



Laporan Tahunan
Annual Report

2020

Create **Opportunities**
for **Intellectual Growth**



Create Opportunities for Intellectual Growth

Aktor lawas asal Amerika Serikat, Milton Berle, pernah berceloteh saat di panggung "If opportunity doesn't knock, build a door". Jangan menunggu kesempatan datang, buatlah kesempatan. Itulah yang selalu dilakukan ACA dalam memasarkan produknya kepada masyarakat. Saat pandemi virus Covid-19, dimana akses pasar untuk berinteraksi sangat terbatas. ACA tidak hanya pasrah menunggu, namun berinovasi dengan memanfaatkan pemasaran digital. Sehingga mempermudah atau bisa dikatakan "membuka kesempatan" akses bagi masyarakat kepada produk-produk ACA, sekaligus meningkatkan kualitas layanan baik pelayanan pada saat penutupan asuransi maupun terhadap pelaporan klaim.

Dengan moto "create opportunities" tersebut ACA bisa bertahan dalam kondisi sulit masa pandemi. Walaupun pertumbuhan ekonomi menurun, akses pasar berkurang, daya beli masyarakat melemah, dan industri asuransi terus terkikis, ACA masih bisa membukukan laba di tahun ini. Dengan terus membangun kesempatan bukan hanya keuntungan yang kita dapatkan, sejalan dengan itu pikiran intelektual akan terus tumbuh.

An old American actor, Milton Berle, once chatted on the stage "If opportunity doesn't knock, build a door". Don't wait for the opportunity to come, make it. That is what ACA always does in marketing its products to the public. During the Covid-19 virus pandemic, market access to interaction was very limited. ACA is not only waiting, but innovates by utilizing digital marketing. So that it makes it easier or can be said to "open opportunities" for public access to ACA products, as well as improve service quality of insurance closing and claim.

With the motto of "create opportunities", ACA can survive the difficult conditions of the pandemic. Even though economic growth has decreased, market access is reduced, people's purchasing power is weakening, and the insurance industry continues to erode, ACA is still able to book profits this year. By continuing to build opportunities, not only the benefits we get, in line with that, the intellectual mind will continue to grow.



Perlindungan Kami adalah Kenyamanan Anda
Our Protection is Your Comfort

Daftar Isi

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Anthoni Salim
Komisaris Utama / *Chairman*



Sambutan Komisaris Utama

Chairman's Message

Di tahun 2020 dunia mengalami perubahan sangat banyak, sebagai akibat dari pandemi Covid-19 yang berpengaruh terhadap hampir seluruh aspek kehidupan. Aktivitas manusia dibatasi oleh pembatasan sosial, dan pembatasan-pembatasan lainnya yang diterapkan oleh pemerintah untuk menghadapi penyebaran pandemi. Perekonomian, khususnya industri dan layanan modern hampir di seluruh negara di dunia, termasuk Indonesia, mengalami kontraksi dan melemah.

Dalam tahun yang menantang tersebut, Direksi telah menjalankan tugas mereka dengan baik dalam melewati ketidak-pastian dan risiko-risiko dalam tahun 2020, serta telah mengarahkan karyawan perusahaan untuk bekerja secara produktif. Dewan Komisaris telah melakukan review terhadap kinerja Direksi di tahun 2020 dan merasa puas bahwa Direksi telah menjalankan strategi yang efektif untuk mengatasi hambatan dan terus mengendalikan perusahaan guna mencapai laba dan pertumbuhan yang berkesinambungan dalam pasar yang sangat bersaing.

Atas nama Dewan Komisaris, kami memberikan apresiasi kepada Direksi dan seluruh karyawan atas hasil pencapaian tahun 2020. Kami menghargai kebijakan serta kedisiplinan dalam menjalankan strategi bisnis dengan tindakan yang terarah dan terorganisir.

Meskipun tantangan dan risiko akibat pandemi Covid-19 masih akan berlangsung, sektor asuransi di Indonesia masih memiliki potensi pertumbuhan yang sangat besar dan memberikan kontribusi terhadap perekonomian nasional. Mempertimbangkan tingkat penetrasi asuransi Indonesia yang masih rendah dibandingkan negara lain, kami masih optimis bahwa pandemi ini akan menyadarkan masyarakat akan pentingnya berasuransi.

Dewan Komisaris terus mendorong serta memberikan dukungan kepada Direksi dan seluruh karyawan untuk memperbaiki kinerjanya. Kami percaya bahwa di masa yang akan datang perusahaan akan dapat memberikan hasil yang lebih menggembirakan untuk semua pemangku kepentingan.

Akhirnya, kami berterima kasih kepada para pelanggan, pemegang saham, rekanan usaha dan pihak terkait lainnya yang telah mempercayai serta mendukung kami sehingga kami dapat bertumbuh dengan baik.

In 2020 the world experienced a massive change, taking in almost all aspects of life as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. People movement has been constrained by social distancing, and restrictions imposed by the governments to cope the spread of the pandemic. The economy, especially modern industries and services in almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia, experienced a contraction and became weakened.

In the year of challenge, Directors have carried out their duties properly to navigate the uncertainties and risks in 2020, and has managed to direct the Company employees to enable them to work productively. Board of Commissioners has reviewed the performance of the Directors in 2020, and is satisfied that the Directors have implemented effective strategies to overcome the headwinds and continues to steer the Company to achieve profitable and sustainable growth in the highly competitive market.

On behalf of the Board of Commissioners I would like to express my appreciation to the Directors and all employees for their achievement in the year 2020. We applaud for their tactful and disciplined execution in business strategy, as well as their readiness to implement integrated and well-directed measures to adapt the prevailing market condition.

Although the challenges and risks presented by the Covid-19 pandemic still remain, the insurance sector in Indonesia still has enormous potential to grow and contribute to the betterment of the national economy. We are optimistic that this pandemic will raise people awareness to the importance of insurance as a basic necessity considering the insurance per capita in Indonesia is still low compared to other countries.

The Board of Commissioners continues to encourage and support the Directors and all employees to improve their performance in the coming years. We are confident that in the future the Company will be able provide more satisfying results for all its stakeholders.

Finally, we would like to thank our customers, shareholders, business partners, and other parties who trust and support us so that we can continue to grow as it is today.

Hormat Kami / Your Sincerely



Anthoni Salim

Komisaris Utama / Chairman

Laporan Direktur Utama

Report from the President Director



Julianti Boddhiya

Direktur Utama / President Director

Para Pemangku Kepentingan dan Pemegang Saham yang terhormat, Puji Syukur kami panjatkan kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa bahwa PT Asuransi Central Asia (ACA) mampu mengatasi berbagai macam tantangan dan menunjukkan hasil yang baik di tengah tekanan ekonomi yang terjadi akibat pandemi Covid-19. Pada kesempatan ini, Direksi mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan setinggi-tingginya kepada seluruh jajaran manajemen dan karyawan.

Tantangan yang dihadapi ACA di tahun 2020 menjadi momen yang baik untuk meningkatkan komitmen dalam usaha mencapai visi dari Perusahaan. Saling mendukung dan mencari solusi terbaik merupakan jawaban untuk membawa Perusahaan terus tumbuh secara berkelanjutan dan menghasilkan kontribusi yang positif.

Analisis Kinerja Perusahaan

Di tahun 2020, jumlah pendapatan premi bruto konsolidasi tercatat sebesar Rp 5,632 triliun, mengalami kontraksi sebesar 7,5% dari tahun lalu, sedangkan pendapatan investasi turun 6,9% menjadi Rp 517 miliar. Meskipun mengalami sedikit penurunan, pertumbuhan laba usaha ACA di tahun 2020 naik sebesar 6,2% mencapai Rp 1,485 triliun dari Rp 1,398 triliun di tahun 2019. Hal ini terutama didorong oleh penerapan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam proses *underwriting* (*prudent underwriting*). Perusahaan juga terus melakukan penghematan biaya secara cermat dan efisien yang tercermin dengan turunnya biaya operasional sebesar 4,4% dari tahun lalu menjadi Rp 1,121 triliun di tahun 2020.

Dengan penerapan *prudent underwriting* dan penghematan biaya operasional, Perusahaan berhasil meningkatkan laba bersih konsolidasi sebesar Rp 351 miliar di tahun 2020 atau meningkat sebesar 38,1% dari tahun 2019. Di samping itu Perusahaan juga berhasil meningkatkan jumlah aset konsolidasi sebesar 2,3% atau menjadi Rp 18,259 triliun di tahun 2020.

MEMASUKI LEMBARAN "CARA KEHIDUPAN YANG BARU"

TURNING THE PAGE INTO "A NEW WAY OF LIVING"

Respected Stakeholders and Shareholders, Praise to the Almighty God, for that PT Asuransi Central Asia (ACA) was able to overcome various challenges and showing good results amid the economic pressures that were still affected by Covid-19. On this occasion, the Board of Directors would like to express the gratitude and highest appreciation to all levels of management and employees

The challenges faced by ACA in 2020 have become a good momentum to increase joint commitment towards achieving the Company's vision. Supporting each other, and finding the best solution is the answer to bring the Company to continue to grow in a sustainable manner and to make a positive contribution.

