Parent Company
	%	Rp '000,000	Rp '000,000
Rupiah			
Call money	9.90	184,190	184,190
Foreign Currencies			
Call money	7.66	1,758,108	1,758,108
Time deposits	6.80	204,901	1,056
Subtotal		1,963,009	1,759,164
Total		2,147,199	1,943,354
Allowance for possible losses		(61,981)	(61,981)
Net		2,085,218	1,881,373

a. Placements with Related Parties

Placements with other banks as of December 31, 2000 included placement with Bank International Ningbo, a related party, amounting to Rp 1,439,250 million, on a consolidated basis and for the Parent Company. The Company, the Sinar Mas Group, and the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency have agreed to restructure the repayment schedule of the Parent Company's placement with its related party, and to transfer and convert such placement into loan to P.T. Purinusa Ekapersada based on the Settlement Agreement among the Company, the Sinar Mas Group and the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency dated January 26, 2001 and the amendments thereto dated February 3, 2001. On November 5, 2001, the loan to P.T. Purinusa Ekapersada was transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Note 1f).

b. Placements with Frozen/Closed Banks

Placements with other banks (call money) denominated in Rupiah as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 included placements with P.T. Bank Bira (frozen bank) and P.T. Bank Pertiwi (frozen bank) totaling to Rp 180,856 million. The claims on these placements with frozen banks have been filed with the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Note 1d).

The plans and actions for the settlement of the interbank placement with P.T. Bank Bira (frozen bank) amounting to Rp 176,625 million (including money market securities/SBPU endorsed by P.T. Bank Umum Nasional [closed bank] amounting to Rp 896,000 million which is presented under the marketable securities account - Note 6) are as follows:

- 1. On April 27, 2001, the Committee of Financial Sector Policy (KKSK) approved the proposal of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (after taking into account Bank Indonesia's consideration) to transfer the Rp 1,176,338 million "recycled Government bonds" from the account of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency in Bank Indonesia to the account of the Company in Bank Indonesia in relation to the settlement of the interbank claim of the Company amounting to Rp 1,176,339 million.
- 2. To pursue on the above decision of KKSK, on April 27, 2001, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia vested authority to the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency to represent the Indonesian Government in signing a Fiduciary Collateral Deed in relation with the pledging of the Serie FR0004 Government bonds amounting to Rp 1,176,338 million as collateral for the interbank claims. On May 3, 2001, the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency and the management of the Company signed a Fiduciary Collateral Deed No. 6, which was made by Winnie Susanti Hadiprodjo, SH, notary in Jakarta. On May 4, 2001, Citibank (Jakarta), as sub-registry (No. 2.1.2.031), issued a Statement of Collateralized Marketable Securities (SKSD) No. 01/WWSS/V/2001, which has been extended with the SKSD No. 02/WWSS/XII/2001 up to June 30, 2002, in relation to the pledging of the Serie FR0004 Government bonds as mentioned above. On June 5, 2001, this Fiduciary Collateral Deed No. 6 was registered in the Department of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia under registration No. W7.873.HT.04.06.TH.2001.

3. On April 25, 2002, the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency through its letter No. PB-802/BPPN/0402, stated that in reference with the KKSK No. 02/K.KKSK/11/2001 dated November 22, 2001, the actions for the immediate recovery of the Company will be done through the rights issue, wherein the Government of the Republic of Indonesia will act as a standby buyer for the new shares. Further, upon finalization of this rights issue, the Company is also anticipating that problems in relation to interbank claims will be resolved. In relation to the problem mentioned above, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency requested for the cancellation of the Fiduciary Collateral Deed No. 6 given to the Company. The cancellation will be effective on the date when the Company's rights issue is finalized.

c. Term

Call money represents placements with maturity between 1 day and 90 days, while the tenure of time deposits is between 1 month and 12 months. In 2000, placements with frozen banks and Bank International Ningbo, a related party, have been due for more than 90 days.

The carrying amount of the consolidated placements with other banks as of December 31, 2001, based on maturity, was as follows:

Type of Placement	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month until 3 months	More than 6 months until 12 months	Total
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah				
Call money	514,856	3,000	-	517,856
Foreign Currencies				
Call money	104,000	-	-	104,000
Time deposits	156,940	-	1,079	158,019
Subtotal	260,940	-	1,079	262,019
Total	775,796	3,000	1,079	779,875

The outstanding balance of placements with other banks with term of less than or up to 1 month included claims from frozen banks which are in default amounting to Rp 180,856 million.

d. Collectibility and Allowance for Possible Losses

The classification of collectibility of consolidated placements with other banks as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 was as follows:

2001		2000	
Related	Non-Related	Related	Non-Related
Parties	Parties	Parties	Parties
Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
-	337,000	-	3,334
-	180,856	-	180,856
-	517,856	-	184,190
-	262,019	-	523,759
-	-	1,439,250	-
-	262,019	1,439,250	523,759
-	779,875	1,439,250	707,949
	Related Parties	Related Parties Non-Related Parties Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 - 337,000 - 180,856 - 517,856 - 262,019 - 262,019	Related Parties Non-Related Parties Related Parties Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 - 337,000 - - 180,856 - - 517,856 - - 262,019 - - 1,439,250 - 262,019 1,439,250

The claim on placement with P.T. Bank Bira (frozen bank) and P.T. Bank Pertiwi (frozen bank) totaling Rp 180,856 million was classified as loss as of December 31, 2001 and 2000. In 2000, the Company did not make any specific provision for possible losses for the placement with P.T. Bank Bira (frozen bank) amounting to Rp 176,625 million, which was classified as loss, since these are already collateralized by the Government bonds, through the Fiduciary Collateral Deed No. 6 dated May 3, 2001 (Note 5.b). The Company also did not make any specific provision for possible losses on the placement with Bank International Ningbo, a related party, equivalent to Rp 1,439,250 million which was classified as loss, since it has already been restructured based on the Settlement Agreement among the Company, the Sinar Mas Group and the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency dated January 26, 2001 and the amendments thereto dated February 3, 2001 (Note 1f).

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on placements with other banks were as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent C	Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Balance at beginning of year	61,981	35,028	61,981	35,028
Provision during the year	123,311	7,331	123,311	7,331
Exchange rate difference	(55)	19,622	(55)	19,622
Balance at end of year	185,237	61,981	185,237	61,981

Based on a letter from the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency No. PB.802/BPPN/0402 dated April 25, 2002 (Note 5.b.3), in 2001, the Company recorded a specific provision for possible losses amounting to Rp 176,625 million on the Company's claim from P.T. Bank Bira (frozen bank).

Management believes that the allowance for possible losses on placements with other banks is adequate to cover possible losses from uncollectible placements with other banks.

6. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah				
Held-to-maturity				
Certificates of Bank Indonesia	354,100	1 425 000	254 100	1,625,000
Unamortized discount	(3,102)	1,625,000 (6,103)	354,100 (3,102)	(6,103)
Net	350,998	1,618,897	350,998	1,618,897
Net	330,770	1,010,077	330,770	1,010,077
Placement with Bank Indonesia	425,000	90,000	425,000	90,000
Unamortized discount	(273)	(27)	(273)	(27)
Net	424,727	89,973	424,727	89,973
	·	· ·	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Money market securities (SBPU)	896,000	896,000	896,000	896,000
Bonds	165,770	286,743	165,770	286,743
Unamortized discount	(679)	(3,982)	(679)	(3,982)
Unrealized loss on change in investment purpose	(12,273)	(48,625)	(12,273)	(48,625
Net	152,818	234,136	152,818	234,136
Total Held-to-Maturity Securities	1,824,543	2,839,006	1,824,543	2,839,006
Available-for-sale				
Bonds	10,396	175,359	10,396	175,359
Allowance for decline in fair value	(2,310)	(3,855)	(2,310)	(3,855)
Net	8,086	171,504	8,086	171,504
Shares listed in the stock exchange	49	70	49	70
Allowance for decline in fair value	(10)	(27)	(10)	(27)
Net	39	43	39	43
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	8,125	171,547	8,125	171,547
Trading				
Dl-	/1.022	F7 071	/1.022	E7 071
Bonds	61,832	57,871	61,832	57,871
Allowance for decline in fair value	(6,776) 55,056	(3,011)	(6,776)	(3,011)
Net	55,056	54,860	55,056	54,860
Total Trading Securities	55,056	54,860	55,056	54,860
Total Marketable Securities in Rupiah	1,887,724	3,065,413	1,887,724	3,065,413
Foreign Currencies				
Held-to-maturity				
Receivables on export bills	45,913	170,567	3,379	17,132
Unamortized discount	(9)	(6)	(9)	(6)
Net	45,904	170,561	3,370	17,126
Notes receivable	400,110	639,103	328,629	639,103
Unamortized discount	(794)	(1,152)	(18)	(1,152)
Unrealized discount Unrealized loss on change in investment purpose	(40,887)	(162,489)	(40,887)	(162,489)
Net	358,429	475,462	287,724	475,462
	•		•	
Traveller's cheques	720	919	720	919
Drafts	55	150	55	150
		150		130
Total Held-to-Maturity Securities	405,108	647,092	291,869	493,657

	Conso	Consolidated Parent (Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Available-for-sale				
Notes receivable	52,363	618,777	52,363	618,777
Recovery from (allowance for) decline in fair value	405	(70,163)	405	(70,163
Net	52,768	548,614	52,768	548,614
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	52,768	548,614	52,768	548,614
Trading				
Notes receivable	-	44,741	-	44,741
Allowance for decline in fair value	-	(2,879)	-	(2,879
Net	-	41,862	-	41,862
Shares listed in the stock exchange	4,565	-	-	-
Allowance for decline in fair value	(713)	-	-	-
Net	3,852	-	-	-
Total Trading Securities	3,852	41,862	-	41,862
Total Marketable Securities - Foreign Currencies	461,728	1,237,568	344,637	1,084,133
otal	2,349,452	4,302,981	2,232,361	4,149,546
Allowance for possible losses	(994,233)	(96,615)	(994,233)	(96,615
Net	1,355,219	4,206,366	1,238,128	4,052,931

a. Export Bills from Related Parties

There were no outstanding balance of consolidated export bills as of December 31, 2001 which were purchased from related parties. As of December 31, 2000, outstanding balance of consolidated export bills which were purchased from related parties amounted to Rp 34,783 million.

b. Money Market Securities (SBPU)

SBPU represents securities endorsed by P.T. Bank Umum Nasional (closed bank) amounting to Rp 896,000 million. The claim on these securities has been filed with the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Note 5.b).

c. Notes Receivable

The Company's notes receivable consist of notes receivable issued by Bank Negara Indonesia, Bank Mandiri and Bank Danamon and Exchange Offer Program securities.

The outstanding balance of the consolidated notes receivable as of December 31, 2001 included notes receivable from related parties amounting to nil (2000: Rp 335,825 million). The Company, the Sinar Mas Group and the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency have agreed to restructure the repayment schedule of these notes receivable which were outstanding as of December 31, 2000, and to convert them into loans to P.T. Purinusa Ekapersada (amounting to Rp 287,850 million) and P.T. Tjiwi Kimia (amounting to Rp 47,975 million). These loans were restructured based on the Settlement Agreement among the Company, the Sinar Mas Group and

the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency dated January 26, 2001 and the amendments thereto dated February 3, 2001, and have been transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency on November 5, 2001 (Note 1f).

d. Bonds

Bonds consist of securities denominated in Rupiah issued by other companies in Indonesia, which include bonds issued by P.T. Barito Pacific Timber Tbk, amounting to Rp 103,000 million (classified as loss). As of December 31, 2001, the bonds included issuances by related parties amounting to nil (2000: Rp 91,600 million).

e. Category of Issuer of Marketable Securities

The category of issuer of consolidated notes receivable and bonds is as follows:

	2	2001 (Nominal Amount)		
	Held-to-Maturity	Available-for-Sale	Trading	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Bonds - Rupiah				
Government and state-owned companies	-	10,396	-	
Banks	13,000	-	-	
Others	152,770	-	61,832	
Subtotal	165,770	10,396	61,832	
Notes Receivable - Foreign Currencies				
Government and state-owned companies	11,429	11,147	-	
Banks	388,681	35,199	-	
Others	-	6,017	-	
Subtotal	400,110	52,363	-	
Total	565,880	62,759	61,832	

	2	2000 (Nominal Amount)			
	Held-to-Maturity	Available-for-Sale	Trading		
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000		
Bonds - Rupiah					
Government	-	175,359	-		
Banks	40,500	-	-		
Others	246,243	-	57,871		
Subtotal	286,743	175,359	57,871		
Notes Receivable - Foreign Currencies					
Government	10,630	10,611	_		
Banks	292,648	545,462	44,741		
Others	335,825	62,704	-		
Subtotal	639,103	618,777	44,741		
Total	925,846	794,136	102,612		

f. Change in Investment Purpose

The Company changed its purpose on investments in notes receivable and bonds totaling Rp 366,389 million from "available-for-sale" category, to "held-to-maturity" category, in relation to the Company's financial risk management policy. Unrealized loss on change in investment purpose of these securities amounted to Rp 53,160 million as of December 31, 2001.

g. Changes in the Unrealized Loss on Decline in Value of Marketable Securities and the Fair Value of **Marketable Securities**

The changes in the unrealized loss on decline in value of marketable securities were as follows (for the held-tomaturity and available-for-sale portfolio):

	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Balance at beginning of year	285,159	317,908
Realized gain on sale of marketable securities	(145,185)	(66,438)
Permanent decline in value of marketable securities	(61,776)	-
(Increase)/decrease in value of marketable securities	(23,123)	33,689
Balance at end of year	55,075	285,159

A permanent decline in value of marketable securities was recognized on notes receivable in foreign currencies issued by Atlantic Global Funding CBO, Ltd., Putnam CBO I, Ltd., and Aeltus CBO II, Ltd.

The fair value of consolidated notes receivable and bonds which are classified as "held-to-maturity" based on the purpose of investment is as follows:

	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah		
Bonds	64,380	192,696
Foreign currencies		
Notes receivable	365,004	411,278
Total	429,384	603,974

The fair value of bonds denominated in Rupiah as of December 31, 2001 included bonds of P.T. Barito Pacific Timber Tbk that have defaulted in its obligation. The Company recognized a specific provision for possible losses on these bonds based on the Bank Indonesia regulation No. 31/148/KEP/DIR dated November 12, 1998.

h. Interest Rate and Tenure

Following are the consolidated marketable securities classified based on maturity and investment purposes:

(i) Held-to-Maturity

	2001	2000
	Net Amount	Net Amount
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah		
Less than 1 year	1,812,921	2,634,032
More than 1 year up to 5 years	11,622	193,352
More than 5 years up to 10 years	-	11,622
Subtotal	1,824,543	2,839,006
Foreign Currencies		
Less than 1 year	58,580	218,371
More than 1 year up to 5 years	98,429	25,086
More than 5 years up to 10 years	248,099	403,635
Subtotal	405,108	647,092
Total	2,229,651	3,486,098
iotai	2,229,0	151

The outstanding balance of the marketable securities denominated in Rupiah as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 with tenure of less than 1 year included the claim on SBPU endorsed by P.T. Bank Umum Nasional (closed bank) amounting to Rp 896,000 million and bonds of P.T. Barito Pacific Timber Tbk amounting to Rp 92,828 million which have been in default.

(ii) Available-for-Sale

	2001	2000
	Net Amount	Net Amount
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah		
Less than 1 year	39	163,346
More than 1 year up to 5 years	-	-
More than 5 years up to 10 years	8,086	8,201
Subtotal	8,125	171,547
Foreign Currencies		
Less than 1 year	15,660	468,584
More than 1 year up to 5 years	24,599	64,034
More than 5 years up to 10 years	12,509	15,996
Subtotal	52,768	548,614
Total	60,893	720,161

In 2001, the average interest rates on Certificates of Bank Indonesia, money market securities/notes receivable and bonds denominated in Rupiah ranged from 10% to 15.90% (2000 : 10% to 15%) per annum, while the average interest rates on notes receivable and export bills denominated in foreign currencies in 2001 ranged from 6% to 8% (2000 : 7% to 11.50%) per annum.

i. Collectibility and Allowance for Possible Losses

The classification of collectibility of consolidated marketable securities as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, after the recognition of allowance for decline in fair value, unamortized discount, and unrealized loss on change in investment purpose was as follows:

	2001		2000		
	Related 1	Related Non-Related	Non-Related	Related	Non-Related
	Parties	Parties	Parties	Parties	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Rupiah					
Current	-	898,896	78,001	2,015,759	
Loss	-	988,828	-	971,653	
Subtotal	-	1,887,724	78,001	2,987,412	
Foreign Currencies					
Current	-	461,104	34,783	983,842	
Loss	-	624	218,943	-	
Subtotal	-	461,728	253,726	983,842	
Total	-	2,349,452	331,727	3,971,254	

As of December 31, 2001, marketable securities that were classified as loss included SBPU endorsed by P.T. Bank Umum Nasional (closed bank) amounting to Rp 896,000 million, bonds denominated in Rupiah which included the bonds issued by P.T. Barito Pacific Timber Tbk, having a net book value of Rp 92,828 million and foreign currency denominated notes receivable in the form of subordinated loans having a net book value of Rp 624 million. In 2000, the Company did not recognize any specific provision for possible losses on these SBPU since these were already collateralized by the Indonesia Government bonds in relation to the Fiduciary Collateral Deed No. 6 dated May 3, 2001 (Note 5.b).

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on marketable securities were as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent C	Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Balance at beginning of year	96,615	124,784	96,615	124,784
Provision during the year	897,063	-	897,063	-
Reversal of allowance	-	(31,069)	-	(31,069)
Exchange rate difference	555	2,900	555	2,900
Balance at end of year	994,233	96,615	994,233	96,615

Based on a letter of the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency No. PB.802/BPPN/0402 dated April 25, 2002 (Note 5.b.3), the Company recognized a specific provision for possible losses of Rp 896,000 million on the Company's claim from P.T. Bank Umum Nasional (closed bank) in 2001.