Analysis of Company Performance

In 2020, ACA was able to strive in the midst of challenging economic conditions, especially due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic that hit the entire world. Despite experiencing negative growth, the Company still recorded an excellent profit in 2020. In 2020, ACA consolidated underwriting premium recorded at IDR 5.632 trillion, contracted by 7.5% yoy, while the investment income decreased by 6.9% to IDR 517 billion. Despite the slight negative growth in the top line, ACA operating profit showed a positive growth of 6.2% yoy reaching IDR 1.485 trillion in 2020 from IDR 1.398 trillion in 2019. This was mainly driven by prudent underwriting procedure. The Company also continued to spur efficiency in its work by streamlining its operating cost so that operating costs decreased by 4.4% yoy to IDR 1.121 trillion in 2020.

The prudent underwriting management and the efficient operating cost have contributed the Company to post a consolidated net profit of IDR 351 billion in 2020 or increased by 38.1% yoy compared to 2019. Despite a contraction in the economy, ACA also managed to increase its consolidated total assets by 2.3% to IDR 18.259 trillion in 2020.

Analisis Prospek Usaha

ACA memandang bahwa prospek perekonomian baik secara global maupun domestik pada tahun 2021 akan lebih baik dibanding tahun 2020, didukung oleh langkah-langkah dalam pengendalian pandemi dan pendistribusian vaksin. Sejalan dengan pemulihan global, perekonomian Indonesia akan diperkirakan pulih dan akan tumbuh sebesar 4,4% di tahun 2021 sesuai dengan prediksi Pemerintah. Namun demikian masih banyak terdapat risiko dan tantangan di tahun 2021 yang perlu diwaspadai, terutama karena tingginya tingkat penyebaran virus di awal tahun. Dengan adanya ketidakpastian tersebut, mendorong ACA memprioritaskan kualitas pelayanan kepada nasabah dan terus memperkuat kebijakan dan implementasi *underwriting*. Sejalan dengan membaiknya kondisi ekonomi dan kebijakan yang dilakukan dan fundamental industri yang sehat, kami optimis bahwa kinerja industri asuransi akan segera pulih di tahun 2021.

Perusahaan memproyeksikan pertumbuhan premi pada tahun 2021 pada kisaran 8-10% dan terus melakukan berbagai langkah strategis dalam menjaga pertumbuhan premi melalui prinsip kehati-hatian dan selektif pada sektor / segmen yang masih memiliki prospek positif seperti bidang properti, kendaraan bermotor, kesehatan, dan lain-lain. Selain itu ACA juga mempertimbangkan untuk memperluas jaringan kerja dengan memetakan berbagai wilayah di Indonesia untuk membuka beberapa cabangnya. Pada tahun 2021, ACA berencana membuka 3 cabang di Sumatra Bagian Utara yaitu: Pematang Siantar, Kisaran, dan Medan Serdang.

Di tengah persaingan yang ketat, ACA tetap dapat memanfaatkan peluang untuk berkembang dengan kekuatan yang dimiliki ACA saat ini:

1. Permodalan dan kemampuan keuangan yang kuat
2. Jumlah jaringan yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia
3. Produk yang kompetitif
4. *Brand awareness* yang baik serta dipercaya masyarakat
5. Dukungan Reasuradur baik dalam maupun luar negeri

Penutup

Atas pencapaian kinerja ACA tahun ini, Direksi mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah memberikan kontribusi terbaiknya. Kepada para Pemegang Saham dan Pemangku Kepentingan, Direksi mengucapkan terima kasih atas dukungannya. Kepada Dewan Komisaris atas pengawasan dan nasihat yang diberikan kepada Direksi sehingga pengelolaan perusahaan dapat berjalan efektif. Kepada seluruh jajaran manajemen dan karyawan, berkat dedikasi yang tinggi untuk maju bersama, kinerja tahun 2020 menjadi sangat baik. Semoga kinerja tahun ini dipertahankan dan terus berkembang di tahun-tahun berikutnya. Akhir kata kepada seluruh nasabah, reasuradur dan mitra kerja lainnya, adalah merupakan kebanggaan tersendiri bagi ACA untuk dapat melayani Anda dengan sepenuh hati, untuk itu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Analysis of Business Prospects

ACA views that the economic prospects both globally and domestically will be better in 2021 than in 2020, supported by pandemic control measures and vaccine distribution plans. In line with the global recovery, the Indonesian economy is expected to recover and grow at 4.4% in 2021. However, there are still risks and challenges in 2021 that need to be watched out for, especially due to the high increase in virus infection cases at the beginning of the year. The high risk of uncertainty has prompted ACA to prioritize client quality and continue to strengthen its underwriting policy. In line with the improving economic conditions, accommodative policies, and sound industry fundamentals, we are optimistic that industry performance will recover in 2021.

The Company projects premium growth in 2021 in the range of 8-10% and continues to take various strategic steps in maintaining premium growth through selective and prudent underwriting to sectors / segments that still have positive prospects such as property, motor vehicle, health. In addition, ACA also considers expanding its reach by mapping various regions of Indonesia to open its branches. In 2021, ACA plans to open 3 branches in the Northern Sumatra Region: Pematang Siantar, Kisaran, and Medan Serdang.

In the midst of strong competition, ACA can still take advantage of opportunities to grow with the strengths that ACA currently has:

1. Capital and Financial Strength
2. The number of distribution networks spread throughout Indonesia
3. Competitive products
4. Good brand awareness that is trusted by the public
5. Reinsurers support both domestic and overseas

Closing

For the achievement of ACA performance this year, the Board of Directors would like to thank all parties who made their best contributions. To the shareholders and stakeholders, the Board of Directors would like to thank for their support. To the Board of Commissioners for the supervision and advice that had been given to the Board of Directors, so that the management could run effectively. To all levels of management and employees, thanks to their high dedication to move forward together, the performance in 2020 was very good. Hopefully this year's performance would continue to be maintained and would continue to grow in the following years. Finally, to all customers and partners, it was a pride for ACA to be able to serve you wholeheartedly, and we thank you for your trust.

Hormat Kami / Your Sincerely



Julianti Boddhiya
Direktur Utama / President Director

Data Keuangan Penting

Key Financial Highlights

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Premi Bruto <i>Gross Premium</i>	2,965,791	2,794,914	3,179,492	3,040,130	2,747,342
Premi Netto <i>Net Premium</i>	1,297,086	1,258,682	1,429,488	1,424,136	1,207,354
Klaim Bruto <i>Gross Claims</i>	1,682,630	1,461,863	1,408,207	1,279,341	1,497,548
Klaim Netto dibayar <i>Net Claim Paid</i>	690,072	680,770	649,654	667,615	586,150
Surplus Underwriting <i>Underwriting Surplus</i>	533,801	382,968	569,273	666,071	603,339
Hasil Investasi <i>Investment Income</i>	527,758	511,449	314,934	216,296	342,817
Biaya Operasional <i>Operating Expenses</i>	551,224	568,683	611,529	637,656	606,124
Laba Setelah Pajak <i>Net Profit After Tax</i>	525,548	388,002	301,274	253,799	350,522
Investasi <i>Investment</i>	4,848,639	4,605,330	5,173,622	6,278,657	6,210,492
Cadangan Teknis <i>Technical Reserve</i>	2,932,472	2,950,454	3,087,036	3,632,495	3,440,456
Jumlah Aset <i>Total Assets</i>	8,734,642	8,918,691	9,398,031	10,790,332	10,724,525
Jumlah Ekuitas <i>Total Equity</i>	4,377,145	3,990,690	4,493,149	5,531,057	5,799,393