Management believes that the allowance for possible losses on marketable securities is adequate to cover possible losses from uncollectible marketable securities.

7. DERIVATIVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a. In 2001, the Company entered into certain derivative transactions such as forward foreign exchange contracts and swaps contracts with customers, which enable the Company or its customers to minimize the risk on the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. Swaps contracts (foreign exchange and interest rate) represent contracts between two parties to exchange cash flows based on notional amount and predetermined exchange value or interest rate.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are agreements to buy or sell a currency for another currency or financial instrument at a predetermined future date and rate or price.

The above monetary derivative transactions or instruments give rise to market and credit risks. The market risk of derivative financial instruments arises from the potential changes in value of derivative instruments due to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates. While the credit risk arises from failure of a counter-party to fulfill its obligations to the Company according to the terms of the contract.

b. The details of the Parent Company's derivative assets and liabilities at balance sheet date are as follows:

		2001				
	Notional		Derivative Assets and Liabi			
	Amount	Fair	Derivative	Derivative		
	(Contract)	Value	Assets	Liabilities		
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000		
Related to exchange rate contracts Forward	1,755,323	1,738,381	2,409	22,916		
Allowance for possible losses			(24)			
Net			2,385			

The tenure of the forward foreign currency contracts is between 5 - 92 days.

The collectibility of derivative assets as of December 31, 2001 was classified as current.

Total outstanding derivative receivables from related parties as of December 31, 2001 amounted to Rp 240 million.

Management believes that the allowance for possible losses on derivative assets is adequate to cover possible losses from uncollectible derivative assets.

The Company used the Reuters rate at 16.00 WIB on December 31, 2001, for fair value computation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.

c. As of December 31, 2000, the Company had an interest rate swap contract with a related party. This contract had matured and was settled in August 2001. The notional amount of the contract was USD 5 million or equivalent to Rp 47,975 million as of December 31, 2000. The loss on this transaction amounting to Rp 584 million (equivalent USD 61,403) was charged to current operations.

8. LOANS

a. By Type of Loans

	Conso	lidated	Parent C	Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Related parties				
Promissory notes	99,803	9,726,531	99,803	9,656,531
Small business credits (KUK)	-	-	47,000	70,000
Overdrafts	2,000	19,484	2,000	19,484
Employee loans	1,500	4,500	1,500	4,500
Lease receivables - net	-	8,353	-	-
Consumer financing receivables	-	461	-	-
Subtotal	103,303	9,759,329	150,303	9,750,515
Non-related parties				
Promissory notes	5,265,401	5,404,197	5,213,601	5,370,081
Small business credits (KUK)	750,249	798,239	750,249	798,239
Housing loans (KPR)	595,267	681,708	595,267	681,708
Export credits	592,753	573,968	592,753	573,968
KIK, KMKP, KI and KPG	434,560	277,404	434,560	277,404
Overdrafts	386,562	537,574	386,562	537,574
Credit card receivables	348,557	248,884	348,557	248,884
Car loans (KCMP)	158,288	239,320	158,288	239,320
Import credits	130,489	266,578	27,257	168,832
Employee loans	74,362	42,496	61,219	30,450
Factoring receivables	70,734	116,583		- '
Lease receivables - net	1,941	690	_	-
Consumer financing receivables	1,749	3,156	_	-
Advances under letters of credit	613	4,568	613	4,568
Others	1,908	39,337	1,908	39,337
Subtotal	8,813,433	9,234,702	8,570,834	8,970,365
Total	8,916,736	18,994,031	8,721,137	18,720,880
Allowance for possible losses	(4,227,555)	(2,329,766)	(4,153,734)	(2,234,318
Net	4,689,181	16,664,265	4,567,403	16,486,562

b. KUK Channelling

As of December 31, 2001, the outstanding balance of the Company's KUK channelling amounted to Rp 98,945 million (2000: Rp 140,565 million), of which Rp 47,000 million (2000: Rp 70,000 million) was granted to customers through a subsidiary, which operates as a multifinance company.

c. Loan Collateral

Loan collateral are usually in the form of tangible assets (i.e. land, buildings, shares of stock, time deposits, machinery, and inventories).

d. By Economic Sector

The consolidated loans classified by economic sector according to Bank Indonesia's Decree are as follows:

		2001	
	Nonperforming	Performing	
	Loans	Loans	Total
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah			
Services	225,102	201,299	426,401
Manufacturing	156,307	462,897	619,204
Trading	64,285	395,217	459,502
Agriculture and transportation	565,919	61,900	627,819
Construction	2,559	31,055	33,614
Others	65,447	1,185,536	1,250,983
Subtotal	1,079,619	2,337,904	3,417,523
Foreign currencies			
Services	1,463,322	593,669	2,056,991
Manufacturing	897,095	227,684	1,124,779
Trading	320,450	299,187	619,637
Agriculture and transportation	848,256	2,777	851,033
Construction	244,625	4,474	249,099
Others	583,709	13,965	597,674
Subtotal	4,357,457	1,141,756	5,499,213
Total	5,437,076	3,479,660	8,916,736

		2000	
	Nonperforming	Performing	
	Loans	Loans	Total
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah			
Services	261,103	224,063	485,166
Manufacturing	1,957,008	660,182	2,617,190
Trading	65,776	567,089	632,865
Agriculture and transportation	237,051	403,267	640,318
Construction	3,555	34,780	38,335
Others	115,609	1,217,483	1,333,092
Subtotal	2,640,102	3,106,864	5,746,966
Foreign currencies			
Services	2,523,215	1,042,967	3,566,182
Manufacturing	5,451,082	203,232	5,654,314
Trading	1,311,159	414,514	1,725,673
Agriculture and transportation	831,845	401,568	1,233,413
Construction	387,821	44,155	431,976
Others	611,000	24,507	635,507
Subtotal	11,116,122	2,130,943	13,247,065
Total	13,756,224	5,237,807	18,994,031

Nonperforming loans are loans which are classified as substandard, doubtful and loss.

e. By Maturity

The classification of consolidated loans based on credit period, as stated in the loan agreements, and the remaining period until maturity is as follows:

	200	1
		Based on
	Based on Loan	Remaining Period
	Credit Period	Until Maturity
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah		
Less than 1 year	904,586	1,794,579
1 - 2 years	573,372	217,714
2 - 5 years	533,568	423,146
More than 5 years	1,405,997	982,084
Subtotal	3,417,523	3,417,523
Foreign currencies		
Less than 1 year	803,134	2,202,847
1 - 2 years	226,642	363,487
2 - 5 years	1,215,329	2,002,855
More than 5 years	3,254,108	930,024
Subtotal	5,499,213	5,499,213
Total	8,916,736	8,916,736

Consolidated loans based on remaining period until maturity of less than 1 year included past due loans amounting to Rp 2,122,791 million.

f. Interest Rate

The average interest rates per annum on loans of the Company are as follows:

	2001	2000
Rupiah	19.35%	19.78%
Foreign currencies	9.02%	10.85%

g. Syndicated Loans

As of December 31, 2001, syndicated loans amounted to Rp 1,918,303 million (2000: Rp 1,983,849 million). The Company participates as a leader of a syndicate with sharing percentages ranging from 8% to 50% of the total syndicated loans amount and participates as a member of a syndicate with sharing percentages ranging from 3% to 47% of the total syndicated loan amount.

h. Loans to Related Parties

The Company, the Sinar Mas Group and the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency have agreed to restructure the repayment schedule of the loans granted by the Company to its related parties (the Sinar Mas Group) as of December 31, 2000, based on the Settlement Agreement among the Company, the Sinar Mas Group and the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency dated January 26, 2001 and the amendments thereto dated

February 3, 2001. On March 9, 2001, a loan restructuring agreement was signed by the Company and the related debtors under the Sinar Mas Group. On November 5, 2001, loans granted to the Sinar Mas Group were transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Note 1f).

As of December 31, 2001, loans to non-related parties included loans to palm (crude palm) farmers which were distributed by cooperatives ("Koperasi Unit Desa (KUD))" amounting to Rp 327,727 million, which were guaranteed by the Sinar Mas Group (2000 : Rp 282,386 million). During plantation period, interest expense on loans are capitalized to the principal amount of the loans, which caused these loans to increase.

i. Staff Loans

Loans to employees consist of loans granted with special interest rates and with terms between 1 to 20 years and collected through monthly salary deductions.

j. Restructuring Loans

As of December 31, 2001, restructured loans (excluding those from the Sinar Mas Group) amounted to Rp 640,627 million, while loans under restructuring process amounted to Rp 501,612 million, with allowance for possible losses of Rp 145,243 million. Losses on loan restructuring in 2001 amounted to Rp 16,410 million, which were charged to current operations.

k. Collectibility of Loans

The classification of collectibility of the loans granted, on a consolidated basis as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 was as follows:

						2001					
			Specia	al							
	Currer	t	Mentic	n	Substand	ard	Doubt	ul	Loss		
Category	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total
	Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		
Related parties	18,670	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,633	2	103,303
Non-related parties	2,406,281	99	1,054,709	100	64,054	100	1,124,501	100	4,163,888	98	8,813,433
Total	2,424,951	100	1,054,709	100	64,054	100	1,124,501	100	4,248,521	100	8,916,736

						2000					
			Specia	al							
	Curren	it	Mentio	n	Substand	ard	Doubtf	ul	Loss		
Category	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total
	Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		Rp '000'000		
Related parties	22,068	1	1,629	-	9,615,515	89	-	-	120,117	5	9,759,329
Non-related parties	2,871,539	99	2,342,571	100	1,188,723	11	708,170	100	2,123,699	95	9,234,702
Total	2,893,607	100	2,344,200	100	10,804,238	100	708,170	100	2,243,816	100	18,994,031

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED (Continued)

I. Allowance for Possible Losses

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on loans were as follows:

Consolidated		Parent C	ompany
2001	2000	2001	2000
Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
2,329,766	1,758,364	2,234,318	1,630,683
-	(29,415)	-	-
58,590	154,559	58,564	154,559
2,016,354	277,137	2,002,450	253,890
104,585	324,806	110,862	302,442
(7,669)	-	-	-
(274,071)	(155,685)	(252,460)	(107,256)
4,227,555	2,329,766	4,153,734	2,234,318
	Rp '000'000 2,329,766 - 58,590 2,016,354 104,585 (7,669) (274,071)	Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 2,329,766 1,758,364 - (29,415) 58,590 154,559 2,016,354 277,137 104,585 324,806 (7,669) - (274,071) (155,685)	Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 2,329,766 1,758,364 2,234,318 - (29,415) - 58,590 154,559 58,564 2,016,354 277,137 2,002,450 104,585 324,806 110,862 (7,669) - - (274,071) (155,685) (252,460)

Management believes that the allowance for possible losses on loans is adequate to cover possible losses from uncollectible loans.

m. As of December 31, 2001, loans written off amounted to Rp 344,933 million, which were recorded in the Company's administrative accounts.

n. Credit Risk Management

The Company's procedures to manage its credit risk are as follows:

- Loan approval is given based on "one obligor" concept or one-group loans. The objectives of this concept
 are to understand all the risks involve in loan transactions, which the Company might encounter for all the
 loan facilities granted to the group, and to control such facilities granted and adhere to the Legal Lending
 Limit regulation.
- 2. Loan facilities should be approved by the "Loan Committee" to ensure that such loans were granted under prudent banking principles, thus, of good quality. The Loan Committee was established in two levels, namely, in the Head Office and in the Branches/Area. Each level has its own limit and authority in loan approval.
- 3. Segregation of duties between the Marketing and the Loan Administration Division.
- 4. A Special Asset Management Division (SAM) was established, separate from the Marketing and the Loan Administration Division, to handle nonperforming loans and loan restructuring.
- 5. Loan transactions are controlled by the Internal Audit Department ("Satuan Kerja Audit Intern" [SKAI]) to ensure that loan transactions are in compliance with the "Credit Policies", prudent banking concepts and loan regulations.

9. ACCEPTANCE RECEIVABLES AND ACCEPTANCE LIABILITIES

a. Acceptance Receivables

	Consol	idated	Parent Company		
		2000		2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Foreign currencies					
Non-related parties	79,770	118,560	71,674	94,104	
Allowance for possible losses	(744)	(1,380)	(744)	(1,380)	
Net	79,026	117,180	70,930	92,724	

The classification of collectibility of acceptance receivables on a consolidated basis as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 was as follows:

Category	2001	2000			
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000			
Current	79,092	99	100,752	85	
Special Mention	678	1	17,808	15	
Total	79,770	100	118,560	100	

Acceptance receivables on a consolidated basis based on maturity are as follows:

	2001 Rp '000'000	2000 Rp '000'000
Less than or equal to 1 month	7,626	20,229
More than 1 month until 3 months	43,538	59,417
More than 3 months until 6 months	28,606	38,914
Total	79,770	118,560

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on acceptance receivables were as follows:

	2001	2000 Parent Company	
	Consolidated		
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Balance at beginning of year	1,380	1,380	
Provision during the year	1,057	1,057	
Exchange rate difference	(1,693)	(1,693)	
Balance at end of year	744	744	

b. Acceptance Liabilities

	Cons	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		2000		2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Foreign currencies					
Banks	79,770	118,560	71,674	94,104	

Acceptance liabilities on a consolidated basis based on maturity are as follows:

	2001 Rp '000'000	2000 Rp '000'000
Less than or equal to 1 month	7,626	20,229
More than 1 month until 3 months	43,538	59,417
More than 3 months until 6 months	28,606	38,914
Total	79.770	118,560

10. BONDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (GOVERNMENT BONDS)

	Consoli	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Held-to-Maturity					
Hedged bonds	11,369,067	-	11,369,067	-	
Floating rate bonds	3,375,448	4,885,306	3,375,448	4,885,306	
Fixed rate bonds	2,153,791	1,535,000	2,153,791	1,535,000	
Subtotal	16,898,306	6,420,306	16,898,306	6,420,306	
Available-for-Sale					
Floating rate bonds	1,778,858	-	1,778,858	-	
Fixed rate bonds	1,535,000	-	1,535,000	-	
Allowance for decline in fair value	(394,229)	-	(394,229)	-	
Subtotal	2,919,629	-	2,919,629	=	
Trading					
Floating rate bonds	19,725	19,779	19,725	19,779	
Fixed rate bonds	25,650	25,650	25,650	25,650	
Allowance for decline in fair value	(4,067)	(3,569)	(4,067)	(3,569	
Subtotal	41,308	41,860	41,308	41,860	
Total	19,859,243	6,462,166	19,859,243	6,462,166	

Hedged bonds are securities whose principal amount is the Rupiah equivalent of the 3-month foreign currency hedge of US Dollar against Rupiah (undelivery forward buy), which can be rolled over up to maturity of the hedged bonds.

The purpose of the above hedged bonds is to cover the Company's net open position which is open, which resulted from the transfer of receivables from the Sinar Mas Group to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Note 1f).

The amount of the hedged bonds received by Company is equivalent to the receivables in foreign currency that have been transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency. Hedged bonds earn annual interest equivalent to 3-month SIBOR + 2% per annum. These bonds have various maturity dates from January 25, 2002 to October 25, 2004.

Hedged bonds with nominal amount of Rp 11,882,009 million, are stated net of unrealized loss on foreign exchange amounting to Rp 512,942 million, arising from the hedge of a forward foreign currency transaction.

The consolidated Government bonds based on maturity are as follows :

Year of	Nomin	Nominal Value		
Maturity	2001	2000		
·	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000		
2002	4,262,588	19,779		
2003	3,462,863	-		
2004	4,134,472	409,400		
2005	1,182,552	3,582		
2006	897,376	897,376		
2007	2,266,120	1,084,030		
2008	2,107,038	2,107,038		
2009	1,944,530	1,944,530		
Total	20,257,539	6,465,735		
Allowance for decline in fair value	(398,296)	(3,569		
Net	19,859,243	6,462,166		

Floating rate bonds earn annual interest equivalent to 3-month interest rate of Certificates of Bank Indonesia. These bonds have various maturity dates from July 25, 2002 to July 25, 2009.

The various fixed interest rates on Government bonds are in accordance with the interest rate stated in each certificate of such Government bonds held by the Company. These bonds have various maturity dates from September 15, 2004 to June 15, 2009.

Certain Government bonds amounting to Rp 1,324,006 million are used as collateral for the Company's borrowings (Note 20).

11. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCK

The outstanding balances of the investments in shares of stock of the following companies are as follows:

	Consoli		Parent Co	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
P.T. BII Finance Center				
Cost	-	-	37,500	37,500
Percentage of ownership - 99.99%				
Accumulated equity in net loss of a subsidiary	-	-	(27,506)	(29,206)
BII Finance Co. Limited, Hong Kong				
Cost	-	-	13,563	13,563
Percentage of ownership - 100%				
Accumulated equity in net income (loss) of a subsidiary			(107)	76
Difference due to change of equity in a subsidiary	-	-	136,419	124,477
Difference due to change of equity in a substituting			130,417	124,477
Bank International Ningbo Cost		142 110		142 110
Percentage of ownership - nil	-	163,118	-	163,118
(2000 : 51%)				
Accumulated equity in net income of				
an associated company	-	218,293	-	218,293
Difference due to change of equity in a subsidiary	-	250,012	-	250,012
P.T. MLC Investment Indonesia (formerly				
P.T. BII Lend Lease Investment Services)				
Cost	4,777	4,777	4,777	4,777
Percentage of ownership - 50%				
Accumulated equity in net loss of	(0. (50)	(0.07.1)	(0. (50)	(0.07.1)
an associated company	(3,658)	(3,376)	(3,658)	(3,376)
P.T. Fuji Bank Internasional Indonesia				
Cost	-	27,250	-	27,250
Percentage of ownership - nil				
(2000 : 20%) Accumulated equity in net income of				
an associated company	_	44,277	_	44,277
an associated company		77,277		77,277
P.T. Bank Credit Lyonnais Indonesia				
Cost	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Percentage of ownership - 3.29%				
P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri				
(closed bank)				
Cost	16,754	16,754	16,754	16,754
Percentage of ownership - 24.55%				
Investment in shares of stock of other companies				
of P.T. BII Finance Center	5,533	6,285	-	-
Investments in shares of stock from				
loan restructuring	41,184	-	41,184	-
Others	3,284	3,284	3,284	3,284
Total	77,874	740,674	232,210	880,799
Allowance for possible losses	(29,861)	(26,472)	(29,861)	(26,472)
Not	48,013	714,202	202 240	QE / 227
Net	40,013	/ 14,202	202,349	854,327

- a. In an Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting held on March 31, 1999, the stockholders agreed to divest all of the Company's investments in subsidiaries and associated companies to comply with Bank Indonesia's Decree No. 31/177/KEP/DIR dated December 31, 1998 regarding the "Legal Lending Limit".
- b. The Company's ownership interest in Bank International Ningbo was diluted from 100% to 51% and the Company has not held any control on this subsidiary since 2000. The effect of the change in ownership interest of the Company to this subsidiary of Rp 51,886 million was recorded as part of equity under "difference due to change of equity in subsidiaries" account (Note 26). In 2001, the entire investment in Bank International Ningbo was sold to the Sinar Mas Group (particularly to P.T. Purinusa Ekapersada) at a price of USD 76.3 million. In exchange for the said investment, the Company granted loans to P.T. Purinusa Ekapersada. This sale transaction was included in the restructuring program of the Sinar Mas Group, which was agreed upon by the Company, the Sinar Mas Group and the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency. The Company recognized a gain on this sale transaction amounting to Rp 268,877 million, which was recorded under the "non-operating revenues" account (Note 33). On November 5, 2001, the loans to P.T. Purinusa Ekapersada were transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Note 1f).
- c. P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri was closed by the Indonesian Government on March 13, 1999. Other stockholders of P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri included P.T. Bank Lippo Tbk. In January 1998, P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri participated in the Government's guarantee program to cover third party deposits in commercial banks. From January 1998 to March 1999, Bank Indonesia provided Rp 460 billion to P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri to cover deposit shortfalls pursuant to this guarantee program. On March 13, 1999, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency took over all the obligations and assets of P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri, including the collateral securing the loans. In the event that the proceeds obtained from the restructuring of the loans and disposal of the assets securing the loans, is less than Rp 460 billion plus accrued interest, which was provided by Bank Indonesia to P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri under the guarantee program, the Company, as one of the stockholders, may be held liable on a pro-rata basis on the amount owed to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency. However, at this point in time, the likelihood of a favourable or unfavourable outcome of this matter can not be reasonably determined.
- d. Based on notarial deed No. 102 of notary Eva Misdawati, SH, dated December 3, 2000, the articles of association of P.T. BII Lend Lease Investment Services, an associated company, was amended due to the change in its name to P.T. MLC Investment Indonesia. Such amendment was approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights (formerly the Minister of Justice) of the Republic of Indonesia through his letter No. C-425.HT.01.04-TH.2001 dated January 17, 2001.
- e. On June 28, 2001, the Company sold all of its ownership interest of 20%, consisting of 2,725 shares, in P.T. Fuji Bank International Indonesia to the Fuji Bank Limited at an agreed price of Rp 58,883 million, and to P.T. Marubeni Indonesia at an agreed price of Rp 3,117 million. Total proceeds amounted to Rp 62,000 million or equivalent to 1.1 times the carrying value of these investments as of April 30, 2001. Gain on sale on these investments of Rp 5,359 million was recorded under the "non-operating revenues" account (Note 33).
- f. Investments related to restructured loans represent the Company's temporary investment in P.T. Adicipta.

- g. Other investments represent long-term investments in shares of stock of various companies in which the ownership interests of the Company are less than 20%. These companies are P.T. Aplikasi Lintas Arta, P.T. Sarana Bersama Pembiayaan Indonesia, P.T. Sarana Sulsel Ventura, P.T. Sarana Bali Ventura, P.T. Sarana Sumatera Barat Ventura, P.T. Sarana Lampung Ventura, P.T. Sarana Sumsel Ventura, P.T. Sarana Jambi Ventura, P.T. Sarana Kalbar Ventura, P.T. Sarana Sulut Ventura, P.T. Bhakti Sarana Ventura, P.T. Penjamin Kredit Pengusaha Indonesia, P.T. Sarana Riau Ventura and P.T. Sarana Sumut Ventura.
- h. The classification of collectibility of consolidated investments in shares of stock as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 was as follows:

Category	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Rupiah		
Current	47,720	88,006
Doubtful	-	1,401
Loss	27,817	16,754
Subtotal	75,537	106,161
Foreign currency		
Current	2,337	634,513
Total	77,874	740,674

i. The changes in the allowance for possible losses on investments in shares of stock were as follows:

	Conso	lidated	Parent Company		
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Balance at beginning of year	26,472	18,299	26,472	18,299	
Provision during the year	3,338	8,173	3,338	8,173	
Exchange rate difference	51	-	51		
Balance at end of year	29,861	26,472	29,861	26,472	

12. INTEREST RECEIVABLES

	Consoli	Consolidated		ompany	
	2001	2001 2000		2000	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Interbank placements	1,122	12,485	1,122	12,485	
Loans	44,573	252,965	42,651	250,693	
Government bonds	280,057	90,519	280,057	90,519	
Marketable securities	13,425	55,199	13,425	55,199	
Total	339,177	411,168	337,255	408,896	

13. PREPAYMENTS

	Consoli	Consolidated		ompany	
	2001	2001 2000		2000	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Rental	80,428	26,185	80,353	26,045	
Others	25,489	28,558	25,110	28,089	
Total	105,917	54,743	105,463	54,134	

As of December 31, 2001, prepaid rental includes unamortized rental paid to P.T. Royal Oriental, a related party, amounting to Rp 57,179 million.

Others include insurance premiums, car licenses, advances for the installation of computers, purchase of uniforms, promotions and others.

14. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

	Consol	Consolidated		ompany
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
At Cost or Revalued Amounts				
Land	444,661	435,526	444,661	435,526
Buildings	362,234	353,800	362,234	363,006
Office equipment	703,023	692,853	695,421	675,764
Installations	367,253	365,023	365,909	363,732
Vehicles	53,976	75,189	52,461	73,639
Total	1,931,147	1,922,391	1,920,686	1,911,667
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	60,352	42,187	60,352	42,187
Office equipment	384,047	273,438	376,381	264,339
Installations	287,991	232,537	287,723	233,746
Vehicles	31,600	46,355	30,826	45,668
Total	763,990	594,517	755,282	585,940
Net Book Value	1,167,157	1,327,874	1,165,404	1,325,727

The changes from January 1, 2001 up to December 31, 2001 in premises and equipment balances, on a consolidated basis were as follows:

	January 1, 2001	Additions	Deductions	Translation Adjustments/ Reclassifications	December 31, 2001
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
At Cost or Revalued Amounts					
Land	435,526	222	-	8,913	444,661
Buildings	353,800	6,015	-	2,419	362,234
Office equipment	692,853	24,728	1,417	(13,141)	703,023
Installations	365,023	8,366	1	(6,135)	367,253
Vehicles	75,189	729	122	(21,820)	53,976
Total	1,922,391	40,060	1,540	(29,764)	1,931,147
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings	42,187	20,799	-	(2,634)	60,352
Office equipment	273,438	100,000	36	10,645	384,047
Installations	232,537	51,987	5	3,472	287,991
Vehicles	46,355	8,049	22	(22,782)	31,600
Total	594,517	180,835	63	(11,299)	763,990
Net Book Value	1,327,874				1,167,157

The changes from January 1, 2000 up to December 31, 2000 in premises and equipment balances, on a consolidated basis were as follows:

				Translation	
				Adjustments/	
	January 1, 2000	Additions	Deductions	Reclassifications	December 31, 2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
At Cost or Revalued Amounts					
Land	435,177	349	-	-	435,526
Buildings	368,098	6,257	20,555	-	353,800
Office equipment	676,871	37,290	5,239	(16,069)	692,853
Installations	323,672	41,185	2,868	3,034	365,023
Vehicles	75,195	2,373	2,265	(114)	75,189
Total	1,879,013	87,454	30,927	(13,149)	1,922,391
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings	27,335	20,028	5,176	-	42,187
Office equipment	147,815	133,119	3,508	(3,988)	273,438
Installations	152,750	93,634	2,393	(11,454)	232,537
Vehicles	37,685	10,177	1,336	(171)	46,355
Total	365,585	256,958	12,413	(15,613)	594,517
Net Book Value	1,513,428			<u> </u>	1,327,874

The Company revalued certain premises and equipment based on Decision Letter of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 384/KMK.04/1998 dated August 14, 1998 and Circular Letter of the Director General of Taxation No. SE-29/PJ.42/1998 dated September 17, 1998. The revaluation covered the premises and equipment as of September 30, 1998. Based on the appraisal report of P.T. Insal Utama, a firm of independent appraisers, dated June 10, 1998, the revaluation increment was determined using the market data approach method for land, and cost calculation method for other assets. On March 25, 1999, the Company obtained an

approval from the Tax Office, through its letter No. KEP-7/WPJ-06/KP.0404/1999, regarding the revaluation increment amounting to Rp 1,343,195 million, which was presented as part of equity.

In 1999, additions to premises and equipment included revaluation increment with details as follows:

	Rp '000'000
Land	327,893
Buildings	118,343
Office equipment	504,489
Installations	425,678
Vehicles	38,376
Total	1,414,779

The Company and its subsidiaries own several pieces of land with Building Use Rights (Hak Guna Bangunan or HGB) for a period of 20 years until 2002 to 2018. Management believes that there will be no difficulty in the extension of the landrights since all the pieces of land were acquired legally and supported by sufficient evidence of ownership.

In the beginning of 2002, the Company revalued its premises and equipment based on Decision Letter of the Minister of Finance of Republic of Indonesia No. 384/KMK.04/1998 dated August 14, 1998 and Circular Letter of the Director General of Taxation No. SE-29/PJ.42/1998 dated September 17, 1998. The revaluation is conducted by P.T. Insal Utama, a firm of independent appraisers. The result of such revaluation will be submitted to the Tax Office for approval. The revaluation of premises and equipment is still in process until April 2002.

As of December 31, 2001, premises and equipment of the Company, except land, were insured against fire and theft risks to P.T. Asuransi Sinar Mas, a related party, and another insurance company, for Rp 592,095 million (2000: Rp 388,810 million).

15. OTHER ASSETS

	Consolidated		Parent Co	mpany
	2001	2001 2000		2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Foreclosed properties - net	239,777	541,235	238,161	539,648
New branch opening costs	65	132	65	132
Cost of building renovation and repairs	1,862	4,917	1,862	4,917
Others - net	105,837	115,549	103,966	115,770
Total	347,541	661,833	344,054	660,467

Foreclosed properties composed of land and buildings. In 2001, the Company has written off its foreclosed properties amounting to Rp 230,719 million due to the unavailability of legal documents supporting the foreclosure. These foreclosed properties are recorded in the Company's administrative accounts.

Others include receivables in relation to banking transactions, guarantee deposits for office rental, receivables related to foreign currency swap transactions with a related party which were due in February 1999 (amounted to Rp 1,000,375 million as of December 31, 2001 and 2000), telephone, golf club memberships and others.

In 2001, foreclosed properties and others were shown net of allowance for possible losses amounting to Rp 192,480 million (2000: Rp 197,635 million) and Rp 1,003,279 million (2000: Rp 1,000,375 million).

16. LIABILITIES IMMEDIATELY PAYABLE

	Consolidated		Parent Co	ompany	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Unclaimed matured deposits	1,423	977	1,423	977	
Transfer, cheques for collection and clearing	36,646	45,258	36,646	45,258	
Other bank liabilities	105,070	144,444	98,643	125,913	
Total	143,139	190,679	136,712	172,148	

Other bank liabilities include payments received for electricity, telephone and money transfer which are still in the clearing process.

17. DEPOSITS AND DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

a. DEPOSITS

Deposits consist of:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Demand deposits	6,807,364	8,165,656	6,810,288	8,182,077
Savings deposits	3,234,489	4,886,732	3,234,489	4,886,732
Time deposits	14,883,927	15,402,920	14,850,007	15,333,949
Certificates of deposits - net	61,173	140,004	61,173	140,004
Call money	4,315	-	4,315	-
Total	24,991,268	28,595,312	24,960,272	28,542,762

1. Demand deposits consist of :

Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2000		2000
	(As restated -		(As restated -
2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
55,432	129,748	57,344	129,748
21,111	46,967	22,123	46,967
76,543	176,715	79,467	176,715
1,671,390	2,034,370	1,671,390	2,042,719
5,059,431	5,954,571	5,059,431	5,962,643
6,730,821	7,988,941	6,730,821	8,005,362
6,807,364	8,165,656	6,810,288	8,182,077
	2001 Rp '000'000 55,432 21,111 76,543 1,671,390 5,059,431 6,730,821	2000 (As restated - Note 44) Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 55,432 21,111 46,967 76,543 176,715 1,671,390 2,034,370 5,059,431 5,954,571 6,730,821 7,988,941	2000 (As restated - 2001 Note 44) 2001 Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 Rp '000'000 55,432 129,748 57,344 21,111 46,967 22,123 76,543 176,715 79,467 1,671,390 2,034,370 1,671,390 5,059,431 5,954,571 5,059,431 6,730,821 7,988,941 6,730,821

Average interest rates per annum:

	2001	2000
Rupiah	5.13%	4.99%
Foreign currencies	4.82%	4.81%

The average interest rates per annum on demand deposits from related parties are similar to those charged to non-related parties.

There were no demand deposits which were blocked or under lien as of December 31, 2001 and 2000.

2. Savings deposits consist of :

	Consc	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	
Related parties					
Rupiah	93	2	93	2	
Non-related parties					
Rupiah	3,233,863	4,886,304	3,233,863	4,886,304	
Foreign currencies	533	426	533	426	
Subtotal	3,234,396	4,886,730	3,234,396	4,886,730	
Total	3,234,489	4,886,732	3,234,489	4,886,732	

Average interest rates per annum:

	2001	2000
Rupiah	7.75%	8.28%
Foreign currencies	4.08%	4.40%

3. Time deposits consist of :

	Consolidated		Parent (Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Related parties				
Rupiah	29,844	361,123	57,844	361,123
Foreign currency	42,671	192,303	42,671	187,505
Subtotal	72,515	553,426	100,515	548,628
Non-related parties				
Rupiah	10,865,373	9,895,411	10,865,373	9,895,411
Foreign currencies	3,946,039	4,954,083	3,884,119	4,889,910
Subtotal	14,811,412	14,849,494	14,749,492	14,785,321
Total	14,883,927	15,402,920	14,850,007	15,333,949

The details of time deposits based on maturity are as follows :

(i) Based on time deposits period :

	Consc	Consolidated		Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
1 month	11,367,538	13,034,609	11,395,538	13,034,609
3 months	2,948,733	1,893,313	2,888,437	1,825,840
6 months	347,217	276,707	345,593	275,209
12 months	220,439	198,291	220,439	198,291
Total	14,883,927	15,402,920	14,850,007	15,333,949

(ii) Based on remaining period until maturity:

	Consolidated		Parent (Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Less than or equal to 1 month	11,617,892	12,244,526	11,627,701	12,218,019
More than 1 month until 3 months	2,953,931	2,827,270	2,910,202	2,784,806
More than 3 months until6 months	186,923	247,301	186,923	247,301
More than 6 months until 12 months	26,508	32,420	26,508	32,420
More than or equal to 12 months	98,673	51,403	98,673	51,403
Total	14,883,927	15,402,920	14,850,007	15,333,949

Average interest rates per annum:

	2001	2000
Rupiah		
1 month	15.47%	11.57%
3 months	15.73%	11.98%
6 months	15.44%	12.15%
12 months	13.63%	13.96%
Foreign currencies		
1 month	5.86%	5.96%
3 months	6.24%	6.14%
6 months	6.44%	5.88%
12 months	7.76%	7.46%

The average interest rates per annum on time deposits from related parties are similar to those charged to non-related parties.

Total time deposits which were blocked or under lien as of December 31, 2001 amounted to Rp 406,320 million on a consolidated basis (2000: Rp 411,687 million) and Rp 344,552 million for the Parent Company (2000:Rp 390,410 million).

4. The details of certificates of deposits based on maturity are as follows :

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Non-related parties				
Rupiah				
1 month	57,092	79,632	57,092	79,632
3 months	3,423	1,460	3,423	1,460
12 months	338	-	338	-
Subtotal	60,853	81,092	60,853	81,092
Non-related parties				
Foreign currency				
6 months	1,031	-	1,031	-
12 months	-	59,424	-	59,424
Subtotal	1,031	59,424	1,031	59,424
Total	61,884	140,516	61,884	140,516
Unamortized prepaid interest	(711)	(512)	(711)	(512
Net	61,173	140,004	61,173	140,004

The average interest rates per annum on certificates of deposits in Rupiah are as follows:

	2001	2000
1 month	15.74%	10.95%
3 months	15.78%	11.62%
6 months	13.59%	11.69%
12 months	17.26%	11.33%

The average interest rates per annum on certificates of deposits in foreign currency as of December 31, 2001 ranged from 6.23% to 9.25% (2000: 6.15% to 7.12%).