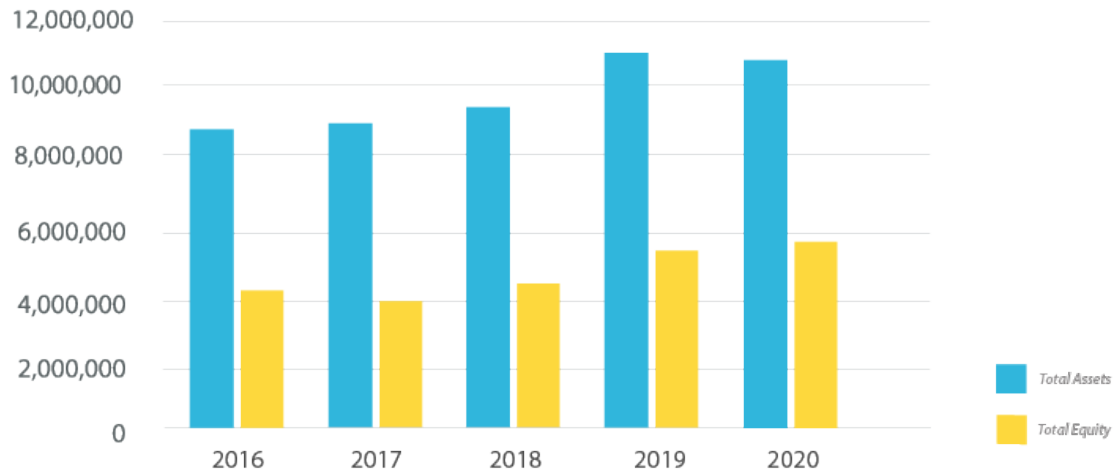
Ringkasan Operasional Perusahaan

Brief Summary of The Company's Operations

Perbandingan Jumlah Aset Pada Ekuitas

Total Assets to Total Equity

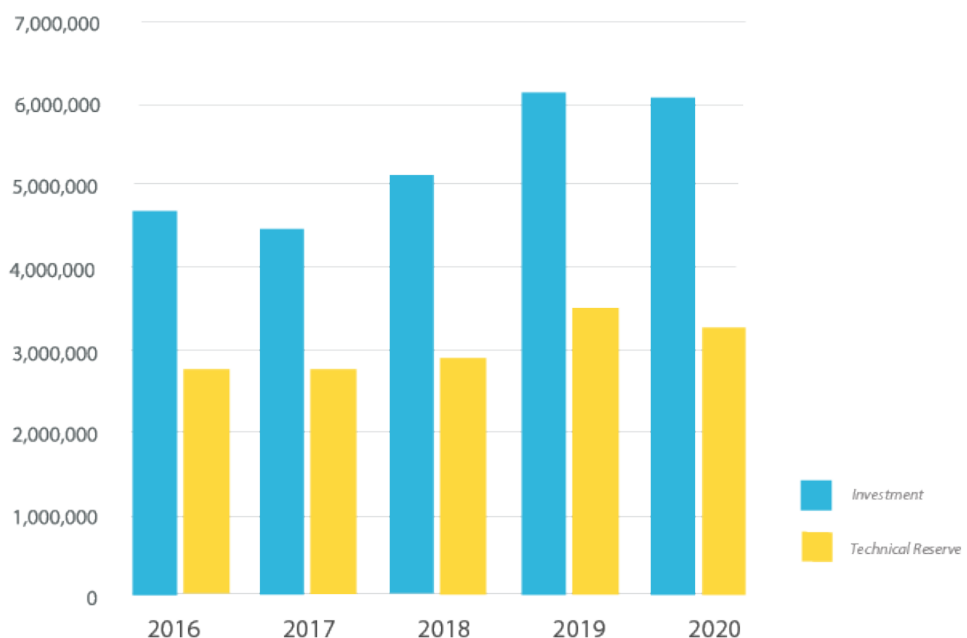
Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Perbandingan Investasi Pada Cadangan Teknis

Investment to Technical Reserve

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Kinerja ACA

ACA's Performance

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Aset Lancar Current Assets	1,795,944	2,297,870	2,105,798	1,784,823	1,916,160
Aset Reasuransi Reinsurance Assets	2,021,833	1,953,944	2,063,929	2,645,713	2,482,094
Investasi Investment	4,848,639	4,605,330	5,173,622	6,278,657	6,210,492
Aset Tetap Property and Equipment	68,226	61,547	54,682	81,139	115,779
Jumlah Aset Total Assets	8,734,642	8,918,691	9,398,031	10,790,332	10,724,525
Kewajiban Lancar Current Liabilities	1,425,025	1,977,547	1,817,846	1,626,780	1,484,676
Cadangan Teknis Technical Reserve	2,932,472	2,950,454	3,087,036	3,632,495	3,440,456
Jumlah Ekuitas Total Equity	4,377,145	3,990,690	4,493,149	5,531,057	5,799,393
Jumlah Liabilitas & Ekuitas Total Liabilities & Equity	8,734,642	8,918,691	9,398,031	10,790,332	10,724,525

Jumlah liabilitas dan ekuitas Perusahaan mengalami sedikit penurunan 0,61%, dari Rp 10,79 triliun di 2019 menjadi Rp 10,72 triliun di 2020. Namun laba setelah pajak 2020 tercatat naik 38,11% dari Rp 253,80 miliar pada 2019 menjadi Rp 350,52 miliar pada 2020. Surplus underwriting tahun ini turun 9,42%, dari Rp 666,07 miliar pada 2019 menjadi Rp 603,34 miliar di 2020.

Secara keseluruhan, keuangan Perusahaan 2020 bisa dikatakan sehat. Pada Desember 2020, permodalan yang dimiliki ACA mencapai Rp 5,80 triliun dengan Rasio Pencapaian Solvabilitas sebesar 319,76%. Ini berarti jika seluruh nasabah ACA mengajukan klaim secara bersamaan, Perusahaan dapat memenuhinya dan masih memiliki cadangan sebesar 219,76% untuk melanjutkan bisnisnya. Nilai tersebut jauh melampaui ketentuan pemerintah yang hanya 120%.

Total liabilities and equity of the Company slightly decreased 0.61%, namely from IDR 10.79 trillion in 2019 into IDR 10.72 trillion in 2020. However, profit after tax of year 2020 recorded an increase by 38.11% from IDR 253.80 billion in 2019 into IDR 350.52 billion in 2020. Underwriting surplus of this year decreased by 9.42%, from IDR 666.07 billion in 2019 into IDR 603.34 billion in 2020.

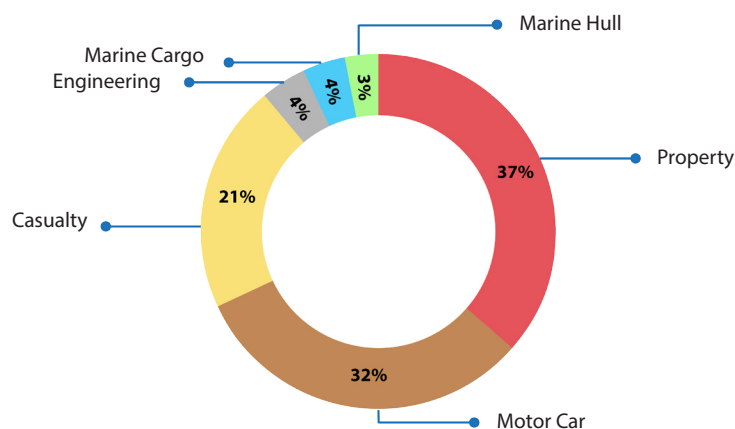
In general, the Company's financial position in 2020 can be categorized as healthy. In December 2020, total equity owned by ACA reached IDR 5.80 trillion with Solvability Achievement Ratio of 319.76%. It means if all customers of ACA file claims at the same time, the Company could fulfill them and still has reserve about 219.76% to continue its business. The value is far from the required value determined by the government, namely only 120%.

Pendapatan Premi Bruto

Gross Premium Written

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Properti <i>Property</i>	1,154,320	948,749	1,101,021	1,023,454	1,007,366
Rekayasa <i>Engineering</i>	58,077	65,738	133,470	130,296	100,012
Pengangkutan <i>Marine Cargo</i>	74,015	82,048	77,816	101,823	100,567
Rangka Kapal <i>Marine Hull</i>	76,525	75,534	87,173	77,190	85,216
Kendaraan Bermotor <i>Motor Car</i>	1,043,005	1,083,155	1,195,131	1,106,082	871,725
Aneka <i>Casualty</i>	559,849	539,690	584,881	601,285	582,456
Jumlah Total	2,965,791	2,794,914	3,179,492	3,040,130	2,747,342



Jumlah pendapatan premi bruto ACA sepanjang 2020 mencapai Rp 2,75 triliun, turun 9,63% dibandingkan 2019 sebesar Rp 3,04 triliun. Tahun ini, perolehan premi terbanyak berasal dari Asuransi Properti yang mencapai Rp 1,01 triliun (37%), diikuti Asuransi Kendaraan Bermotor sebesar Rp 871,73 miliar (32%), dan Asuransi Aneka dengan pendapatan premi Rp 582,46 miliar (21%).

Pada 2020 satu lini usaha mengalami kenaikan perolehan premi, yaitu Asuransi Rangka Kapal (10,40%). Sedangkan lini usaha lain mencatat penurunan dengan rincian sebagai berikut: Asuransi Properti 1,57%, Asuransi Rekayasa 23,24%, Asuransi Pengangkutan 1,23%, Asuransi Kendaraan Bermotor 21,19%, dan Asuransi Aneka 3,13%.

Total gross premium income of ACA for 2020 reached IDR 2.75 trillion, decreased by 9.63% compared to 2019, which was IDR 3.04 trillion. This year, the majority premium acquisition came from Property Insurance that reached IDR 1.01 trillion (37%), followed by Motor Car Insurance of IDR 871.73 billion (32%), and Casualty Insurance with premium income of IDR 582.46 billion (21%).

In 2020, one of the business lines experienced an increased premium acquisition, namely Marine Hull Insurance (10.40%). While other business lines recorded a decrease detailed as follows: Property Insurance 1.57%, Engineering Insurance 23.24%, Marine Cargo Insurance 1.23%, Motor Car Insurance 21.19%, and Casualty Insurance 3.13%.