5. Call money represents overnight placement in foreign currency obtained from money market, with interest rate of 8.25% per annum.

b. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS

Deposits from other banks consist of :

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Demand deposits	17,438	37,820	17,438	37,820
Time deposits	10,056	7,332	10,056	7,332
Certificates of deposits - net	104,000	143,925	104,000	143,925
Call money	-	50,000	-	50,000
Total	131,494	239,077	131,494	239,077

1. Demand deposits from other banks consist of :

	Consc	Consolidated		Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Related parties				
Rupiah	-	12,529	-	12,529
Foreign currency	-	13,817	-	13,817
Subtotal	-	26,346	-	26,346
Non-related parties				
Rupiah	14,047	9,080	14,047	9,080
Foreign currencies	3,391	2,394	3,391	2,394
Subtotal	17,438	11,474	17,438	11,474
Total	17,438	37,820	17,438	37,820

Average interest rates per annum:

	2001	2000
Rupiah	4.95%	4.49%
Foreign currencies	3.46%	4.72%

The average interest rates per annum on demand deposits from related parties are similar to those charged to non-related parties.

There were no demand deposits which were blocked or under lien as of December 31, 2001 and 2000.

2. Time deposits from other banks consist of :

	Consolidated		Parent (rent Company	
	-	2000		2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	
Non-related parties					
Rupiah	9,536	376	9,536	376	
Foreign currencies	520	6,956	520	6,956	
Total	10,056	7,332	10,056	7,332	

The details of time deposits from other banks based on maturity are as follows:

(i) Based on time deposits period :

	Conso	Consolidated		Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
1 month	4,355	7,332	4,355	7,332
3 months	5,701	-	5,701	-
Total	10,056	7,332	10,056	7,332

(ii) Based on remaining period until maturity:

	Consolidated Parent Company		ompany	
		2000		2000
		(As restated -	(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Less than or equal to 1 month	4,355	7,332	4,355	7,332
More than 1 month until 3 months	5,701	-	5,701	-
Total	10,056	7,332	10,056	7,332

Average interest rates per annum :

	2001	2000
Runiah		
Rupiah	45.040/	11.040/
1 month	15.81%	11.04%
3 months	16.38%	10.50%
Foreign currencies		
1 month	5.86%	5.96%
3 months	6.25%	6.14%
3 1110111113	0.2370	0.1476

3. Certificates of deposits from other banks based on maturity are as follows:

	Conso	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		2000		2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	
Foreign currency					
12 months	104,000	143,925	104,000	143,925	

The average interest rates per annum on certificates of deposits from other banks in foreign currency as of December 31, 2001 ranged from 5.37% to 7.62% (2000 : 7.48% to 7.65%).

4. Call money represents placement from other bank in Rupiah with tenure of 11 days and obtained from money market, with interest rate of 10.875% per annum.

18. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase consist of :

				2001	
			Repurchase	Unamortized	Carrying
Type of Security	Term	Due date	Liabilities	Interest	Value
			Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Rupiah					
Government bonds	31 days	January 11, 2002	305,102	1,646	303,456
	33 days	January 14, 2002	152,698	1,063	151,635
	92 days	February 06, 2002	368,560	7,262	361,298
	92 days	February 08, 2002	157,954	3,285	154,669
	92 days	February 28, 2002	526,195	16,514	509,681
	93 days	March 01, 2002	157,944	5,040	152,904
Subtotal			1,668,453	34,810	1,633,643
Foreign currency					
Notes receivable - BNI	91 days	February 15, 2002	141,770	877	140,893
Total			1,810,223	35,687	1,774,536

The Government bonds were sold under agreements to repurchase to P.T. Bank Mega Tbk for Rp 1,052,709 million, P.T. Bank Mandiri (Persero) for Rp 305,102 million, and P.T. Bank Tabungan Negara for Rp 310,642 million. Notes receivable - BNI were sold under agreement to repurchase to the Standard Bank London Limited. The Company was able to repurchase all of the Government bonds and notes receivable on due dates.

19. TAXES PAYABLE

Taxes payable consist of :

	Consoli	Consolidated		mpany
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Corporate income taxes	24	-	-	-
Articles 21 and 23 income taxes	49,773	48,818	49,620	48,675
Total	49,797	48,818	49,620	48,675

Lodgement of tax returns is based on the taxpayers' own calculation of tax liabilities (self - assessment). The tax authorities may conduct a tax audit at any time for up to ten years after the tax becomes due.

20. BORROWINGS

	Consoli	dated	Parent Co	Company	
		2000		2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	
Loans received from Bank Indonesia					
Rupiah					
Two Step Loan (ADB, KFW, BEO					
Japan, OECF and AJDF)	59,713	53,241	59,713	53,241	
Small Investment Loans (KIK)	392,239	343,837	392,239	343,837	
KPRS and KPG	342	404	342	404	
Subtotal	452,294	397,482	452,294	397,482	
Familia companie					
Foreign currencies					
Two Step Loan (ADB, KFW, BEO Japan, OECF and AJDF)	70 144	02 107	70 144	02 107	
Japan, OECF and AJDF)	78,144	83,187	78,144	83,187	
Total Loans Received from Bank Indonesia	530,438	480,669	530,438	480,669	
Loans from other banks					
Rupiah	100,000	-	100,000	-	
Foreign currencies	3,330,386	3,621,801	3,096,390	3,281,169	
Total Loans from Other Banks	3,430,386	3,621,801	3,196,390	3,281,169	
Other loans	13,201	42,433	13,201	42,433	
Total	3,974,025	4,144,903	3,740,029	3,804,271	

a. Loans Received from Bank Indonesia

The "Two Step Loan" is a loan received through Bank Indonesia from Asian Development Bank (ADB), Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KFW), Bank Export Import of Japan, AJDF and Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), to be distributed to the Company's customers. As of December 31, 2001, the outstanding balance of the "Two Step Loan" from Asian Development Bank amounted to Rp 83,799 million (2000: Rp 90,458 million), from KFW amounted to Rp 16,646 million, from Bank Export Import of Japan amounted to Rp 7,927 million (2000: Rp 13,211 million), from AJDF amounted to Rp 15,300 million (2000: Rp 17,340 million) and from OECF amounted to Rp 14,185 million (2000: Rp 15,419 million). The maximum amount of loan facility in Rupiah currency is the equivalent of USD 25 million from Asian Development Bank; JP¥ 2,140 million from Bank Export Import of Japan; DM 8 million from KFW; JP¥ 995 million from AJDF; and JP¥ 991 million from OECF. The loans received from Asian Development Bank will mature in 2005 and 2008, from Bank Export Import of Japan in 2003, from KFW in 2008, from AJDF in 2009 and from OECF in 2013.

The loans received from Bank Indonesia, including the Two Step Loans, are unsecured and bear interest ranging from 7.11% to 10.86% per annum for Rupiah loans and floating interest rate for loans in foreign currencies, in accordance with the loan agreements. The small investment loans (KIK, KPRS and KPG) have terms of 11 years to 16 years and will mature in 2007 to 2014.

b. Loans Received from Other Banks

Loans received from other banks represent the outstanding balance of secured and unsecured loans received from various local banks and offshore banks, with an average interest rate of 17.32% per annum as of December 31, 2001 (2000 : 22.25% per annum) for Rupiah loans and 5.30% to 7.22% per annum (2000 : 6.40% to 8.59% per annum) for loans in foreign currencies.

Local Loans

The Company's loans from local banks as of December 31, 2001 were as follows:

Original Currency	Total	Term	Collateral Amount
USD	Rp'000'000		Rp'000'000
-	100,000	32 days	124,234
25,000,000	260,000	92 days	404,949
25,000,000	260,000	92 days	455,613
19,000,000	197,600	53 days	339,210
69,000,000	717,600		1,199,772
69,000,000	817,600		1,324,006
	25,000,000 25,000,000 19,000,000 69,000,000	Currency Total USD Rp'000'000 - 100,000 25,000,000 260,000 25,000,000 260,000 19,000,000 197,600 69,000,000 717,600	Currency Total Term USD Rp'000'000 32 days - 100,000 32 days 25,000,000 260,000 92 days 25,000,000 260,000 92 days 19,000,000 197,600 53 days 69,000,000 717,600

All loans received from other banks are secured by collateral in the form of Government bonds held by the Company (Note 10). In 2002, all of the loans received from other banks have been fully paid by the Company.

Offshore Loans

The Company signed the "Exchange Offer Program Agreements I and II" with Bank Indonesia on August 18, 1998 and May 25, 1999, respectively. The loans under the Exchange Offer Programs I and II include the certificates of deposit amounting to USD 99.5 million subject to floating interest rate.

The following are the repayment schedules for the loans registered under the Exchange Offer Programs I and II:

	USD	Repayment Date
Exchange Offer Program (EOP) I		
Total	167,797,520	
Payments made	(150,267,768)	
Outstanding balance	17,529,752	August 25, 2002
Exchange Offer Program (EOP) II		
(Parent Company)		
Repayment Schedules :		
8.88% of outstanding borrowings	18,750,000	June 01, 2002
43.59% of outstanding borrowings	92,070,000	June 01, 2003
43.36% of outstanding borrowings	91,570,000	June 01, 2004
4.17% of outstanding borrowings	8,810,000	June 01, 2005
Total	211,200,000	
	USD	Repayment Date
Exchange Offer Program II (Subsidiaries)		
Repayment Schedule :		
10% of outstanding borrowings	2,250,000	June 01, 2002
45% of outstanding borrowings	10,125,000	June 01, 2003
45% of outstanding borrowings	10,125,000	June 01, 2004
Total	22,500,000	

The loans under EOP I, which were due on August 25, 1999, 2000 and 2001 had been paid by the Company in accordance with the repayment schedule.

The average interest rates for EOP I and II is the 6-month USD LIBOR + margin (ranging from 2.25% to 3.50%). These liabilities under EOP I and II are guaranteed by Bank Indonesia.

The balance of loans received from related party banks as of December 31, 2001 amounted to nil (2000: Rp 64,287 million for the Parent Company). Loans and placements from related party banks were received by the Company under similar terms and conditions as those received from non-related parties.

c. Other Loans

This consists of negative demand deposits with other banks.

21. ESTIMATED LOSSES ON COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Estimated losses on commitments and contingent transactions that are usually related to the Company's business are as follows :

	Consolidated		Parent Co	ompany
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Outstanding letters of credit	903	27,509	903	27,509
Bank guarantees	99,951	5,606	99,951	5,606
Total	100,854	33,115	100,854	33,115

The classification of collectibility of the Company's commitments and contingent transactions are as follows:

2001	2000
Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
250,529	419,115
2,549	13,532
-	287,802
98,806	8,756
351,884	729,205
(100,854)	(33,115)
251,030	696,090
	Rp '000'000 250,529 2,549 - 98,806 351,884 (100,854)

The changes in the estimated losses on commitments and contingencies were as follows :

	20	001	
	Consolidated Rp '000'000	Parent Company Rp '000'000	
Balance at beginning of year	33,115	33,115	
Provision during the year	68,556	68,556	
Exchange rate difference	(817)	(817)	
Balance at end of year	100,854	100,854	

Management believes that the allowance for possible losses on commitments and contingent transactions is adequate to cover possible losses from these commitments and contingent transactions.

22. ACCRUED EXPENSES

	Consolidated		Parent Co	npany	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	
Interest	148,990	146,568	143,132	135,913	
Others	72,394	54,987	71,921	54,289	
Total	221,384	201,555	215,053	190,202	

In 2001, others include accruals which were payable to related parties amounting to Rp 15,567 million.

23. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Consolidated		Paren	t Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Liability on securitization of future				
credit card receivables	1,290,514	1,226,089	1,290,514	1,226,089
Employee benefit cost in relation to				
Kep Men - 150	23,812	-	23,812	-
Margin deposits	21,868	46,223	21,868	46,223
Deferred income	3,399	9,899	2,358	6,859
Others	124,731	133,154	119,315	124,870
Total	1,464,324	1,415,365	1,457,867	1,404,041

On July 14, 1997, the Company signed an agreement with Acme Securitisation for securitizing future BII Visa and Master credit card receivables amounting to USD 140 million since July 1997. The contract will mature in 2007.

24. CAPITAL STOCK

The Company's stockholders at balance sheet dates based on the statement of P.T. Sinartama Gunita, shares registrar ("Biro Administrasi Efek [BAE]") were as follows:

Name of Stockholder		December 31, 200)1
	%	Number of Shares	5
		(in thousands)	Rp '000'000
Series A shares			•
P.T. Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk	0.00	6,744	3,372
P.T. Asuransi Sinar Mas	0.00	50	25
Eka Tjipta Widjaja Family	0.00	32	16
Public	4.18	3,874,636	1,937,318
Subtotal		3,881,462	1,940,731
Series B shares			
Eka Tjipta Widjaja Family	16.74	15,535,409	1,941,926
Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg	7.98	7,405,145	925,643
P.T. Asuransi Sinar Mas	0.00	150	19
Public	14.42	13,375,781	1,671,973
Subtotal		36,316,485	4,539,561
Series C shares			
Indonesian Government (qq. Indonesian			
Bank Restructuring Agency)	56.68	52,595,515	6,574,439
Total	100.00	92,793,462	13,054,731

Name of Stockholder	December 31, 2000			
	%	Number of Shares	;	
		(in thousands)	Rp '000'000	
Series A shares				
P.T. Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk	0.53	489,744	244,872	
P.T. Asuransi Sinar Mas	0.00	80	40	
Eka Tjipta Widjaja Family	0.00	3,661	1,831	
Deutsche Boerse Clearing AG	1.08	1,001,211	500,604	
Public	2.58	2,386,766	1,193,384	
Subtotal		3,881,462	1,940,731	
Series B shares				
Eka Tjipta Widjaja Family	16.46	15,274,710	1,909,339	
P.T. Sinar Mas Multiartha Tbk	0.97	898,190	112,274	
P.T. Asuransi Sinar Mas	0.03	29,004	3,625	
Deutsche Boerse Clearing AG	6.68	6,197,589	774,699	
Public	14.89	13,821,161	1,727,645	
Subtotal		36,220,654	4,527,582	
Series C shares				
Indonesian Government (qq. Indonesian				
Bank Restructuring Agency)	56.78	52,691,346	6,586,418	
Total	100.00	92,793,462	13,054,731	

Since 2001, the Company's shares have been traded on a scripless mechanism.

On April 17, 2002, the Sinar Mas Group signed an agreement to approve the transfer of its ownership shares in the Company (including those owned by Eka Tjipta Widjaja family) to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, as partial payment of the Sinar Mas Group's liabilities to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, in relation with the KKSK decision No. KEP.01/K.KKSK/04/2002 dated April 8, 2002 (Note 46.b).

Following is a summary of the changes in the capital stock during the period from January 1, 2000 up to December 31, 2001 :

	Number of Shares	Total Paid-up Capital
		Rp '000'000
Balance as of January 1, 2000	92,793,360,445	13,054,668
Series I warrants converted to shares	101,862	63
Balance as of December 31, 2000	92,793,462,307	13,054,731
Series I warrants converted to shares	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2001	92,793,462,307	13,054,731

25. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

	Conso	Consolidated		Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Parent Company	12,132	12,132	12,132	12,132
Subsidiary	398	398	-	
Total	12,530	12,530	12,132	12,132

Following are the changes in the additional paid-in capital during the period from January 1, 2000 up to December 31, 2001:

	Consolidated Rp '000'000	Parent Company Rp '000'000
Balance as of January 1, 2000	12,499	12,101
Addition		
Increase in additional paid-in capital		
due to conversion of warrants to shares		
when the market price exceeded the par value	•	0.4
of shares	31	31
Balance as of December 31, 2000	12,530	12,132
Addition		
Increase in additional paid-in capital		
due to conversion of warrants to shares		
when the market price exceeded the par value		
of shares	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2001	12,530	12,132

26. DIFFERENCE DUE TO CHANGE OF EQUITY IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Consolidated		Parent Co	mpany
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Foreign exchange differences from				
translation of financial statements				
Bank International Ningbo	-	198,126	-	198,126
BII Finance Co. Ltd., Hong Kong	136,419	124,477	136,419	124,477
Change of ownership resulting				
from transaction of a subsidiary				
with other investors	-	51,886	-	51,886
Total	136,419	374,489	136,419	374,489

27. WARRANTS

In February 1997, the Company issued 286,573,215 Series I warrants. Such warrants are exercisable starting from July 16, 1997 to January 17, 2000. Each warrant is exercisable for 1 new Series A share at an exercise price of Rp 1,000 per share. There were 275,948,575 Series I overdue warrants which had not been exercised.

In April and June 1999, the Company has also issued 4,486,424,571 Series II warrants exercisable for Series B shares. Such warrants are attached to Series B shares and are exercisable between October 6, 1999 and April 16, 2002. Each Series II warrant is exercisable for 1 new Series B share at an exercise price of Rp 220 per share. In addition, 1 (one) warrant will be issued for every 8 Series C shares converted into Series B shares, where the warrants have identical specifications with Series II warrants, hence 6,627,575,429 Series II warrants were from Series C shares. The total number of Series II warrants issued (from Series B shares and Series C shares) totalled 11,114,000,000 warrants.

In the Limited Public Offering III, stockholders who exercised their rights were granted, for each Series B share received, an option to purchase 3.15 Series C shares (Government shares) convertible to Series B shares at the Government selling price plus premium to be determined by the Government. The options may be exercised every 6 months and are valid until the end of the third year of the Government's participation in the Company, depending on the availability of Series C shares. As of December 31, 2001, there were 11,114,000,000 Series II warrants which have not been exercised.