Klaim Bruto

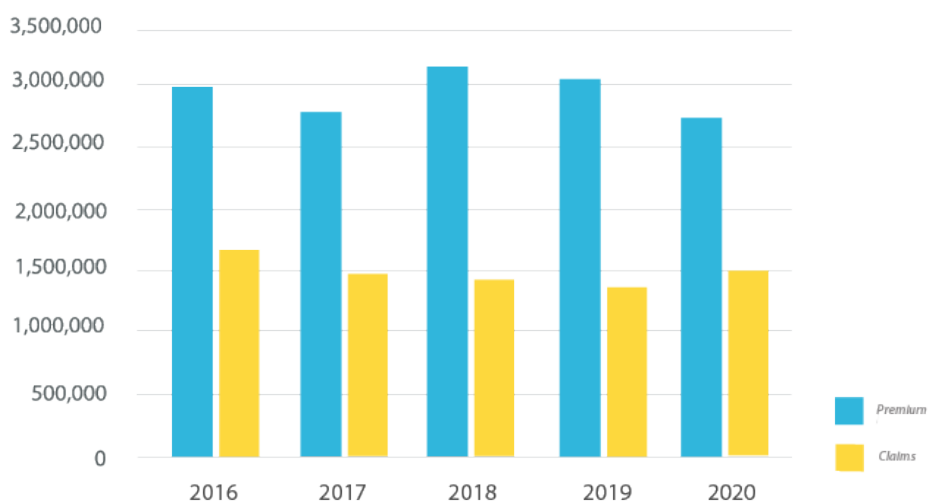
Gross Claims

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Properti <i>Property</i>	442,625	476,666	344,426	348,912	487,745
Rekayasa <i>Engineering</i>	290,625	54,548	27,671	32,360	91,545
Pengangkutan <i>Marine Cargo</i>	37,793	39,507	29,816	23,899	42,512
Rangka Kapal <i>Marine Hull</i>	78,164	78,844	69,995	78,310	59,839
Kendaraan Bermotor <i>Motor Car</i>	555,506	556,566	496,472	513,434	409,600
Aneka <i>Casualty</i>	277,917	255,732	439,827	282,426	406,307
Jumlah Total	1,682,630	1,461,863	1,408,207	1,279,341	1,497,548

Premi vs Klaim Bruto Tahun 2020 *Premium vs Gross Claims 2020*

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Klaim bruto 2020 mengalami kenaikan 17,06% menjadi Rp 1,50 triliun dari sebelumnya Rp 1,28 triliun pada 2019. Klaim terbesar tahun ini berasal dari Asuransi Properti sebesar Rp 487,75 miliar.

Gross claims in 2020 increased by 17.06% into IDR 1.50 trillion from previously IDR 1.28 trillion in 2019. Majority of the claims came from Property Insurance of IDR 487.75 billion.

Kinerja Lini Bisnis

Performance per Line of Business

Asuransi Properti

Property Insurance

Asuransi Properti adalah salah satu penyumbang premi terbesar ACA setiap tahunnya. Setelah turun 7,05% pada 2019, perolehan premi Asuransi Properti pada 2020 kembali turun 1,57% dari Rp 1,02 triliun pada 2019 menjadi Rp 1,01 triliun pada 2020.

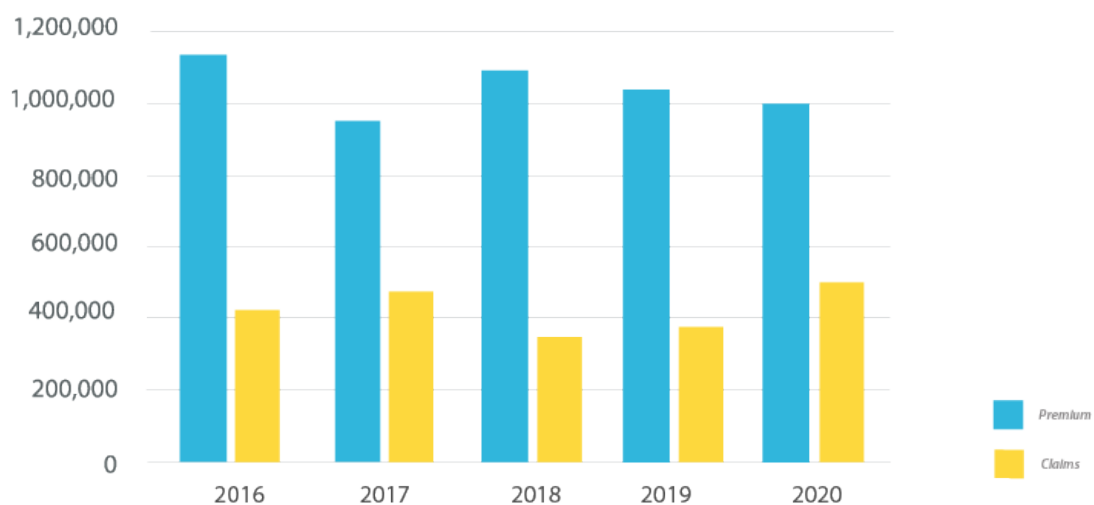
Sedangkan jumlah klaim bruto Asuransi Properti pada 2020 mencapai Rp 487,75 miliar, mengalami kenaikan 39,79% dibandingkan dengan 2019 sebesar Rp 348,91 miliar.

Property Insurance is one of biggest premium contributors for ACA in each year. After a decrease by 7.05% in 2019, the premium acquisition of Property Insurance in 2020 once again experienced a decrease by 1.57% from IDR 1.02 trillion in 2019 into IDR 1.01 trillion in 2020.

While total gross claims of Property Insurance in 2020 reached IDR 487.75 billion, increased by 39.79% compared to 2019, which was IDR 348.91 billion.

Asuransi Properti Property Insurance

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Asuransi Rekayasa

Engineering Insurance

Setelah mengalami penurunan jumlah perolehan premi pada 2019, Asuransi Rekayasa kembali mencatat penurunan sebesar 23,24% pada tahun ini. Dari Rp 130,30 miliar pada 2019 menjadi Rp 100,01 miliar pada 2020.

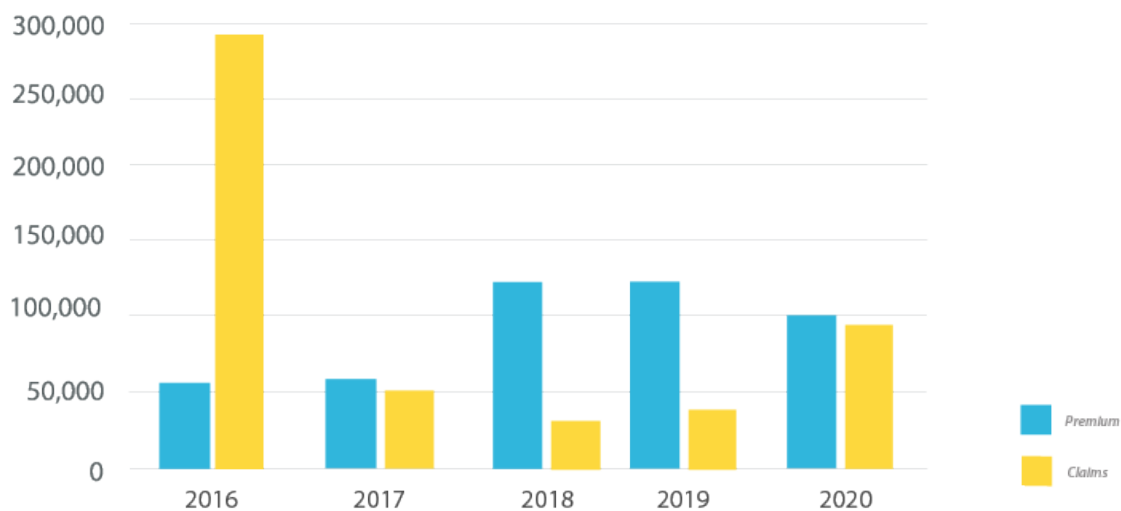
Sedangkan jumlah klaim bruto di 2020 naik signifikan sebesar 182,90% dari Rp 32,36 miliar pada 2019 menjadi Rp 91,55 miliar di 2020.

After a decrease in total premium acquisition in 2019, Engineering Insurance once again recorded a decrease by 23.24% in this year, from IDR 130.30 billion in 2019 into IDR 100.01 billion in 2020.

While total gross claims in 2020 significantly increased by 182.90% from IDR 32.36 billion in 2019 into IDR 91.55 billion in 2020.

Asuransi Rekayasa Engineering Insurance

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Asuransi Pengangkutan

Marine Cargo Insurance

Setelah mengalami kenaikan perolehan premi yang cukup signifikan 30,85% di 2019, pada 2020 perolehan premi lini bisnis Asuransi Pengangkutan sedikit turun 1,23%. Dari Rp 101,82 miliar pada 2019 menjadi Rp 100,57 miliar di 2020.

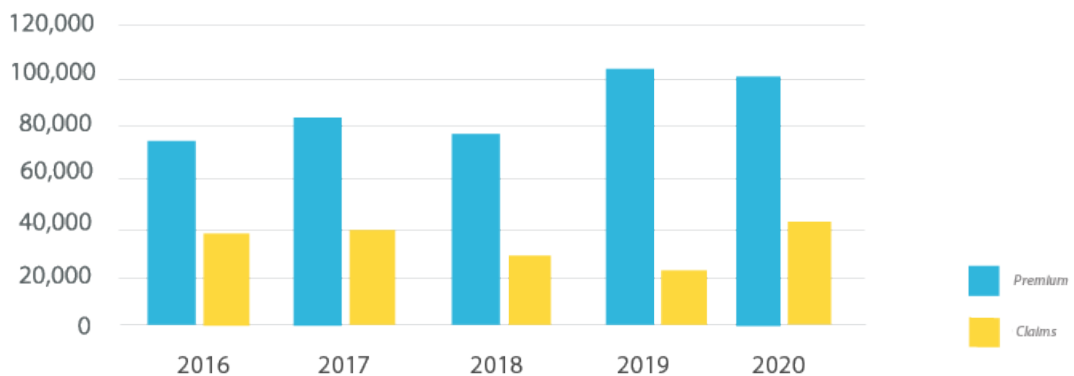
Jumlah klaim bruto Asuransi Pengangkutan mengalami kenaikan yang cukup signifikan, yaitu 77,88%. Pada 2019 sebesar Rp 23,90 miliar, sedangkan di 2020 naik menjadi Rp 42,51 miliar.

After a quite significant increase in premium acquisition by 30.85% in 2019, in 2020 the premium acquisition of Marine Cargo Insurance business line experienced a slight decrease of 1.23% from IDR 101.82 billion in 2019 into IDR 100.57 billion in 2020.

Total gross claims of Marine Cargo Insurance experienced a quite significant increase by 77.88% from IDR 23.90 billion in 2019, into IDR 42.51 billion in 2020.

Asuransi Pengangkutan Marine Cargo Insurance

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Asuransi Rangka Kapal

Marine Hull Insurance

Di 2020 Asuransi Rangka Kapal menjadi satu-satunya lini bisnis yang mengalami kenaikan penerimaan premi bruto. Tahun ini perolehan premi Asuransi Rangka Kapal naik 10,40%, dari Rp 77,19 miliar di 2019 menjadi Rp 85,22 miliar di 2020.

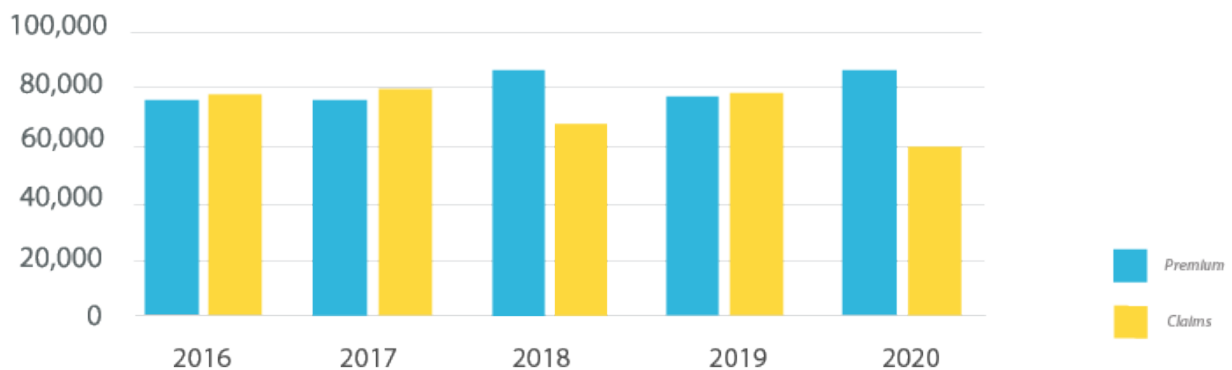
Jumlah klaim bruto Asuransi Rangka Kapal 2020 turun cukup signifikan 23,59% menjadi Rp 59,84 miliar, dibandingkan dengan 2019 sebesar Rp 78,31 miliar.

In 2020, Marine Hull Insurance became the one and only business line that experienced an increase in gross premium income. This year, the premium acquisition of Marine Hull Insurance increased by 10.40%, from IDR 77.19 billion in 2019 into IDR 85.22 billion in 2020.

Total gross claims of Marine Hull Insurance 2020 experienced a quite significant decrease of 23.59% into IDR 59.84 billion, compared to 2019 which was IDR 78.31 billion.

Asuransi Rangka Kapal *Marine Hull Insurance*

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Asuransi Kendaraan Bermotor

Motor Car Insurance

Lini usaha Asuransi Kendaraan Bermotor adalah salah satu sektor unggulan ACA. Di industri asuransi nasional, ACA termasuk pemain utama di sektor ini, dengan produk unggulannya, OTOMATE, yang memberikan layanan “mobil pengganti” dan mengedepankan pelayanan prima.

Namun untuk kedua kalinya setelah lebih dari lima tahun, di 2020 ini perolehan premi lini usaha Asuransi Kendaraan Bermotor kembali turun sebesar 21,19% di 2020 menjadi Rp 871,73 miliar, dibandingkan 2019 sebesar Rp 1,11 triliun.

Sedangkan jumlah klaim bruto di 2020 menurun cukup signifikan 20,22%, dari Rp 513,43 miliar di 2019 menjadi Rp 409,60 miliar.

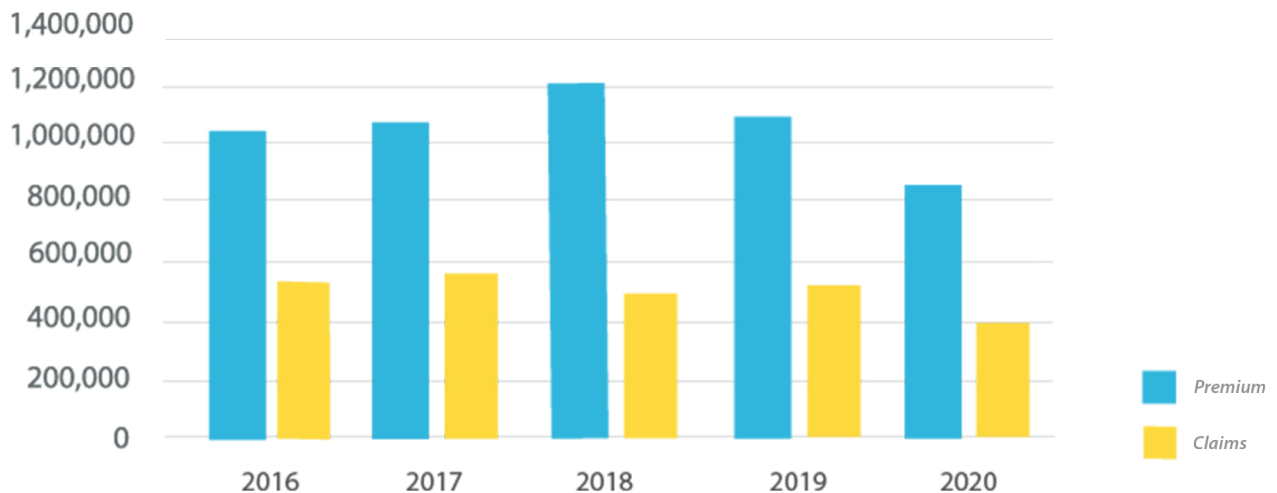
Motor Car Insurance business line is one of superior sectors of ACA. In the national insurance industry, ACA is included as the main player of this sector, with its superior product, OTOMATE, providing “replacement car” service and featuring a prime service.

However, for the second time for more than five years, in 2020, premium acquisition of Motor Car Insurance business line once again experienced a decrease by 21.19% into IDR 871.73 billion, compared to 2019 which was IDR 1.11 trillion.

While total gross claims in 2020 experienced a quite significant decrease by 20.22%, from IDR 513.43 billion in 2019 into IDR 409.60 billion in 2020.

Asuransi Kendaraan Bermotor Motor Car Insurance

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only



Asuransi Aneka

Casualty Insurance

Asuransi Aneka adalah lini bisnis yang merupakan kumpulan dari beberapa produk asuransi ACA yang tidak termasuk dalam lini bisnis lainnya. Tahun ini lini Asuransi Aneka mengalami penurunan perolehan premi sebesar 3,13% dari Rp 601,29 miliar pada 2019 menjadi Rp 582,46 miliar di 2020.

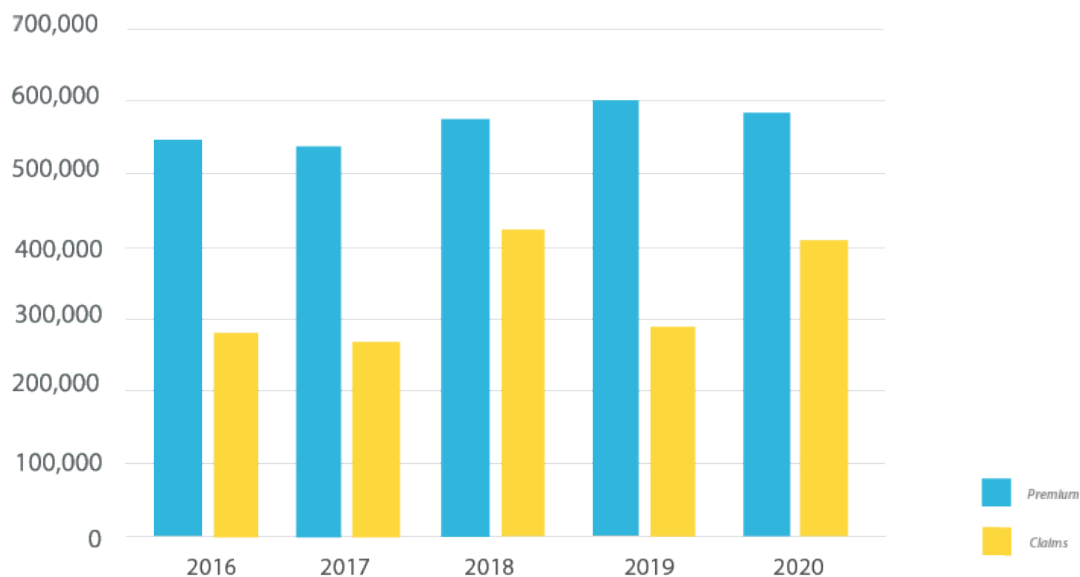
Sementara itu klaim bruto di 2020 sebesar Rp 406,31 miliar atau naik 43,86% jika dibandingkan dengan 2019 sebesar Rp 282,43 miliar.