28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a. Commitments on purchases and sales of foreign currencies:

Outstanding foreign currencies purchased at balance sheet dates were as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Spot Foreign Currencies Purchased				
United States Dollar (USD)	198,151	158,318	198,151	158,318
Euro (EUR)	4,325	-	4,325	-
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	1,045	-	1,045	-
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	1,040	-	1,040	-
Total	204,561	158,318	204,561	158,318

Outstanding foreign currencies sold at balance sheet dates were as follows :

	Conso	Consolidated		Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	
Spot Foreign Currencies Sold					
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	105,167	-	105,167	-	
United States Dollar (USD)	36,023	105,545	36,023	105,545	
Total	141,190	105,545	141,190	105,545	

b. The Company has commitments and contingent receivables and liabilities in relation to export-import, guarantee given, and loans granted to customers, which are as follows:

	Conso	Consolidated		Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
COMMITMENT LIABILITIES				
Unused loan commitments granted				
to customers	1,709,522	2,088,107	1,709,522	2,088,107
Outstanding irrevocable L/C	137,233	513,203	80,057	431,922
Total Commitment Liabilities	1,846,755	2,601,310	1,789,579	2,520,029
CONTINGENCIES				
Contingent Receivable				
Past due interest revenues	1,963,082	1,488,558	1,963,082	1,488,558
Contingent Liabilities				
Guarantees issued in the form of :				
Bank guarantees	201,779	191,430	201,779	191,430
Shipping guarantees	3,512	5,814	3,512	5,814
Standby L/C	9,360	18,758	9,360	18,758
Total Contingent Liabilities	214,651	216,002	214,651	216,002

- c. The total outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities to related parties (consisting of L/C and bank guarantees) as of December 31, 2001 amounted to Rp 373 million on a consolidated basis (2000 : Rp 18,970 million) and Rp 373 million for the Parent Company (2000 : Rp 18,970 million).
- d. As of December 31, 2001, the average term of L/C and acceptances are 1 to 6 months, while for bank guarantees are 1 to 12 months.

29. INTEREST REVENUES

Interest earned and recognized in 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	Conso	Consolidated		Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	
Loans	1,847,149	1,691,073	1,811,877	1,659,949	
Government bonds	1,119,051	878,170	1,119,051	878,170	
Marketable securities	232,141	775,631	226,799	751,992	
Placements with other banks	113,068	161,832	104,289	154,980	
Total	3,311,409	3,506,706	3,262,016	3,445,091	

30. INTEREST EXPENSES

Interest incurred and recognized in 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Company		
	2000			2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	
Time deposits	1,820,254	1,645,020	1,816,521	1,641,635	
Borrowings and securities issued	671,498	372,613	642,878	335,064	
Demand deposits	369,038	365,345	371,692	365,345	
Savings deposits	327,640	362,512	327,640	362,512	
Premium on Government guarantees (see Note 43)	77,814	79,542	77,814	79,542	
Certificates of deposits	25,462	24,139	25,462	24,139	
Total	3,291,706	2,849,171	3,262,007	2,808,237	

31. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES - OTHERS

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Retail administration	83,948	63,252	83,948	63,252
Credit card administration	25,154	21,243	25,154	21,243
Banking services	10,487	9,039	10,412	9,039
Gain on sale of securities	4,467	573	4,467	573
Loan administration	3,575	4,689	3,575	4,689
Import and export administration	2,385	3,367	2,385	3,367
Investment banking administration	1,934	2,407	1,934	2,407
Foreign currency transaction administration	689	1,173	689	1,173
Others	50,282	26,120	38,474	26,064
Total	182,921	131,863	171,038	131,807

Others include revenues from agency fee, organization fee and other income from banking operations.

32. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	Consolidated		Parent	Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
General	181,994	107,021	178,336	105,972
Rental	112,381	94,132	112,381	91,800
Promotion	36,189	16,618	35,505	16,016
Telephone, telex and wires	25,009	24,468	23,458	23,491
Banking communication line	21,686	18,931	21,686	18,931
Printing and stationeries	19,620	23,428	19,358	23,188
Water and electricity	14,443	12,785	14,269	12,621
Transportation and housing	14,073	19,201	13,964	19,123
Stamps and stamp duty	9,306	8,947	9,298	8,919
Professional fee	8,644	25,949	7,675	24,657
Research and development	3,698	6,435	3,657	6,417
Supplies	2,891	3,088	2,891	3,076
Total	449,934	361,003	442,478	354,211

33. NON-OPERATING REVENUES

	Conso	Consolidated		t Company
		2000		2000
		(As restated -		(As restated -
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)
	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
Rental	2,307	5,512	2,307	5,512
Gain on sale of investments				
in shares of stock	274,236	-	274,236	-
Others	13,185	56,575	10,822	19,929
Total	289,728	62,087	287,365	25,441

Gain on sale of investments in shares of stock consists of gain on sale and transfer of investments in shares of stock of Bank International Ningbo and P.T. Fuji Bank International Indonesia amounting to Rp 268,877 million and Rp 5,359 million, respectively (Note 11).

Others include income from consulting services, office facilities rental and fees for services other than banking operations.

34. NON-OPERATING EXPENSES

Consolidated		Parent	Company
2001	2000	2001	2000
Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000	Rp'000'000
16,410	-	16,410	-
10,317	1,399	10,317	1,399
8,075	-	8,075	-
791	1,080	791	1,080
5,681	6,028	5,556	5,750
41,274	8,507	41,149	8,229
	2001 Rp'000'000 16,410 10,317 8,075 791 5,681	2001 2000 Rp'000'000 Rp'000'000 16,410 - 10,317 1,399 8,075 - 791 1,080 5,681 6,028	2001 2000 2001 Rp'000'000 Rp'000'000 Rp'000'000 16,410 - 16,410 10,317 1,399 10,317 8,075 - 8,075 791 1,080 791 5,681 6,028 5,556

Others include meetings, sports and recreation and other general expenses.

35. INCOME TAX

Tax expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries consist of the following :

2001	2000
Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
-	-
175	-
175	-
800,962	86,221
1,056	27,625
802,018	113,846
802,193	113,846
	Rp '000'000 - 175 175 800,962 1,056 802,018

Current Tax

A reconciliation between income (loss) before tax per consolidated statements of income and fiscal losses is as follows:

	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Income (loss) before tax per consolidated statements of income	(3,329,578)	353,708
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	1,516	(9,056)
Income (loss) before tax of the Company	(3,331,094)	362,764
Temporary differences :		
Provision for possible losses on earning assets and		
foreclosed properties	1,105,629	(425,192)
Provision for decline in value of marketable securities	1,450	-
Employee benefit cost	23,812	-
Permanent differences :		
Equity in net income of associated companies	(11,834)	(124,385)
Donations	296	506
Benefits-in-kind	559	1,284
Bonuses to employees	14,652	-
Representation expense	1,383	1,637
Permanent decline in value of marketable securities	61,776	-
Equity in net loss (income) of BII Finance Co. Limited		
Hong Kong	184	(11,119)
Technical assistance fee	(160)	(688)
Net	1,197,747	(557,957)
Fiscal Losses	(2,133,347)	(195,193)

The computation of current tax expense and payable is as follows:

	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Current tax expense		
The Company	-	-
Subsidiary	175	-
Subtotal	175	=
Deferred tax expenses		
The Company	800,962	86,221
Subsidiary	1,056	27,625
Subtotal	802,018	113,846
Total	802,193	113,846

The fiscal loss of the Company in 2000 is in accordance with the corporate income tax return filed with the Tax Service Office.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is computed based on the effect of the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The details of the consolidated deferred tax assets of the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

	January 1	Credited (charged) to	D	Credited (charged) to	D
	January 1, 2000	income for the year	December 31, 2000	income for the year	December 31, 2001
	Rp' 000'000	Rp' 000'000	Rp' 000'000	Rp' 000'000	Rp' 000'000
Allowance for possible					
losses on earning					
assets and foreclosed					
properties	29,199	2,206	31,405	42,022	73,427
Fiscal losses	931,411	(88,427)	842,984	(842,984)	
Parent Company	960,610	(86,221)	874,389	(800,962)	73,427
Subsidiary	35,417	(27,625)	7,792	(1,056)	6,736
Total	996,027	(113,846)	882,181	(802,018)	80,163

The Company incurred fiscal losses in 1998 and 1999 amounting to Rp 6,039,737 million and Rp 5,712,107 million, respectively, which can be applied against the taxable income in future periods within the immediately succeeding five years. In 1999, a portion of the fiscal loss was used to compensate the revaluation increment in premises and equipment amounting to Rp 1,343,195 million (Note 2n), hence, the remaining fiscal loss as of December 31, 1999 amounted to Rp 10,408,649 million. Based on the Overpayment Tax Assessment Letter from the Director General of Taxation No. 00176/406/98/054/00, the fiscal loss in 1998 amounted to only Rp 5,955,310 million.

In 2000, the Company incurred fiscal loss of Rp 195,193 million. Management estimated that this fiscal loss was not realizable in future periods, thus, the related deferred tax asset of Rp 58,558 million was not recognized. Moreover, in 2000, the Company's management re-evaluated its deferred tax assets and decided to reduce its outstanding deferred tax assets by Rp 88,427 million, since, they believed that it was more likely than not, that these deferred tax assets will not be realized within the prescription period. As of December 31, 2000, outstanding balance of total deferred tax assets amounted to Rp 882,181 million, on which deferred tax assets pertaining to fiscal losses amounted to Rp 842,984 million.

As of December 31, 2001, the Company incurred fiscal loss amounting to Rp 2,133,347 million, on which the related deferred tax asset amounted to Rp 640,004 million, however, such deferred tax asset was not recognized because management estimated that such deferred tax asset could not be realized in future periods. Further, management also decided to write off the deferred tax asset on fiscal losses amounting to Rp 842,984 million, which was recorded on the Company's books as of December 2000, since management estimated that this deferred tax asset will not be realized within the prescription period.

A reconciliation between the total tax expense and the amounts computed by applying the effective tax rates to income before tax per consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Income (loss) before tax per consolidated statements of income	(3,329,578)	353,708
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	1,516	9,056
Income (loss) before tax of the Company	(3,331,094)	362,764
Tax expense (benefit) at effective tax rates	(999,328)	108,829
Tax effects of permanent differences :		
Equity in net income of associated companies	(3,550)	(28,253)
Donations	89	152
Benefits-in-kind	168	385
Bonuses to employees	4,396	-
Representation expense	415	491
Provision for decline in value of marketable securities	435	-
Equity in net loss (income) of BII Finance Co. Limited, Hong Kong	55	(3,336)
Permanent decline in value of marketable securities	18,533	-
Technical assistance fee	(48)	(206)
Provision for possible losses on earning assets and foreclosed properties	296,810	-
Estimated unrecoverable fiscal losses	1,482,987	8,159
The Company	800,962	86,221
The Subsidiary	1,231	27,625
Total Tax Expenses	802,193	113,846

36. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Net Income (loss)		
Net income (loss) for computation of basic earnings		
per share	(4,130,540)	267,487
	2001	2000
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for		
	92,793,462,307	92,793,462,307

The Company did not compute diluted earnings per share because the exercise price for warrants amounting to Rp 220 per share was higher than the market price.

37. NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Nature of Relationship

Related parties are the companies under the control of the Sinar Mas Group (Eka Tjipta Widjaja family) and are related to the Company's management. The companies under the control of the Sinar Mas Group are classified as related parties because Eka Tjipta Widjaja family and other companies under the control of Sinar Mas Group are the majority stockholders, second to the Indonesian Government. As disclosed in Notes 24 and 46.b, in April 2002, the Sinar Mas Group signed an agreement with the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency and approved the transfer of its ownership shares in the Company (including those shares owned by Eka Tjipta Widjaja family) to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency.

Transactions With Related Parties

In the normal course of business, the Company entered into certain transactions with related parties under similar terms and conditions as those done with non-related parties, except loans to key management personnel.

The outstanding balances of earning assets, deposits and borrowings with related parties are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent C	Company
	2001	2000	2001	2000
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
ASSETS				
Placements with other banks	-	1,439,250	-	1,439,250
Marketable securities	-	462,208	-	436,313
Derivative assets	240	-	240	-
Loans	103,303	9,759,329	150,303	9,750,515
LIABILITIES				
Deposits :				
Deposits	149,151	730,143	180,075	725,345
Deposits from other banks	-	26,346	-	26,346
Total deposits	149,151	756,489	180,075	751,691
Borrowings	-	64,287	-	64,287
Accrued expenses	15,567	-	15,567	-
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES				
Forward foreign currency purchased/ sold	-	23,028	-	23,028
Interest rate swap	-	47,975	-	47,975
L/C	83	215	83	215
Bank guarantees	290	18,755	290	18,755

The Company also granted loans to palm (crude palm) farmers amounting to Rp 327,727 million, which are guaranteed by the Sinar Mas Group (Note 8.h).

As described in Note 14, the Company insured its premises and equipment against fire and theft risks to P.T. Asuransi Sinar Mas, a related party, for Rp 592,095 million. The Company is also renting the building owned by the Sinar Mas Group (Note 13). Other transactions with related parties are presented in Note 15 (Other assets).

3.30% and 5.46% of the total personnel expenses in 2001 and 2000, respectively, were incurred by the Company for its commissioners (including supervisory team) and directors (including management team).

38. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

a. The balances of monetary assets (before allowance for possible losses) and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet dates were as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent C	Company	
	2000			2000	
		(As restated -		(As restated -	
	2001	Note 44)	2001	Note 44)	
	Rp '000,000	Rp '000,000	Rp '000,000	Rp '000,000	
Assets					
Cash	158,073	194,701	158,062	194,684	
Demand deposits with Bank Indonesia	349,487	383,763	349,487	383,763	
Demand deposits with other banks	391,703	1,506,746	366,986	1,480,904	
Placements with other banks	262,019	1,963,009	105,110	1,759,164	
Marketable securities	461,728	1,237,568	344,637	1,084,133	
Derivative assets	2,409	-	2,409	-	
Loans	5,499,213	13,247,065	5,331,076	13,025,521	
Acceptance receivables	79,770	118,560	71,674	94,104	
Interest receivables	20,898	224,776	19,382	222,744	
Other assets	36,348	29,766	35,618	27,427	
Total	7,261,648	18,905,954	6,784,441	18,272,444	
Liabilities					
Liabilities immediately payable	26,279	34,274	19,851	16,473	
Deposits	9,075,131	11,207,774	9,014,223	11,146,875	
Deposits from other banks	107,911	167,092	107,911	167,092	
Securities sold under agreements to			,		
repurchase	140,893	_	140,893	-	
Derivative liabilities	22,916	_	22,916	-	
Acceptance liabilities	79,770	118,560	71,674	94,104	
Taxes payable	976	-	976	-	
Borrowings	3,421,731	3,747,421	3,187,735	3,406,789	
Accrued expenses	68,242	119,671	66,805	115,977	
Other liabilities	1,401,582	1,358,230	1,400,276	1,353,276	
Total	14,345,431	16,753,022	14,033,260	16,300,586	

As of December 31, 2001, the exchange rate used for translating assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was Reuters spot rate at 16.00 WIB of Rp 10,400/USD 1 and using the middle rate published by Bank Indonesia of Rp 9,595/USD 1 as of December 31, 2000.

As of December 31, 2001, the difference between the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies showed a significant short position (liabilities in foreign currencies are higher than assets in foreign currencies), mainly due to the hedged bonds recorded in Rupiah. However, the short position was covered by the foreign currency forward transaction attached to the hedged bonds (Note 10).

b. Net Open Position

Following is the Company's foreign currency net open position as submitted to Bank Indonesia:

Currency	Assets	Liabilities	Net Absolute	
	Rp '000,000	Rp '000,000	Rp '000,000	
2001				
Jnited States Dollar	25,006,897	24,806,305	200,592	
Great Britain Poundsterling	9,712	9,715	3	
Japanese Yen	55,628	55,266	362	
Hong Kong Dollar	74,308	1,011	73,297	
ndian Rupee	71,714	39,133	32,581	
Malaysian Ringgit	4	-	4	
Mauritius Rupee	1,229	28	1,201	
New Zealand Dollar	1,586	1,560	26	
Australian Dollar	15,991	16,141	150	
Canadian Dollar	2,004	2,181	177	
Swiss Franc	770	263	507	
Danish Krone	214	-	214	
Euro	43.463	43,610	147	
Swedish Krone	150		150	
Singapore Dollar	490,444	493,729	3,285	
Total	25,774,114	25,468,942	312,696	
Currency	Assets Rp '000,000	Liabilities Rp '000,000	Net Absolute Rp '000,000	
2000				
United States Dollar	25,037,447	24,864,137	173,310	
Great Britain Poundsterling	10,400	10,608	208	
Japanese Yen	168,970	167,136	1,834	
Deutsche Mark	1,266	1,128	138	
Outch Guilder	380	225	155	
French Franc	28	14	14	
Hong Kong Dollar	69,054	4,241	64,813	
ndian Rupee	109,161	64,165	44,996	
Malaysian Ringgit	516	-	516	
Mauritius Rupee	1,097	32	1,065	
New Zealand Dollar	1,408	1,813	405	
Australian Dollar	26,490	24,206	2,284	
Belgian Franc	28,470	-	2,204	
Canadian Dollar	2,854	- 2,977	123	
iwiss Franc	2,348	2,977 1,997	351	
Danish Krone	911	958	47	
Euro	42,803	42,873	70	
Swedish Krone	718	955	237	
Singapore Dollar	473,518	474,103	585	
otal	25,949,446	25,661,568	291,228	

The above net open position includes the net open position of receivables and payables from commitments and contingencies in foreign currencies recorded under the administrative accounts.

The net open position as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 was calculated in accordance with the Decree of Bank Indonesia No. 31/178/KEP/DIR dated December 31, 1998.