Casualty Insurance is a business line which is a group of several insurance products of ACA that are not included in any other business lines. This year, the Casualty Insurance line experienced a decrease in premium acquisition by 3.13% from IDR 601,29 billion in 2019 into IDR 582.46 billion in 2020.

Meanwhile, gross claims in 2020 reached IDR 406.31 billion or increased by 43.86% if compared to 2019 which was IDR 282.43 billion.

Asuransi Aneka Casualty Insurance

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah)- ACA only



Investasi dan Cadangan Teknis

Investment and Technical Reserve

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah)- ACA only

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Investasi <i>Investment</i>	4,848,639	4,605,330	5,173,622	6,278,657	6,210,492
Cadangan Teknis <i>Technical Reserve</i>	2,932,472	2,950,454	3,087,036	3,632,495	3,440,456
Rasio Investasi <i>Investment Ratio</i>	165%	156%	168%	173%	181%

Sebagaimana tahun-tahun sebelumnya, kegiatan investasi menjadi instrumen penting bagi Perusahaan untuk menjaga stabilitas dan likuiditas keuangan. Kegiatan investasi ACA tetap berpedoman pada peraturan pemerintah yang tertuang dalam Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 71/POJK.05/2016 mengenai jenis investasi, pembatasan jumlah investasi, penilaian, dan larangan investasi.

Pada 2020, jumlah investasi ACA mengalami sedikit penurunan 1,09% dari Rp 6,28 triliun di 2019, tahun ini menjadi Rp 6,21 triliun. Portofolio investasi terdiri dari Penyertaan Langsung, Saham, Deposito Berjangka, Unit Penyertaan Reksadana, Obligasi dan Surat Berharga yang dijamin oleh Pemerintah.

Sementara itu, cadangan teknis pada 2020 mengalami penurunan 5,29% menjadi Rp 3,44 triliun dari Rp 3,63 triliun pada 2019.

Like any previous years, investment activity becomes the most important instrument for the Company to maintain financial stability and liquidity. ACA's investment activities persistently rely on government regulations contained in the Regulation of the Financial Service Authority No. 71/POJK.05/2016 concerning types of investment, limitation of investment amount, valuation, and restriction of investment.

In 2020, total investment of ACA experienced a slight decrease by 1.09% from IDR 6.28 trillion in 2019 into IDR 6.21 trillion. Investment portfolios consist of Direct Investments, Shares, Time Deposits, Mutual Fund, Bonds and Securities guaranteed by the Government.

Meanwhile, technical reserve in 2020 experienced a decrease by 5.29% into IDR 3.44 trillion from IDR 3.63 trillion in 2019.

Biaya Operasional dan Laba Perusahaan

Operating Expenses & Net Profit for The Year

Biaya operasional Perusahaan 2020 turun hingga 4,94% menjadi Rp 606,12 miliar. Seperti tahun-tahun sebelumnya komponen biaya operasional terbesar masih didominasi biaya pegawai seperti gaji dan tunjangan kesejahteraan yang mencapai Rp 336 miliar.

Di tahun 2020, Perusahaan membukukan laba setelah pajak sebesar Rp 350,52 miliar, naik 38,11% dibanding tahun sebelumnya Rp 253,80 miliar.

Operating expenses of the Company in 2020 decreased by 4.94% into IDR 606.12 billion. Like any previous years, the biggest operating expenses component is still dominated by employee expenses such as salary and welfare compensation that reached IDR 336 billion.

In 2020, the Company booked a profit after tax in the amount of IDR 350.52 billion, increased by 38.11% compared to previous year which was IDR 253.80 billion.

Dalam Jutaan Rupiah (In Million Rupiah) - ACA only

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Biaya Pegawai <i>Personnel Expense</i>	273,417	280,600	276,218	329,227	335,996
Biaya Kantor <i>Office Expense</i>	80,888	85,044	78,570	162,051	186,265
Biaya Pemasaran <i>Marketing Expense</i>	157,715	165,428	210,063	96,528	20,072
Biaya Kendaraan <i>Motor Vehicle Expense</i>	11,853	12,171	12,685	13,079	10,130
Biaya Komputer <i>Computer Expense</i>	8,700	10,759	21,916	25,103	39,873
Biaya Penyusutan <i>Depreciation Expense</i>	18,651	14,681	12,077	11,668	13,788
Jumlah Total	551,224	568,683	611,529	637,656	606,124

Profil ACA

ACA's Profile

PT Asuransi Central Asia (ACA) adalah perusahaan yang bergerak di bidang asuransi umum. Pada awal berdiri pada 29 Agustus 1956 bernama Maskapai Asuransi Oriental NV, yang kemudian diubah menjadi Asuransi Central Asia pada 5 Agustus 1958.

Awalnya ACA menempati kantor di Jalan Asemka No. 28, Jakarta. Kemudian sempat beberapa kali mengalami perpindahan sebelum akhirnya menetap di Wisma Asia, Jakarta, sejak 1998 hingga sekarang.

ACA telah beroperasi lebih dari 60 tahun melayani masyarakat Indonesia. ACA tumbuh secara konsisten dan kini sudah menjadi salah satu perusahaan asuransi nasional dengan aset terbesar di Indonesia.

ACA memiliki lebih dari 72 kantor cabang dan perwakilan yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia yang siap memberikan pelayanan terbaik, dengan didukung sumber daya manusia (SDM) berkualitas yang jumlahnya lebih dari 1500 karyawan.

PT Asuransi Central Asia (ACA) is a Company engaged in general insurance sector. At the beginning of its establishment, namely on August 29, 1956, the company was named Maskapai Asuransi Oriental NV, which was then changed into Asuransi Central Asia on August 5, 1958.

At first, ACA placed an office at Jalan Asemka No. 28, Jakarta. Then, ACA several times moved its office until it finally settles at Wisma Asia, Jakarta, since 1998 until now.

ACA has been operating for more than 60 years of serving Indonesian people. ACA has grown consistently and now has become one of national insurance companies with biggest assets in Indonesia.

ACA has more than 72 branch and representative offices spread all over Indonesia ready to provide the best services, supported by high quality human resources (HR) totalling more than 1500 employees.

Visi

Vision

Menjadi Perusahaan Asuransi profesional yang handal, mampu berkembang secara berkesinambungan, dan diakui baik di dalam negeri maupun internasional.

To be a professional, reliable and continuously developing and domestically and internationally recognized company.

Misi

Mission

- Menjadi Perusahaan yang memiliki kinerja keuangan sehat
- Dikenal sebagai Perusahaan yang bertanggung jawab
- Dikenal sebagai Perusahaan yang memiliki lingkungan kerja baik, sehingga mampu menghargai karyawannya dan membuat seluruh karyawan bagian dari Perusahaan
- Dikenal sebagai Perusahaan yang mampu memberikan pelayanan berkualitas tinggi kepada para nasabah

- *To be a company that has healthy financial performance*
- *To be known as an accountable company*
- *To be known as a company that has good work environment, hence, respecting its employees and make all employees to be part of the company*
- *To be known as a company that is capable to provide high quality services to its customers*



Strategi di Tahun 2021

Strategies of 2021



Rapat Kerja Nasional 2020 & Rencana Bisnis 2021

2020 National Work Meeting & 2021 Business Plan

- Pengembangan produk asuransi yang berimbang dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan pasar.
- Peningkatan lini usaha lainnya yang *profitable* seperti asuransi kesehatan dan asuransi pengangkutan yang lebih berimbang terhadap dominasi lini usaha kendaraan bermotor dan properti.
- *Underwriting* yang lebih *prudent*.
- Implementasi produk digital.
- Meningkatkan fungsi *internal control*, manajemen risiko, dan kepatuhan.
- *Development of balanced insurance products in accordance to market needs*
- *Increasing other profitable business lines, such as Health Insurance and Marine Cargo Insurance, balancing the dominance of Motor Car and Property business lines*
- *More Prudent Underwriting*
- *Digital Products Implementation*
- *Improving internal control, risk management, and compliance functions*

Daftar Pemegang Saham

List of Shareholders

PEMEGANG SAHAM <i>The Shareholders</i>	KEPEMILIKAN <i>Ownership</i>
Anthoni Salim	33.00%
PT Asian International Investindo	32.00%
PT Lintas Sejahtera Langgeng	18.93%
Raymond Salim	2.51%
Teddy Salim	2.51%
Aylen Salim	2.51%
Renny Salim	2.51%
Sjerra (Sherra) Salim	2.51%
Brenda Salim	2.51%
Ahli Waris Almarhumah Sri Rahayu Kartorahardjo	0.62%
Dharmawan Gozali	0.40%
	100.00%

Manajemen

The Management



Juliati Boddhiya
President Director



Muljadi Kusuma
*Marketing, Business Development,
Branch Operational and Sharia Director*