39. CONTINGENCIES - LEGAL MATTERS

a. On August 3, 1999, the Company filed a bankruptcy petition to the Central Jakarta Commercial Court through letter No. 50/Pailit/1999/PN.Niaga/JKT.PST, against the guarantors of syndicated loans which were granted to P.T. Bentala Coal Mining (BCM). The guarantors are Abu Hermanto and Wahyu Budiono as personal guarantors and P.T. Surya Andalas Corporation as corporate guarantor. BCM defaulted in its payment of its remaining obligation which was already overdue, amounting to Rp 23.6 billion. The syndication involves P.T. Bank Internasional Indonesia, P.T. Bank Niaga, P.T. Bank Danamon, P.T. Bank Bukopin, P.T. Bank Pelita (closed bank), P.T. Bank RSI (taken over bank) and P.T. Bank Bumiputera.

The bankruptcy petition was rejected by the Central Jakarta Commercial Court due to the reason that the Company is among the banks under the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency recapitalization program, and with such status, recapitalized banks are no longer entitled to carry out its rights and obligations in relation to credit documents. Another reason for the rejection is that the loans granted to BCM have already been transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency. The Company's appeal to the Supreme Court was also rejected.

On the other hand, BCM filed a lawsuit to the Central Jakarta Court of Justice against the Company, seeking compensation equivalent to its material operational losses, and equivalent to ten times of BCM's obligation to the Company for immaterial losses, because the Company's bankruptcy petition against the guarantors of BCM's debt had affected the latter's business operations, resulting in decreased revenues. The decision of the Central Jakarta Court of Justice No. 328/PDT.G/2000/PN.JKT.PST dated December 26, 2000 stated that the Company was penalized and is obliged to pay compensation to BCM amounting to Rp 482,465 million and also, the Company, being a recapitalized bank, was accused for its illegal action of filling a bankruptcy petition against the guarantors of syndicated loans which were granted to BCM.

The Company filed a petition for an appeal to the Jakarta High Court. The Company obtained a letter of confirmation from the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency confirming that the loan given to BCM had not yet been transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency. In the decision of the Jakarta High Court No. 325/PDT/2001/PT.DKI dated November 12, 2001, it was stated that the lawsuit filed by BCM against the Company was not acceptable and the decision of the Central Jakarta Court of Justice No. 328/PDT.G/2000/PN.JKT.PST dated December 26, 2000 was cancelled.

In response to the Jakarta High Court's decision, BCM filed an appeal ("Memori Kasasi") to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia through its letter No. 022/HRP/III.02/ADV dated March 20, 2002. The request for an appeal is still in process and no decision has yet been taken by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia until the publication date of this consolidated financial statements.

b. In relation to an investigation on the use of Bank Indonesia's Liquidity Loan or Relief (BLBI) fund to settle interbanks obligations of P.T. Bank Dagang dan Industri (closed bank) to the Company amounting to USD 8.8 million and Rp 118,240 million (equivalent to Rp 195,680 million at that time), the Company was involved in that particular case and is being investigated by the State Attorney. On May 2, 2002, the State Attorney of the Republic of Indonesia has issued a letter to stop the investigation ("Surat Perintah Penghentian Penyidikan or SP3") regarding the aforementioned matters.

c. As in the normal course of business in the banking industry, the Company has sought legal actions in order to claim from its nonperforming debtors.

Given that the results of these legal cases have yet been established and the amount of probable loss cannot be reasonably estimated, the management is unable to recognize any possible losses which might arise from these legal cases.

40. PENSION PLAN

The pension plan is managed by Dana Pensiun Bank Internasional Indonesia ("Dana Pensiun BII") and is invested in short-term time deposits and securities. Permanent employees above 18 years of age or who are married are eligible to join the plan.

In April 1996, the pension plan scheme of the Company was changed from a defined benefit pension plan to a defined contribution pension plan. The change of the pension plan scheme was approved by the Department of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in its decision letter No. Kep-147/KM.17.1996 dated April 16, 1996. The contribution is determined at 8.76% of employees' salary, of which 5.76% is contributed by the Company and the remaining 3% is contributed by the employee.

Pension expense in 2001 and 2000 amounted to Rp 3,774 million and Rp 2,819 million, respectively.

Employee benefits cost in relation to chapters 26 and 32 of the decree of the Minister of Manpower No. 150 amounted to Rp 23,812 million in 2001. This expense was recognized by the Company based on the actuarial report of P.T. Dian Artha Tama, an independent actuary, dated March 18, 2002. The actuary calculated employee benefits cost in accordance with the provisions of Kep-Men 150, based on the Projected Unit Credit method.

The principal assumptions used by P.T. Dian Artha Tama, an independent actuary, to determine employee benefits cost are as follows:

Mortality rate : CSO - 1980

Normal pension age : Age less than 30 years - 10% per annum

Age 30 - 44 years - 5% per annum
Age 45 years and over - 1% per annum

Salary increase rate : 10% per annum Interest rate : 12% per annum

The estimated average remaining working lives of employees is 22 years.

Employee benefit cost for 2001 was as follows:

	Rp '000'000
Current service cost	2,519
Amortization of past service cost	21,293
Total	23,812

41. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following sets forth certain financial information for the Company and its subsidiaries:

a. Business Activities

Company	Business Activitites		
The Company	Banking		
BII Finance Co. Limited, Hong Kong	Banking		
P.T. BII Finance Center	Multifinance		

b. Business Segment

Following is a segment information based on business activities which consist of banking and multifinancing:

(i) Total Assets

			2000		
	200	2001		ed - Note 44)	
	%	Rp '000'000	%	Rp '000'000	
Banking	99.78	30,925,958	99.72	37,461,589	
Multifinancing	0.22	67,863	0.28	104,166	
Total before elimination	100.00	30,993,821	100.00	37,565,755	
Elimination		(239,424)		(239,731)	
Total After Elimination		30,754,397		37,326,024	

(ii) Total Liabilities

				2000		
	200	2001		ed - Note 44)		
	%	Rp '000'000	%	Rp '000'000		
Banking	99.82	32,975,279	99.73	34,984,919		
Multifinancing	0.18	57,868	0.27	95,871		
Total before elimination	100.00	33,033,147	100.00	35,080,790		
Elimination		(79,640)		(93,406)		
Total After Elimination		32,953,507		34,987,384		

(iii) Segment Results (Balances Before Elimination)

	2000					
	2001 (As restated - Note 44)			4)		
	Banking	Multifinancing	Total	Banking	Multifinancing	Total
Interest revenues Operating revenues	3,297,302	19,729	3,317,031	3,494,385	13,225	3,507,610
(expenses) - net Net income (loss)	(3,575,975) (4,130,723)	690 1,699	(3,575,285) (4,129,024)	325,377 256,368	(6,680) 2,063	318,697 258,431

42. ECONOMIC CONDITION AND GOING CONCERN MATTERS

Since the middle of 1997, many Asia Pacific countries, including Indonesia, have been experiencing adverse economic condition, mainly resulting from currency depreciation in the region. The liquidation and closure of several banks in Indonesia since November 1997 has had a negative impact on public confidence in the Indonesian banking system. The principal consequences are decrease of public confidence in the Indonesian Banking System, an extreme lack of liquidity, high interest rates, and high exchange rates of Rupiah against foreign currencies. The crisis has also involved tightening of available credit, drastic decline in fair values of securities, and decrease in economic activity. Until now, the economic condition is still unstable due to the continuing fluctuation of foreign exchange rates against Rupiah, high interest rates, slow down in economic growth, and high rate of inflation.

Such adverse economic condition has increased the credit risk inherent in the earning assets portfolio of the Company and its operational costs which will further affect the Company's financial soundness. The economic condition have created uncertainty as to the Company and its subsidiaries' debtors ability to fulfill their obligations on due dates, and also affected the cost of fund of the Company and its subsidiaries, as well as their ability to generate revenues from operations in the future.

After the Company was recapitalized by the Indonesian Government in 1999, the Company's financial condition has not shown any improvement, and its present status even qualified the Company to be enacted as a "Bank Under Surveillance." On July 13, 2001, Bank Indonesia issued a decision letter No. 3/8/KEP.GBI/2001 regarding the enactment of the Company's status as a "Bank Under Surveillance" and transferred the Company to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency for intensive supervision in relation to the immediate recovery of the Company's financial condition, specifically to meet the required Capital Adequacy Ratio, in compliance with Bank Indonesia regulations.

The outstanding balance of loans granted by the Company which were classified as doubtful and loss as of December 31, 2001 amounted to Rp 5,331,931 million, while the Company's allowance for possible losses on these loans amounted to Rp 4,153,734 million. In 2001, the Company did not reach the optimum level of net interest revenues, it only reached Rp 20,130 million. Because of high cost of funds, a large number of loans were classified under doubtful and loss, and the receivables from P.T. Bank Umum Nasional (closed bank) and P.T. Bank Bira (frozen bank) has not yet been settled in 2001, the Company incurred significant losses and has a deficit of Rp 16,288,825 million. The high cost of funds experienced by the Company was caused by limited liquidity that the Company has been facing. The Company's Capital Adequacy Ratio as of December 31, 2001 was negative 47.42% (Note 45.b). The estimated capital injection needed by the Company to meet the required minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio in 2002, in compliance with Bank Indonesia regulations amounted to a minimum

of Rp 4,332 billion. In determining the capital injection needed, the Company has already taken into consideration the unrealized loss on decline in value of available-for-sale marketable securities (presented as a component of equity) as an additional deduction in the Company's core capital. Moreover, the Company also considered the loss that it will incur in the beginning of 2002, that will result from lower net interest revenues that it will earn and the additional provision for possible losses on loans. The Company's management already consulted Bank Indonesia regarding the amount of capital needed in 2002 to meet the latter's requirements and boost its Capital Adequacy Ratio.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company and its subsidiaries will continue as a going concern, wherein the Company and its subsidiaries can realize their assets and settle their obligations under normal business condition and at the amounts stated in the consolidated financial statements. The aforementioned effects of the economic condition on the Company and its subsidiaries indicate significant uncertainties as to the Company and its subsidiaries' ability to operate as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments which might result from the outcome of these uncertainties. The plans and actions of the Company's management and stockholders (the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency) to comply with Bank Indonesia regulations concerning the 8% required minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio and to continue its operations as a going concern, are as follows:

- a. On November 5, 2001, the Company transferred its receivables from the companies under the Sinar Mas Group (amounting to USD 1,059 million for receivables denominated in foreign currency and Rp 1,814,578 million for receivables denominated in Rupiah) to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency in exchange for the Government bonds (including hedged bonds) amounting to Rp 13,933,294 million (Note 1f).
- b. On November 22, 2001, the KKSK issued a decision to carry out actions for the immediate recovery of the Company's operations, which are as follows:
 - (i) The Company will push through its rights issue, wherein the Indonesian Government will act as a standby buyer; and
 - (ii) The Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency is requested to implement the plan mentioned above (Note 42.b.i) by taking into consideration the principle of conservatism, minimum cost, and adherence to prevailing regulations.
- c. In March 2002, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency informed the Commission IX of the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Company's plan for rights issue. DPR has not yet approved the rights issue until April 2002, and plans to discuss again the said rights issue in a meeting between the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency and the Commission IX of the House of Representatives (DPR) in May 2002.
- d. The Company's management will tighten its control and intensify its review of its debtors' financial condition, and will continue the restructuring of nonperforming loans.
- e. The Company will try to balance and minimize its foreign exchange exposures in an effort to control its net open position, in compliance with Bank Indonesia regulations.

Recovery of the economy to a sound and stable condition is dependent on the fiscal and monetary measures being taken by the Government, actions which are beyond the Company and its subsidiaries' control, to achieve economic recovery. It is not possible to determine the future effect the economic condition may have on the Company and its subsidiaries' liquidity and earnings, including the effect flowing through from their investors, customers and suppliers.

43. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ON OBLIGATIONS OF PRIVATE BANKS

Based on the decision letter of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 26/KMK.17/1998 dated January 28, 1998, and the Joint Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia and the Chairman of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency No. 32/46/KEP/DIR and No. 181/BPPN/0599 dated May 14, 1999, regarding the "Requirements and Procedures on Government Guarantee on Obligations of Private Banks", the Government will guarantee the obligations of private banks including demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits and on-call deposits, bonds, marketable securities, interbank borrowings, loans received, letters of credit, L/C acceptances, currency swaps and other contingent liabilities such as bank guarantees, standby letters of credit, performance bonds and other kinds of liabilities other than those excluded in the said decision letter, such as subordinated loans, and liabilities to directors, commissioners and related parties of the Company.

The guarantee is valid for 2 years starting from January 26, 1998 up to January 31, 2000. The guarantee period has been extended automatically by the Indonesian Government based on decision letter of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 179/KMK.017/2000 dated May 26, 2000, which stated that the guarantee period is extended automatically for the next six months, except if in the six months period before the Guarantee Program ended, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia declared termination and/or amendment of the Guarantee Program to the public.

As of December 31, 2001, the outstanding balance of liabilities to related parties which was reported to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency amounted to Rp 104,389 million. The Company did not pay any coverage premium on these liabilities.

44. RESTATEMENT OF 2000 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RECLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

In 2001, the Company adopted the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 31 (Revised 2000) "Accounting for Banks", for the first time. This PSAK is a revision of the existing accounting standard for the banking industry and emphasizes transparency and accountability. Under this new PSAK, the Company should present schedules of assets and liabilities based on maturity, disclose details of nonperforming loans and loans based on economic sector, and describe significant concentrations of assets, liabilities, and off balance sheet accounts.

The significant effects of the adoption of this new PSAK on the Company and its subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- Statement of commitments and contingencies is no longer a part of the consolidated financial statements.
- Schedules of assets and liabilities based on maturity are included as part of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY

DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED (Continued)

- Demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits, and certificates of deposits are presented as deposits and deposits from other banks.
- Cash and cash equivalents now consist of cash, demand deposits with Bank Indonesia and demand deposits
 with other banks. Before the adoption of this PSAK, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand
 deposits with Bank Indonesia, demand deposits with other banks, and placements with other banks with
 maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.
- L/C acceptances are recorded on the balance sheet as acceptance receivables and liabilities.
- Employees, except key management personnel, are not classified as related parties.

The Company and its subsidiaries have reclassified and restated some accounts in 2000 to conform with this new PSAK.

Following are the significant accounts in the 2000 consolidated and parent company's financial statements before and after the restatement and reclassifications:

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	After	Before	After	Before
	restatement	restatement	restatement	restatement
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
a. Balance Sheets				
Acceptance receivables - net	117,180	-	92,724	-
Total assets	37,326,024	37,208,844	36,866,637	36,773,913
Deposits	28,595,312	-	28,542,762	-
Deposits from other banks	239,077	-	239,077	-
Demand deposits	-	8,203,476	-	8,219,897
Savings deposits	-	4,886,732	-	4,886,732
Time deposits	-	15,410,252	-	15,341,281
Certificates of deposits	-	283,929	-	283,929
Acceptance liabilities	118,560	-	94,104	-
Borrowings	4,144,903	4,194,903	3,804,271	3,854,271
Estimated losses on commitments and				
contingencies	33,115	-	33,115	-
Other liabilities	1,415,365	1,449,860	1,404,041	1,438,536
Total liabilities	34,987,384	34,870,204	34,528,395	34,435,671
b. Statements of Income				
Interest expenses	2,849,171	2,769,629	2,808,237	2,728,695
General and administration expenses	361,003	450,004	354,211	443,212
Equity in net income of subsidiaries				
and associated companies - net	124,386	-	115,330	-
Loss on decline in value of marketable				
securities	9,459	-	9,459	-
Non-operating revenues	62,087	186,473	25,441	140,771

45. OTHER INFORMATION

a. An analysis of the Parent Company's monetary assets and liabilities based on remaining period from December 31, 2001 until maturity is as follows:

		More than 1 month	More than 3 months	More than 1 year	
	Up to	until 3 months	until	until	More than
	1 month		12 months	5 years	5 years
	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000	Rp '000'000
Assets					
Cash	506,028	-	-	-	-
Demand deposits with Bank					
Indonesia	1,189,784	-	-	-	-
Demand deposits with other					
banks [']	369,633	-	-	-	-
Placements with other banks	614,887	3,000	1,079	-	-
Securities	1,768,738	1,011	74,917	96,876	290,819
Derivative assets	2,409	-	-	-	-
Loans	2,538,110	196,350	1,113,636	3,001,535	1,871,506
Acceptance receivables	7,626	35,504	28,544	-	-
Bonds of the Government of					
the Republic of Indonesia	1,560,000	-	2,702,625	9,601,279	5,995,339
Interest receivables	335,701	1,554	-	-	-
Other assets	108,797	-	-	430,641	-
Total Assets	9,001,713	237,419	3,920,801	13,130,331	8,157,664
Liabilities					
Liabilities immediately payable	136,712	-	-	-	-
Deposits	21,737,966	2,910,202	213,431	98,673	-
Deposits from other banks	125,793	5,701	-	-	-
Securities sold under					
agreements to repurchase	455,092	1,319,444	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	22,916	-	-	-	-
Acceptance liabilities	7,626	35,504	28,544	-	-
Taxes payable	43,947	-	5,673	-	-
Borrowings	382,971	464,910	412,871	2,173,092	306,185
Accrued expenses	190,962	18,586	5,505	-	-
Other liabilities	29,862	-	109,324	1,127,019	191,662
Total liabilities	23,133,847	4,754,347	775,348	3,398,784	497,847
Net Assets (Liabilities)	(14,132,134)	(4,516,928)	3,145,453	9,731,547	7,659,817

Placements with other banks, securities, and loans with maturity of above 1 month as of December 31, 2001 included past due and earning assets in default amounting to Rp 3,204,175 million.

In relation to the mismatch of the Company's monetary assets and liabilities maturing more than 1 month until 3 months, the Company plans to improve its services to customers, to market interesting products and to grant competitive interest rates in order to maintain its business transaction and relationship with customers and encourage continuous patronage. In addition, the Company is intensifying its collection efforts from nonperforming debtors and is negotiating to obtain certain borrowing facilities from local and offshore banks.

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY

DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED (Continued)

b. Following is the Parent Company's minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio based on the Circular Letter from Bank Indonesia No. 3/30/DPNP (Appendix 6a) dated December 14, 2001, regarding Quarterly and Monthly Published Financial Statements for Public Banks and Certain Reports Submitted to Bank Indonesia:

	2001
	Rp '000,000
I. Capital Components	
A. Core Capital	
1. Issued Capital	13,054,731
2. Additional Capital Reserves	
a. Additional paid-in capital	12,132
b. General and appropriated reserves	632
c. Prior year profit and loss (-/-)	(13,033,306)
d. Current year profit and loss (-/-)	(3,329,578)
e. Translation adjustments on offshore branches/subsidiaries	
1) Over	136,419
2) Short	(7,856)
Total Core Capital	(3,166,826)
D C	
B. Supplementary Capital (maximum 100% of core capital)	1 242 105
Revaluation increment in premises and equipment	1,343,195
2. General provision for possible losses on earning assets	40 405
(maximum of 1.25% of Weighted Average Assets)	49,405
Total Supplementary Capital	1,392,600
Total Allowable Supplementary Capital	-
II. Total Core and Supplementary Capital (A + B)	(3,166,826)
III. Investment (-/-)	(163,209)
IV. Total Capital (II - III)	(3,330,035)
	(-77
V. Weighted Average Assets	7,022,191
VI. Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (IV : V)	-47.42%
VII. Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio Required	8%

- c. If the unrealized loss on decline in value of marketable securities of Rp 449,304 million is included in the core capital computation (as a deduction), the Company's minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio as of December 31, 2001 would have been negative 53.82%.
- d. The estimated capital injection needed by the Company to meet the required minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio in 2002, in compliance with Bank Indonesia regulations, amounts to minimum Rp 4,332 billion. In determining the capital injection needed, the Company has already taken into consideration the unrealized loss on decline in value of available-for-sale marketable securities (stated as a component of equity) as an additional deduction in the Company's core capital. Moreover, the Company also considered the loss that it will incur in the beginning of 2002, resulting from lower net interest revenues that it will earn and the additional provision for possible losses on loans. The Company's management already consulted Bank Indonesia regarding the amount of capital needed in 2002 to meet the latter's requirements and boosts its Capital Adequacy Ratio.

- e. Ratio of the Parent Company's classified earning assets to total earning assets at December 31, 2001 was 20.50%.
- f. The Company's Nonperforming Loan (NPL) ratio as of December 31, 2001 (at gross amount) was 61.87% (net: 29.01%).
- g. Following are the outstanding balances with related parties as of December 31, 2001, in accordance with Bank Indonesia Decision Letter No. 31/177/KEP/DIR dated December 31, 1998, regarding Legal Lending Limit:

	2001 Rp '000,000
Balance sheet Loans Investments in shares of stock	150,303 82,594
Off balance sheet Letters of Credit (L/C) Bank gurantees	83 290

The L/C and bank guarantee facilities were collaterized by cash collateral of the related parties. The collectibility of loans, investments in shares of stock and administrative accounts with related parties of Rp 74,883 million, Rp 47,000 million and Rp 111,387 million was classified as current, doubtful and loss, respectively.

In addition, the Company also granted loans to palm (crude palm) farmers amounting to Rp 327,727 million which were guaranteed by the Sinar Mas Group (Note 8.h).

- h. The Company's management believes that there is no exposure (demand deposits, placements, marketable securities, acceptance receivables, and commitments and contingencies) to related or non-related parties in 2001, that violates the Legal Lending Limit based on the Decision Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 31/177/KEP/DIR dated December 31, 1998 and No. 2/5/PBI/2000 dated February 21, 2000.
- i. As of December 31, 2001, all of the Company's earning assets and administrative accounts (except those secured by cash collateral) have exceeded the Legal Lending Limit, because the Company's capital has become negative. If the estimated capital injection as stated above (Note 45.d) was considered in the computation of the minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio as of December 31, 2001, the balance with related parties which exceeded the Legal Lending Limit would be Rp 2,741 million, and Rp 956,298 million for non-related parties. The earning assets to non-related parties that exceeded the Legal Lending Limit included claim for SBPU from P.T. Bank Umum Nasional (closed bank) which has defaulted in its obligations (Note 6). The Company has provided a specific allowance for possible losses on earning assets which exceeded the Legal Lending Limit.

P.T. BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION - PARENT COMPANY

DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED (Continued)

46. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Following are the significant subsequent events which occurred after the balance sheet date:

- a. On April 2, 2002, the Company held an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting to approve and change the Company's authorized capital stock by adding Series D shares with a par value of Rp 5 per share, thus, the Company's authorized capital stock of Rp 38,000,000 million would consist of:
 - 1. 3,881,462,307 Series A shares with a par value of Rp 500 per share or amounting to Rp 1,940,731 million.
 - 2. 40,856,044,855 Series B shares with a par value of Rp 125 per share or amounting to Rp 5,107,006 million.
 - 3. 52,595,515,440 Series C shares with a par value of Rp 125 per share or amounting to Rp 6,574,439 million.
 - 4. 4,875,564,761,925 Series D shares with a par value of Rp 5 per share or amounting to Rp 24,377,824 million.

The minutes of this Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting were documented in notarial deed No. 3 of notary Fathiah Helmi, SH, dated April 3, 2002 and were approved by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. C-05634 HT.01.04.TH.2002 dated April 5, 2002.

- b. On April 17, 2002, the Sinar Mas Group signed an agreement to transfer its ownership in the Company (including those owned by Eka Tjipta Widjaja family) to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (Notes 24 and 37).
- c. On April 25, 2002, the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, through its letter No. PB-802/BPPN/0402 requested the Company's Management Team that the Fiduciary Collateral Deed No. 6, through which the Company anticipates that its interbank claim (from P.T. Bank Umum Nasional [closed bank] and P.T. Bank Bira [frozen bank]) will be resolved, be cancelled effective on the date when the Company's rights issue is finalized (Note 5.b.3).

* * * * * * *

Corporate DATA

Brief History

1959 Established under the name of PT Bank Internasional Indonesia. 1979 Merger with PT Bank Tabungan Untuk Umum 1859 Surabaya, which was finalised in the following year. 1988 Licensed as a foreign-exchange bank. 1989 Initial Public Offering of 12,000,000 shares at Rp 11,000 per share offering price and Rp 1,000 per share nominal price. 1990 Acquired Allied Asia Finance Co. Ltd., a deposit-taking company in Hong Kong which was later renamed BII Finance Co. Ltd. 1991 Formed a wholly-owned subsidiary PT BII Finance Center, a financial services company in Indonesia licensed for leasing, factoring, venture capital and consumer finance. 1992 Formed PT BII Investment Management which subsequently, in September 1994, entered into a joint venture with Lend Lease Corporation Limited, a leading financial services group from Australia. The joint-venture company, PT BII Lend Lease Investment Services, focuses on pension fund administration, investment services and fund management. 1993 Acquired 100% stake in Koon Chung Ltd., which owns 100% shares of Bank International Ningbo (BIN) in China. 1995 Acquired 9% stake in BII Finance Co., Hong Kong, for full ownership of this company. 1996 Formed PT Bank BII Commonwealth in a 50:50 joint venture with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Named Commercial Bank of the Year in Indonesia by Asiamoney and Euromoney. 1997 Launched PT Bank BII Commonwealth and opened another international representative office in Manila, the Philippines. Named Commercial Bank of the Year in Indonesia by Asiamoney for the second consecutive year and Best Domestic Bank in Indonesia by Global Finance. 1999 Participated in the government recapitalisation programme whereby the government injected capital amounting to Rp 6,6 trillion. 2000 Sold BII shares ownership at PT Bank BII Commonwealth. Established PT MLC Investment Indonesia in December, replacing the former PT BII Lend Lease Investment Services. 2001 Further divestation of subsidiary operations as part of the consolidation and business restructuring of BII, which include the sale of Bank International Ningbo, China, while also continuing to expand its consumer banking franchise by the provision of advanced electronic banking delivery capabilities using Smart Card system, multi-purpose ATM and Internet banking.

Supervisory Team

SUDIARSO Coordinator of BII's Supervisory Team since December 2001. Former Deputy Director and Managing Director of Bank Indonesia (1968-1971) and former President Commissioner of Bank PDFCI, an Indonesian private commercial bank (1983-1990). Apart from holding a position at BII, he is also Vice President Commissioner of PT Samudera Indonesia Tbk from 1997 until now. Graduated from N.E.H. Rotterdam (now School of Economics, Erasmus University) in the Netherlands, in 1957.

Jurida M. BAHARSON Member of BII's Supervisory Team since December 2001. Has more than 32 years of banking experience in BNI with last position as General Manager of the Retired, Syndication & Financial Service Division in 1997. Thanks to her dedication and strong integrity at BNI, she received various awards in 1988, 1992, and 1997. Aside from holding a position at BII, this former Chief Financial Officer (CFO) at IBRA, is currently also an Independent Commissioner at Bank Finconesia since November 2001. Graduated from the Law Faculty, University of Indonesia, in 1964.

Hiroshi TADANO Member of BII's Supervisory Team since July 2001. Previously, he was Deputy President Director of BII. A Japanese citizen and professional banker with over 30 years of experience including 20 years of overseas assignments. He joined Sumitomo Bank Ltd. in Tokyo and worked at various branch offices in New York, Panama, Jakarta, Seoul and Singapore. Prior to joining BII in 1998, he was a Vice President Commissioner of PT Bank Merincorp, Jakarta. He graduated from the Otaru University of Commerce, Japan, in 1968.

Management Team

Rusli PRAKARSA Coordinator of BII's Management Team since December 2001. Previously, he was a President Commissioner of BII (1999-2001). After 3 years in Bank Indonesia, from 1971 to 1974, he joined Panin Bank and his last position was Deputy President Commissioner. Began his career as a lecturer at several universities. Completed his last education at University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Faculty of Economics, in 1963 and University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, Faculty of Economics, with a degree in Accounting, in 1969.

Halim SUSANTO Member of BII's Management Team since July 2001 and was reappointed on 17 May 2002. Previously, he was a Director with the bank since 27 March 2000. He also held various senior positions in Treasury with Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta, among others as Head of FX Option, Head of Derivatives, and Head of Treasury - Sales and Marketing. Prior to that he was with American Express Bank, Rabobank Duta Indonesia, and Citibank N.A. He graduated cum laude with a degree in Business Administration and Finance from the University of Houston, Texas, USA, in 1989.

Rudy N. HAMDANI Member of BII's Management Team since July 2001 and was reappointed on 17 May 2002. Previously, he was a Director with the bank since 27 March 2000. Joined BII in 1987 and has been associated with the development of the credit card business at BII. Completed his Bachelors in Economics and Business Administration from St. Mary's College, California, USA, in 1987.

Judi Prayudi SUDJONO Member of BII's Management Team since December 2001 and was reappointed on 17 May 2002. Previously, he was a Vice President Commissioner at the Ariyanti Education Foundation, Bandung and has been assigned as a Coordinator of the Risk Management and Liabilities Divisions at IBRA. Began his career with the Union Bank, Los Angeles, USA and the Development Bank of Singapore, Los Angeles, USA. Joined DBS Buana Tat Lee Bank (1994-1996) and Bank Indonesia Raya (1997-1999). Obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from California State University of Los Angeles, USA, in 1991.

Hermanus H. MUSLIM Member of BII's Management Team since December 2001. Joined BII as Management Trainee in 1986 and developed his career at the Company ever since. He briefly maintained several important management positions at affiliated BII banks such as Bank Credit Lyonnais Indonesia (1996-1999) and Fuji Bank Internasional Indonesia (1999-2001). Graduated from University of Tarumanegara, Faculty of Economics, in 1986.

Hanafi HIMAWAN Member of BII's Management Team since December 2001. Joined BII as an Account Officer in 1987 and developed his rank through the Company to achieve the position where he is at the moment. Graduated in Accounting from University of Trisakti, in 1986.

On the basis of IBRA's Decision Letter No. SK-1139/BPPN/0502 and No. SK-1140/BPPN/0502, dated 17 Mey 2002, Members of Supervisory Team and Management Team PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk. are as follow:

Supervisory Team

SOEDARJONO Indonesian citizen, 63 years. Coordinator of BII's Supervisory Team since 17 May 2002. Commissioner of Bank Mandiri since 1998. Chairman of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (1994-1998). Chairman of the State Financial and Development Audit Board (BPKP) (1993-May 1999). Chairman of the State Board for Export Facility Services and Financial Data Processing at the Ministry of Finance (1991-1993). Deputy Chairman of BPKP for BUMN/BUMD (1990-1991). Head Representative of BPKP Medan, Sumatera Utara (1982-1986), Head Department of Accountant Public Office, Jember (1972-1979), and Head Department of Accountant Public Office, Yogyakarta (1969-1971). Degree in Economics with Accounting major from University of Indonesia, Jakarta, in 1965.

Dr. A. Fuad RAHMANY Indonesian citizen, 48 years. Member of BII's Supervisory Team since 17 May 2002. Concurrently serving as Head of the Government Bonds Management Office, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (since February 2001); Commissioner of PT Danareksa (Persero) (since July 2001); Secretariat Member of the Financial Sector Policy Committee (since April 2002); Lecturer at the Graduate Program, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta (since February1998). Previously, he served as Head of Debt Managemeny Unit Team, Ministry of Finance in 2000; Head of International and Regional Economic Cooperation, Bureau of Planning and International Cooperation, MOF (1998-2000), the second ranking officer of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila in 1999. Formerly Researcher of Finance and Economics at the Monetary and Financial Analysys Board (1997-1998). Graduated Doctor of Philosophy in Economics from the Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nasville, Tennessee, USA, specialising in the field of International Economics/Finance and Development Economics, in December 1997.

PRADJOTO SH, MA Indonesian citizen, 49 years. Member of BII's Supervisory Team since 17 May 2002. Concurrently serving as Senior Partner at the Law Firm of Pradjoto & Associates since 1992, following a career with Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (1981-1992). Former Chairman of Ombudsman of IBRA, period 2000-2001; member of the Team for the Prosecution of Corruption and member of the National Ombudsman Committee in 2000; General Secretary of the Association for a New Indonesia in 2000. He is currently member of the Association of Attorneys at Law for the Capital Markets, member of Subcommittee E of the National Justice of the Republic of Indonesia, and member of the IMF Panel Team on the issue of BLBI (Bank Indonesia Liquidity Loans). Graduated of Law from the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, in 1981 and earned a Master of Arts degree from Kyoto University, Japan, in 1988.

Sumantri SLAMET I.S. Ph.D Indonesian citizen, 48 years. Member of BII's Supervisory Team since 17 May 2002. Vice Chairman of IBRA since November 2000 and Deputy Chairman of Support and Administration since 1998. Previously Director/COO Indonesian Securities Clearing Depository (PT Kliring Deposit Efek Indonesia) (1993-1996), President/CEO Indonesian Central Securities Depository (PT Kustodian Depositori Efek Indonesia) (1996-1998). Degree in Mathematics and Physics major from University of Indonesia. MSc. degree (1981) and Ph.D degree (1983), both in Computer Science major from University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign, USA.

Putu ANTARA Indonesian citizen, 62 years. Member of BII's Supervisory Team since 17 May 2002. Senior Partner of MITS Consultant and ARR Consultant (1999-now). Began his banking career as a staff in Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) East Java Region Office (1966), Regional Manager of BRI Jakarta, West Kalimantan, Bogor and Bekasi (1992-1993). Previously, a Commissioner of PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk (October 2000-May 2002), Chairman of Audit Committee (2001-May 2002), Chairman of Good Corporate Governance PT Bank Danamon (2002-May 2002). The former President Director of Bank Rama (1993-1999), Director of Joint Venture Bank PT IPFC (1983-1986) and Commissioner of PT Sanwa BRI Leasing (1987-1990). Completed his education in the Faculty of Economics, University of Gajah Mada, with a major in Finance and Banking, and attended several overseas programmes from the University of Washington, Citibank Hong Kong, Credit Commercial de France (CCF) Paris, and International Banker's Program in New York.

Management Team

Sigit PRAMONO Indonesian citizen, 44 years. Coordinator of BII's Management Team since 17 May 2002. Previously, Executive Management at Bank Mandiri as a Senior Vice President/Group Head Credit Recovery (August 2002), Senior Vice President/Group Head Credit Restructuring Unit (1999-August 2001), and Division Head of Credit Risk Management Workout (April-July 1999). Started his career in Bank Exim (1984) and has held various important positions such as Vice President of Loan Remedial Division Head (1998) and Loan Syndication Department Head (1997-1998). Other important positions such as Vice President Director at PT Bank Merincorp (1993-1997) and PT Merchant Investment Corporation (1992-1993), Supervisory Commissioner at subsidiaries of PT Merincorp Securities (1992-1997) and Director at PT Exim SB Leasing (1988-1992). Completed his formal education from University of Diponegoro, with a major in Management in 1983. Received his MBA in International Business Management from Prasetya Mulya Graduate Business School, Jakarta in 1995. Attended several education programmes such as Syndicated Loan in Singapore (1997), Leasing at Leasing School in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA (1990) and International Treasury Management Program in Singapore (1985).