Yohanes Jap
*Compliance, Risk Management
and Human Capital Director*



Syarifuddin
Technical Director



Indrawati Darmawan
*Finance, IT
and General Affair Director*

Dewan Komisaris <i>Board of Commissioners</i>	Anthoni Salim Phiong Phillipus Darma Indomen Saragih Paul Hardjatmo	<i>President Commissioner</i> <i>Commissioner</i> <i>Independent Commissioner</i> <i>Independent Commissioner</i>
Dewan Direksi <i>Board of Directors</i>	Juliati Boddhiya Indrawati Darmawan Muljadi Kusuma Syarifuddin Yohanes Jap Arry Dharma Yulianto Piettojo	<i>President Director</i> <i>Director</i> <i>Director</i> <i>Director</i> <i>Director of Compliance</i> <i>Deputy Director</i> <i>Deputy Director</i>
Biro <i>Bureau</i>	Bolim Handaya Stefana Wijayanti	<i>Internal Audit</i> <i>Corporate Secretary</i>
Kepala Divisi <i>Head of Divisions</i>	Teddy Wahyudi Inge Melinda Yossy Avianto Hendra Saputra Mona Kartika Dewi Poerjati Karta Melvine Budi Kartiyasa Hendra Lie Daniel Gunawan Hasudungan Sianipar Venantius Wibatsu Dwijono Agus Triyono Willib Wong Budi Harto Nurham Kumala Sukasari Budiyanto Fisca Andriana Kurniawan Sawitri Widjaya Shierly Maeliana Sugiarto Wulandari Sitorus	<i>Business Development I, KPO 1 & KPO 2</i> <i>Business Development II</i> <i>Business Development III (Banking & Leasing)</i> <i>Business Development IV (Financial Insurance)</i> <i>BA & Micro Insurance</i> <i>Human Capital</i> <i>Business Process & Service Quality Control</i> <i>KYC & KYV</i> <i>Motor Car & Miscellaneous</i> <i>Marine Cargo & Hull</i> <i>Engineering, Liability & Casualty</i> <i>Health Insurance</i> <i>Reinsurance</i> <i>Claim Non Motor Car</i> <i>Claim Motor Car</i> <i>Finance</i> <i>Information Technology</i> <i>General Affairs</i> <i>Accounting & Tax</i> <i>Media & Marketing Communication</i> <i>Actuary</i>

Kepala Wilayah <i>Regional Managers</i>	Indra Wahidin Pamilang Situmorang Antonius Julianto Andy Anwar Nina Sri Hastuti Fendy Wijaya P. Widjaja Tandra	<i>Sumatera Utara & Aceh</i> <i>Sumatera Bagian Selatan & Batam</i> <i>DKI Jakarta</i> <i>Jawa Barat</i> <i>Jawa Tengah</i> <i>Jawa Timur, Bali & Indonesia bagian Timur</i> <i>Kalimantan</i>
Kepala Departemen <i>Head of Departements</i>	Aryanto Sutedjo Edison Tolito Eddy Silvensius Vimala Sari Dewi C P Dedy Mulyadi Andi Robi Sudion Iwan Tauchid N. Gunarko Widodo Sugihjanto Sungkono Tita Kania Jakub Nugraha I Made Budiana Jap Pendi Amelia Renata Gani Syamsudin Cahyo Seto Miranty Ayu Putri Hendrotomo Masriana E. Tambunan Edi Joko Susanto Handoyo Teguh Iman Jaya Alex Hendrik Panantas Cesar S Riza Putra FX Iwan Florantino Teguh Antolis Haryono Sander Dewantara Maria Kristina Ivonne Pujisetiowaty	<i>Broker I & Direct</i> <i>Broker II</i> <i>Broker III</i> <i>Group Corporate</i> <i>Kantor Pusat Operasional I</i> <i>Kantor Pusat Operasional II</i> <i>Broker, Direct, Business International</i> <i>BUMN Business I</i> <i>Leasing Business I</i> <i>Leasing Business II</i> <i>Banking</i> <i>Micro Insurance</i> <i>Learning & Development</i> <i>Recruitment & Selection and HRIS & Employee Database</i> <i>Business Process</i> <i>Technical Audit</i> <i>Operational, Financial & Management Audit</i> <i>Facultative</i> <i>Treaty</i> <i>Claim Property</i> <i>Claim Management & Recovery</i> <i>Underwriting Asuransi Kredit</i> <i>Underwriting Motor Car</i> <i>Actuary</i> <i>Technical</i> <i>Non Technical & Monitoring</i> <i>Claim & Admin Support</i> <i>IT Support</i> <i>IT Infrastructure</i> <i>Collection</i> <i>Paymaster</i> <i>Finance</i>

Reasuransi

Reinsurance

Dalam Negeri

Domestic

PT REASURANSI INDONESIA UTAMA (PERSERO)

PT REASURANSI NASIONAL INDONESIA

PT TUGU REASURANSI INDONESIA

PT MASKAPAI REASURANSI INDONESIA, TBK.



Luar Negeri
Overseas

SWISS REINSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

MUNICH REINSURANCE COMPANY

HANNOVER RUECK SE

SCOR REINSURANCE ASIA-PACIFIC PTE. LTD.

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHINA LTD (PICC P&C)

PARTNER REINSURANCE ASIA PTE. LTD.

THE TOA REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

CHINA TAIPING REINSURANCE CO. LTD.

SIRIUS INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION

BERKLEY INSURANCE COMPANY

TOKIO MARINE KILN SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.



ACA's Network



Literasi Keuangan

Financial Literation

Asuransi Central Asia sebagai pelaku industri keuangan terus berkomitmen mendukung pemerintah dalam memperkuat literasi keuangan Indonesia dan meningkatkan penetrasi keuangan di tanah air yang masih ketinggalan dibandingkan negara-negara tetangga di Asia. ACA terus melakukan kegiatan edukasi keuangan khususnya bidang asuransi yang merupakan program dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) seperti *Insurance Goes to Campus* dan program SIMOLEK. Selain itu ACA juga memiliki beberapa program yang berperan cukup penting dalam kegiatan literasi:

1. Pembekalan agen asuransi MITRACA

Selain membantu perusahaan menjual produk, agen asuransi juga mempunyai peran penting dalam memberikan edukasi keuangan kepada masyarakat. Sebagai wadah para agen asuransi ACA, MITRACA terus memberikan pelatihan secara rutin kepada para agen-agensya untuk membentuk profesional yang bisa diandalkan dalam menawarkan produk sekaligus memberikan edukasi kepada calon nasabah akan pentingnya memiliki asuransi dan bagaimana asuransi bisa menjadi pelindung dari kerugian finansial.

"Saya bergabung dengan MITRACA sejak 2012 hingga saat ini. MITRACA adalah bagian dari ACA asuransi yang merupakan sistem berbasis keagenan dan kemitraan, dimana MITRACA memberikan peluang bisnis yang menarik bagi Saya. Unikny, kami tidak hanya dilatih untuk menjual produk, MITRACA juga memberikan pembekalan kepada Saya untuk mengenalkan apa itu asuransi kepada calon nasabah", kata Lea Irina Sanjaya, salah satu agen MITRACA.

Asuransi Central Asia as an actor in the financial industry is persistently committed to supporting the government in strengthening financial literacy and inclusion in Indonesia and improving domestic financial penetration that is still falling behind its Asian neighbouring countries. ACA persistently holds financial education activities especially in the insurance sector which are programs of the Financial Service Authority (OJK) such as Insurance Goes to Campus and SIMOLEK programs. In addition thereto, ACA also has several programs having a quite significant role in the following literacy activities:

1. Training of MITRACA insurance agents

In addition to help the Company to sell products, insurance agents also have an important role in giving financial education to the community. As the organization of ACA insurance agents, MITRACA continuously provides routine trainings to its agents to create professionals to offer products and give education at the same time to potential customers and explain the importance of having insurance and how insurance can protect them from financial loss.

"I join MITRACA since 2012 until now. MITRACA is part of ACA insurance that has agency and partnership-based system, whereas MITRACA gives interesting business opportunities for me. Uniquely, we are not only trained to sell products, MITRACA also gives training to me to introduce what insurance is to potential customers", Lea Irina Sanjaya said, one of MITRACA agents.



Pelatihan Agen Mitraca di Bandung, Jawa Barat
Mitraca's Agent Training in Bandung, West Java

Literasi Keuangan

Financial Literation



Kegiatan mobil Simolek di Jakarta

Simolek activities in Jakarta

2. Edukasi dan literasi Bersama Pemerintah dan Lembaga Pendidikan

Dalam melaksanakan kegiatan edukasi dan literasi, ACA juga berkolaborasi dengan berbagai pihak mulai dari Institusi Pendidikan, beberapa lembaga kemasyarakatan, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), dan Lembaga Keuangan lainnya.

ACA telah melaksanakan beberapa kegiatan edukasi antara lain *ACA Goes to Campus* di Bengkulu dan Jakarta, *SIMOLEK* yang diprakarsai oleh OJK, edukasi kepada masyarakat, dan menerima kunjungan ilmiah dari mahasiswa FMIPA Universitas Indonesia. Selain itu ACA juga berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan *Train of The Trainer* untuk karyawan OJK, guru, dan dosen di beberapa wilayah yaitu Jambi dan Manado, serta kegiatan Literasi dan Inklusi Keuangan Expo yang diadakan di Jakarta dan Semarang.

Dengan komitmen ACA dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-kegiatan edukasi dan literasi keuangan kepada masyarakat, diharapkan ACA dapat memberikan kontribusi yang konsisten dan berarti bagi industri keuangan di Indonesia khususnya industri asuransi.