Armand Bachtiar ARIEF Indonesian citizen, 50 years. Vice Coordinator of BII's Management Team since 17 May 2002. Previously the Director of PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk since April 1999. Began his banking career at Citibank N.A. Indonesia (1988) with his last position as Distribution Director-Global Consumer Banking (December 1995-January 1997). In March 1997, he joined PT Bank Papan Sejahtera as a Senior Vice President Regional Branches Head for outside Jakarta such as Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang, Medan, Palembang and Ujung Pandang; and in May 1998-February 1999, he was a Director of Retail Banking and President Director. His career path started out from X-tra, Inc Headquarters, Boston, MA, USA and he was stationed to Hong Kong in 1982. He held a Regional Development Manager for East Indonesia in PT Food Specialties Indonesia (1988). He graduated from the National Hotel Institute, Bandung (1972), earned his BA degree in Business Administration from Curry College, Milton, MA, USA (1979) and MBA degree from Suffolk University, Boston, MA, USA (1982).

Sukatmo PADMOSUKARSO Indonesian citizen, 45 years. Member of BII's Management Team since 17 May 2002. Previously served at Bank Mandiri in the past three years as Vice President/Head of Risk Management Division, for Credit Restructuring (1999-2000), Commercial Credit Risk Management (2000-2001), and Head of Portfolio Management (2001-2002). A career banker at PT Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (Bapindo) from 1980 to the time of merger into Bank Mandiri, he has held various positions, including Head of Credit Team, Head of Syndication Team and Branch Manager. A graduate of Management Economics from University of Indonesia, Jakarta, in 1986, he also holds a degree in English Literature from State University Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, in 1979, and obtained an MBA degree from Curtin Business School, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Australia, in 1993.

Halim SUSANTO Indonesian citizen, 36 years. Member of BII's Management Team since July 2001 and was reappointed on 17 May 2002. Previously, he was a Director with the bank since 27 March 2000. He also served in various senior positions in Treasury with Standard Chartered Bank, Jakarta, among others as Head of FX Option, Head of Derivatives, and Head of Treasury- Sales and Marketing. Prior to that he was with American Express Bank, Rabobank Duta Indonesia, and Citibank N.A. He graduated cum laude with a degree in Business Administration and Finance from the University of Houston, Texas, USA, in 1989.

Judi Prayudi SUDJONO Indonesian citizen, 43 years. Member of BII's Management Team since December 2001 and was reappointed on 17 May 2002. He is a Secretary of Ariyanti Education Foundation, Bandung and has been assigned as a Coordinator of the Risk Management and Liabilities Divisions at IBRA. Began his career with the Union Bank, Los Angeles, USA and the Development Bank of Singapore, Los Angeles, USA. Joined DBS-Buana Tat Lee Bank (1994-1996) and Bank Indonesia Raya (1997-1999). Obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from California State University of Los Angeles, USA, in 1991.

Rudy N. HAMDANI Indonesian citizen, 40 years. Member of BII's Management Team since July 2001 and was reappointed on 17 May 2002. Previously, he was a Director with the bank since 27 March 2000. He also joined BII in 1987 and has been associated with the development of the credit card business at BII. Completed his Bachelors in Economics and Business Administration from St. Mary's College, California, USA, in 1987.

Dira K. MOCHTAR Indonesian citizen, 35 years. Member of BII's Management Team since 17 May 2002. He held several positions in IBRA such as Core Asset Disposal Risk Management Group Head (January 2002-now), Loan Workout and Collection Group Head (2000-2002), Loan Workout and Collections Team Leader (1998-2000). Previously held other positions such as Senior Manager Investment Banking Division Bank BIRA (1995-1998), as Deputy Manager Corporate Banking Division PT Indovest Bank Jakarta (1993-1995) and Financial Analyst United States Marketing and Refinery Division Mobile Oil Corporation, Fairfax-Virginia, USA. Acquired his MBA degree, in 1991 and BSc. degree majoring in Business Administration from Oklahoma City University, USA, in 1990.

Senior

Management

DIVISION HEAD - HEAD OFFICE

Internal Audit Otto S. TIRAJO

International Operation Toni DINOTO

Logistics and Building Ekaputra OYONG

Compliance Benny ROESAMSI

Human Resources Development Chairil A. AZIS

Accounting and Finance Jozef I. MUNABA

Corporate Office Management Jopie GUMAY

Corporate Communications Talip RACHMAN

Operations Development ERZON

Credit Card Johan SUDIATO

Credit Information, Reporting and Portfolio Review Earl D. SANTAWIRYA

Corporate Credit Review and Restructuring Siswo S. IKSAN

Non Corporate Credit Review and Restructuring Ratna NINGSIH

Special Asset Management Tony KASIM

Corporate Banking Rudy GOMEDI

Planning and Budgeting Supratman GUNAWAN

Capital Market Suzanna IRMAWATI

Information Technology Harjanto QUAASALMY

Legal Iswandari YUSUF

Financial Institution Trie ROSDIATI

Consumer Banking, Commercial Banking and Two Step Loan C.D. BOENTORO

Treasury EDIJ

Foreclosed Asset Management Dicky Yanuardi NOORKALAM

Kyardian AUNATALIA

JAKARTA BRANCH MANAGERS

Kali Besar Branch

Thamrin Main Branch Ign. Kiki SUHERTAN
Juanda Branch Jenny WIRIYANTO

Fatmawati **Branch** LIARNY

Mangga Dua **Branch** Paulus TANGKILISAN

AREA MANAGERS

Area I HEAD Djaja S. SUTANDAR

DEPUTY Rustam OEY

Area II HEAD Andrae KRISHNAWAN

DEPUTY Maurit SIAHAAN

Area III DEPUTY Freddy WUNAS

REPRESENTATIVE/OVERSEAS BRANCH OFFICES

BII Representative Office - SINGAPORE

HEAD Dede KURNIA

Overseas Business Unit - Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Mumbai and Mauritius

HEAD Tony D. WIDJAJA

SUBSIDIARIES/AFFILIATES

PT MLC Investment Indonesia - JAKARTA

PRESIDENT DIRECTOR Indra Novan GINTING

DIRECTOR Nugroho Permana BUDI

PT BII Finance Center - JAKARTA

President Director Rizal N. PANJI
Director Adi DARMADI

BII Finance Co.Ltd. - Hong Kong

MANAGING DIRECTOR Juanna LAI

DIRECTOR Benny ROESAMSI

DIRECTOR HARIANTO

Other Senior <u>Management</u>

VICE PRESIDENT

Head Office

Credit Card Winarto WIDJAJA
International Operations Iman MASDJUD

Loan Recovery Benny WIRAWANSA

Herman YULIANTO

Compliance Buana WIKASA

Planning and Budgeting SUNARYA

Information Technology Donald F. HARTONO

Agung WITONO S.
Undang RAHAYU

Thamrin Branch Angela APSARTON

ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT

Head Office

Accounting and Finance Effendi RAJAGUKGUK

Ayip MUCHLIS

Ganti Effendi POERBA

Internal Audit AKHADI

PRANOTO

Credit Card Syatini WIDJAJA
Corporate Banking Sinar SAMBAS

Compliance A.M. KRISDARUJATI

International Operations Lieke LISANA

Iwan SUHERMAN
Entin ROSTINI
Effie ANWAR

CoOL Banking Irwan SADEWA

Financial Institution Ratna Muljani SANTOSA

Ester PAKPAHAN

Assistant President Director The Robert KAONANG

Loan Recovery Johnny TIRENDRA

Special Asset Management Shahrizal NASUTION

Consumer Banking Djoenaidi HOEDIONO
Planning and Budgeting Rene Iwan PRAYITNO

Human Resources Development Junus Hartanto JUDIANTO

Information Technology Fransisco YOHANES

Aloysius LEFAAN

KRISTANTO

Didi B. HERYADI

Hendra PRANADJAJA

Mia Esti REZEKI

Hasril HARUN

Benny HARKAMTO

Hinayana ISNAENI

Saut Halomoan SITOMPUL

Treasury Melia TJANDRA

Branch Offices and Sub Branch Offices

Bandung Branch T. JOHANSYAH

Denpasar Branch

Johny HARIANTO

Thamrin Main Branch

Yusiana TRONIJAYA

Benny ERLANGGA

Heni YULIA

Mary LIWANG

Henny CHANDRAWINATA

Eveline G.U.S. RAJAGUKGUK

Iman SATRIA

Juanda Branch Selvi ADAM

Kali Besar Branch A. Oscar GUMULYA

Yani LEWA

Medan BranchMaya SARTIKASurabaya BranchHevi ANGWEITATanjung Pinang BranchArdy J. WILLIAMMangga Dua Sub BranchTan Moy HOA

Fatmawati Branch Ferdi RINDHATMONO

ADVISORS

Technical Advisor Yoon Hong HWANG

Subsidiary Companies

PT MLC Investment Indonesia, J a k a r t a

PT MLC Investment Indonesia was formed on December 13, 2000 replacing the former PT BII Lend Lease Investment Services which was formed in 1994. The institution itself basically follows through the same engagement as the former (investment management and advisory services). The establishment of MLC was made by during the General Shareholders' Meeting in 2000.

PT BII FINANCE CENTER (BII-FC), Jakarta

BII-FC was formed on February 13, 1991, as a multi-finance services company to engage in leasing, factoring, and venture capital. It is also licensed to provide credit-card services and consumer finance.

BII FINANCE COMPANY Ltd.(BIIF), Hong Kong

BIIF was established in Hong Kong on June 20, 1974 under the name of Hock Finance Holdings Ltd. and was registered under the Deposit-taking Companies Ordinance as a deposit-taking company on June 19, 1978. On May 31, 1985, the company was taken-over by Western Oceanic Holding Company incorporated in Grand Cayman Islands - controlled by the Widjaja family. On September 1, 1991, the company was acquired by Bank Internasional Indonesia, which now owns 100% of BIIF.

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Jl. Metro Pondok Indah, Blok B III Jakarta 12310

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Blok D, Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua

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Terminal 2D International Departure

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Jembatan Dua Jl. Jembatan Dua No. 11H

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Jl. Transyogi KM 6 Cibubur 16965

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Jl. Juanda Baru No. 39 Medan 20213 Tel. : (061) 7351262 Fax. : (061) 7351254

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Senapelan Plaza

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Tel. : (0711) 361447, 361450 Fax. : (0711) 361449

Lemabang

Jl. R. E. Martadinata No. 18 B Palembang 30116 Tel. : (0711) 715608 Fax. : (0711) 715614

Polygon

Perumahan Bukit Sejahtera Blok BA No. 17 Palembang 30139 Tel. : (0711) 442605 Fax. : (0711) 442604

Kenten

Jl. Siaran No. 11 Sako Kenten

Palembang 30163 Tel. : (0711) 817103, 817105 Fax. : (0711) 817088

Letkol Iskandar

Jl. Letkol. Iskandar No. 901 D Palembang 30134 Tel. : (0711) 370772 Fax. : (0711) 311827

BANDUNG

Jl. R.E. Martadinata No. 23

Bandung 40115 Tel. : (022) 4240720 Fax. : (022) 4240721

Buah Batu

Jl. Buah Batu No. 261 Bandung 40264 Tel. : (022) 7305595 Fax. : (022) 7307904

Jl. Jakarta

Jl. Jakarta No. 26 Bandung 40272 Tel. : (022) 7214850 Fax. : (022) 7214857

Setia Budi

Jl. Setia Budi No. 170 K Bandung 40141 Tel. : (022) 232616 Fax. : (022) 232608

Kopo Plaza

Komp. Bumi Kopo Kencana Blok D – 14, Jl. Lingkar Selatan Bandung 40223

Tel. : (022) 679717 Fax. : (022) 679712

Asia Afrika

Jl. Asia Afrika No. 95 – 97 Bandung 40112 Tel. : (022) 4238010 Fax. : (022) 4204134

Kopo Sayati

Jl. Raya Kopo Bihbul No. 16 D

Bandung 40225 Tel. : (022) 5415858 Fax. : (022) 5415800

Cibadak

JI Cibadak No. 88 Bandung 40241 Tel. : (022) 4207809 Fax. : (022) 4213525

Cimahi

Jl. Raya Cibabat No. 118 Cimaĥi, Bandung 40513 Tel. : (022) 6658188 Fax. : (022) 6657281

Sumber Sari

Ruko Sumber Sari No. 130 JI Soekarno Hatta Bandung 40222 Tel. : (022) 679900 Fax. : (022) 643345

Surva Sumantri

Jl. Surya Sumantri No. 76 Bandung 40164 Tel. : (022) 2003390 Fax. : (022) 2002587

A. Yani

Jl. A. Yani No. 702 Bandung 40282 Tel. : (022) 7202915 Fax. : (022) 7206220

CIBINONG

Pertokoan Cibinong Indah

Blok A No. 3

Jl. Mayor Oking Jayaatmaja No. 27 Cibinong 16917

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Bogor

Jl. Survakencana No. 231 Bogor 16126 Tel. : (0251) 330316 Fax. : (0251) 328662

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Jl. Dewi Sartika No. 2 D, Bogor 16121 Tel. : (0251) 333728, 333730

Fax. : (0251) 336624

Rancamaya

Rancamaya Estate Ruko No. 5 Jl. Raya Šukabumi, Bogor 16139 Tel. : (0251) 246382, 240352 Fax. : (0251) 246383

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Winaon

Jl. Winaon No. 14, Cirebon 45117

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TASIKMALAYA

Jl. Yudanegara No. 16 – 17 Tasikmalaya 46121 Tel. : (0254) 338408

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Komp. Ruko Bonakarta

Blok C No. 7 & 8, Jl. Raya Anyer Cilegon 42414

Tel. : (0254) 395401 Fax. : (0254) 395403

Serang

Gedung IKPP Serang Jl. Raya Serang KM 76 Kragilan, Serang 42184 Tel. : (0254) 280905 Fax. : (0254) 280901

SEMARANG

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Gang Tengah

Jl. Gang Tengah No. 9, Semarang 50136 Tel. : (024) 3546440

Fax. : (024) 3515584

Sultan Agung

Komp. Pertokoan Sultan Agung I Jl. Sultan Agung No. 1, Semarang 50232 Tel. : (024) 8315590 Fax. : (024) 8442538

Majapahit

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Mal Ciputra

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Semarang Plaza

Jl. H. Agus Salim No. 7, Semarang 50137

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Fax. : (0298) 592403

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Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 172

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Tidar

Pertokoan Rejo Tumoto 7 A Jl. Tidar, Magelang 56125 Tel. : (0293) 368722 Fax. : (0293) 368723

Solo

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Kartasura

Komp. Ruko Kartosuro Blok A I Jl. Raya Kartasura, Solo 57167 Tel. : (0271) 780487, 781703

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Ajibarang

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TEGAL

Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 40

Tegal 52113

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LAMPUNG

Bandar Lampung Jl. Ikan Hiu No. 2/3, Teluk Betung

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Malang 65111 Tel. : (0341) 368875 Fax. : (0341) 369744

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Kediri 64121

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Jember 68131 Tel. : (0331) 484706 Fax. : (0331) 487972

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Jl. Bayangkara No. 88, Bontang 75313

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BANIARMASIN

Jl. Lambung Mangkurat No. 18

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Martapura

Komp. Pertokoan Martapura Plaza Jl. Angkasa No. 34, Martapura 70616

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Jl. Sam Ratulangi No. 18, Manado 95111

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Komp. Palu Plaza Blok A No. 3-5Jl. Danau Lindu, Palu 94222 Tel. : (0451) 423421, 423384 Fax. : (0451) 423168

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Sulawesi

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Tel. : (0411) 312827 Fax. : (0411) 315608

Bandang

Jl. Bandang No. 55 A, Makassar 90156 Tel. : (0411) 315315

Fax. : (0411) 316387

Mal Makassar

Mal Makasar
Ji. K.H. Ramli R. 99, Makassar 90174
Tel. : (0411) 322808
Fax. : (0411) 321498

KENDARI

Jl. H. Abdul Silandoe No. 82 – 84, Kendari 93111 Tel. : (0401) 327000 Fax. : (0401) 324333

SAMPIT

Jl. Rahadi Usman No. 3, Sampit 74322 Tel. : (0531) 23464 – 69 Fax. : (0531) 23471

Pasar Sentral, No. 3 B, Jl. M.T. Haryono

Sampit 74322 Tel. : (0531) 30782

DENPASAR

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Nusa Dua

Jl. By Pass, Pertokoan Nusa Dua Blok E 39 – 41, Denpasar 80363

Tel. : (0361) 772072 Fax. : (0361) 772071

Jl. Raya Ubud, Gianyar 80571 Tel. : (0361) 976595 Fax. : (0361) 976107

Kuta Square

Jl. Bakung Sari

Pertokoan Kuta Square D 3 & 4 Denpasar 80361

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Sudirman

Jl. Sudirman No. 8, Denpasar 80114

Tel. : (0361) 240411 Fax. : (0361) 234289

Dewi Sartika

Pertokoan Duta Permai B1 – 1D & E, Jl. Dewi Sartika

Denpasar 80114 Tel. : (0361) 234306 Fax. : (0361) 234305

Singaraja

Jl. Diponegoro No. 93 B Singaraja 81113 Tel. : (0362) 21234 Fax. : (0362) 21348

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Jl. A. A. Gede Ngurah No. 46 B – D

Mataram 83235 Tel. : (0370) 635027 Fax. : (0370) 633347

KUPANG

Jl. Siliwangi No. 35 Kupang 85221 Tel. : (0380) 822889 Fax. : (0380) 831734

AMBON

Jl. Diponegoro No. 75 A Ambon 97127

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Ambon Plaza

Ambon Plaza I t 2 Jl. Sam Ratulangi Ambon

Tel. : (0911) 45340, 45392 Fax. : (0911) 42829

JAYAPURA

Jl. Percetakan Negara No. 18

Jayapura 99111

Tel. : (0967) 536712 – 13 Fax. : (0967) 536711

SORONG

Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 11 Sorong 98416

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Investment Loans

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Outward/Outgoing Forex Transfer

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Telephone Bills

Tax Payments

Payroll

Collection

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Demand Deposits (Rupiah/Fcy)

Time Deposits (Rupiah/Fcy)

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