2. Education and literacy with the government and educational institutions

In performing the educational and literacy activities, ACA also holds collaborations with various parties, from Educational Institutions, several communal institutions, to the Financial Service Authority (OJK), and other Financial Institutions.

ACA has performed several educational activities such as, among other things, ACA Goes to Campus in Bengkulu and Jakarta, SIMOLEK initiated by OJK, education to community, and receiving scientific visit from students of Mathematics and Science Faculty (FMIPA) of University of Indonesia. In addition thereto, ACA also takes participation in Train of The Trainer activity for OJK employees, teachers, and lecturers in several areas such as Jambi and Manado, and Financial Literacy and Inclusion Expo held in Jakarta and Semarang.

With ACA's commitment in holding financial education and literacy activities to the community, it is expected that ACA can give consistent and significant contributions to the financial industry in Indonesia especially the insurance industry.

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Corporate Social Responsibility



*Sosialisasi Program Berkhat Santo Yusuf (BKSY)
Berkhat Santo Yusuf (BKSY) program socialization*

Sebagai salah satu perusahaan asuransi umum terbesar di Indonesia, ACA turut berkontribusi bagi masyarakat dalam melakukan kegiatan CSR. ACA secara konsisten melaksanakan kewajiban tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan dengan melakukan beberapa kegiatan sebagai berikut:

1. CSR dengan Asuransi Mikro

ACA memiliki produk-produk asuransi mikro yang menasar segmen masyarakat menengah ke bawah. ACA melihat segmen ini merupakan sasaran terpenting untuk kegiatan CSR. Melalui produk-produk ini ACA melakukan sekaligus mengenalkan asuransi kepada masyarakat.

Salah satu produk asuransi Mikro ACA adalah Program Berkhat Santo Yusuf (BKSY). Merupakan program yang ditujukan untuk anggota komunitas yang tergolong masyarakat Kecil-Lemah-Miskin-Terpinggirkan-Difabel (KLMTD), golongan masyarakat yang tidak memiliki dana cukup untuk biaya rawat inap di rumah sakit plus biaya pemakaman. Peserta hanya perlu membayar iuran sebesar Rp 80.000 per tahun dengan manfaat biaya pemakaman hingga 10 juta Rupiah dan biaya rawat inap Rp 100.000 per hari.

Selain untuk kegiatan CSR, tujuan program yang bekerja sama dengan Keuskupan Agung Jakarta dan Semarang ini adalah edukasi dan literasi kepada masyarakat melalui konsep Asuransi Mikro yaitu melalui upaya mitigasi risiko keuangan sebelum terjadi musibah, dengan beragam cara, salah satunya adalah membayar Asuransi dengan biaya terjangkau.

As one of the largest general insurance companies in Indonesia, ACA also contributes to the community in carrying out CSR activities. ACA consistently carries out its corporate social responsibility obligations by carrying out the following activities:

1. CSR with Microinsurance

ACA has various micro insurance products aiming low- and middle-income community segments. ACA sees these segments as the most important targets for CSR activities. Through these products, ACA introduces insurance to the community.

One of ACA's Micro insurance products is Program Berkhat Santo Yusuf (BKSY). It is a program targeting community members categorized as Little People-Vulnerable-Poor-Marginalized-Disabled (KLMTD) community members, those who do not have sufficient fund for inpatient and funeral costs. Participants only need to pay a fee of IDR 80,000 per year with funeral costs benefits up to IDR 10 million and inpatient costs of IDR 100,000 per day.

In addition to CSR activities, the objectives of the program cooperating with Archdiocese of Jakarta and Semarang is to give education and literacy to the community through Micro Insurance concept, namely through the effort to mitigate financial risks prior to the occurrence of disaster, with various ways, one of which is by paying Insurance at affordable price.

Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan

Corporate Social Responsibility



Kegiatan ACA di KIDZANIA Jakarta
ACA's activities in KIDZANIA Jakarta



Kegiatan coaching clinic di KIDZANIA Jakarta
Coaching Clinic in KIDZANIA Jakarta

2. Bekerja sama dengan Kidzania melakukan CSR

Sejak 2007 ACA bekerja sama dengan Kidzania dalam melakukan kegiatan literasi keuangan sejak dini kepada anak-anak di kota Jakarta dan Surabaya. Di Kidzania anak-anak diajak untuk mengerti pentingnya mempunyai asuransi. Anak-anak berperan sebagai pemadam kebakaran yang memadamkan api di lokasi kebakaran, kemudian diberikan edukasi akan bahaya kebakaran juga bagaimana mencegah kebakaran. Kemudian anak-anak diberi bekal edukasi bagaimana pentingnya mempunyai asuransi untuk melindungi kerugian keuangan akibat dari kebakaran.

Selain itu, ACA rutin melakukan kegiatan CSR di Kidzania. Salah satunya dengan mengundang dan memberikan santunan kepada 50 anak dari Yayasan Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Swasta Hanani Ulfa. ACA juga mengadakan lomba kreativitas bagi anak-anak tersebut, yaitu lomba mewarnai dan menambahkan gambar. Para peserta antusias melalui kegiatan ini karena selain mereka dapat mengembangkan kreativitas mereka mendapatkan informasi lebih banyak terutama mengenai asuransi.

2. CSR with Kidzania

Since 2007 ACA has been cooperating with Kidzania in holding financial literacy for children in Jakarta and Surabaya. At Kidzania, children are pursued to understand the importance of having insurance. Children have their role as fire fighters fighting fire at the fire location, then education of danger of fire and also how to deal prevent the fire is given. Thereafter, children are given education about how the importance of having insurance in order to protect financial loss due to fire.

In addition there to, ACA routinely conducts CSR activities in Kidzania. One of them is by inviting and providing compensation to 50 children from the Hanani Ulfa Private Madrasah Foundation. ACA also held a creativity competition for the children, a colouring and adding pictures competition. The participants were enthusiastic with the activity because they could develop their creativity in getting more information, especially about insurance.

Peristiwa Penting

Events Highlight



ACA Goes To Campus di Universitas Gadjah Mada

15 Februari 2020, Asuransi Central Asia kembali mengadakan ACA Goes To Campus di Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Materi dibawakan oleh Dr. A. Anton Lie, S.E., M.M. Turut hadir Ketua Program Studi Sarjana Ilmu Aktuaria yaitu Drs. Danardono M.P.H., Ph.D. Dalam acara ini, Mahasiswa/i yang hadir kurang lebih 200 orang dari jurusan FMIPA.

Kegiatan ini merupakan salah satu wujud nyata ACA dalam meningkatkan Edukasi dan Literasi khususnya Asuransi kepada para generasi penerus. Semoga dengan adanya program ini membuka pemahaman masyarakat lebih dalam lagi mengenai dunia dan profesi yang ada di asuransi.

ACA Goes to Campus at Gadjah Mada University

February 15, 2020, Asuransi Central Asia once again held the ACA Goes to Campus event at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. The material was presented by Dr. A. Anton Lie, S.E., M.M. The Head of Bachelor Degree Study Program of Actuarial Science, namely Drs. Danardono M.P.H., Ph.D also attended the event. There are about 200 FMIPA students attended the event.

This activity was one of actual forms of ACA in improving Education and Literation, especially about Insurance to the next generations. ACA hopes that this program can open the community's mind even better about the insurance world and professionals in the insurance sector.



Komitmen ACA Dukung Penanganan Covid-19

April 2020, sebagai bentuk dukungan kepada Pemerintah untuk penanganan penyebaran Covid-19, ACA mengambil kebijakan Perusahaan untuk mengurangi penyebaran Covid-19. Diberlakukannya sistem *Work From Home* (WFH), ACA yang termasuk dalam kategori pelayanan umum, harus memberikan pelayanan maksimal kepada nasabah, tetap membuka kantor operasional dengan menerapkan jumlah karyawan minimum yang datang ke kantor dan menerapkan protokol kesehatan secara ketat.

Kebijakan ini diharapkan dapat melayani kebutuhan nasabah pemegang polis asuransi ACA, serta melindungi para staf dan karyawan yang datang ke kantor dengan protokol kesehatan yang sudah memenuhi syarat dari Pemerintah.

ACA'S Commitment to Supporting Covid-19 Response

April 2020, as a form of support to the April 2020, as a form of supporting the Government to Covid-19 spread response, ACA adopts the Company's policy to minimize the spread of Covid-19. ACA implements the Work from Home (WFH) system, ACA is one of companies categorized as public service company, which shall provide maximum services to its customers, keep its office open for operation by minimizing the number of employees coming to the office and strictly applying the health protocol.

The policy is expected to make the company able to serve the need of ACA insurance policy holders, and protect the staff and employees coming to the office by applying the health protocol that complies with the requirements stipulated by the Government.



Perubahan Jajaran Manajemen ACA

Juni 2020, dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham, susunan manajemen ACA mengalami pergantian yang cukup signifikan. Jabatan Direktur Utama yang sebelumnya dipegang oleh Teddy Hailamsah digantikan oleh Juliati Boddhiya. Posisi direksi yang lain pun juga mengalami hal yang sama. Pergantian ini diharapkan semakin meningkatkan kinerja perusahaan dalam menghadapi segala tantangan yang semakin besar kedepannya.

Changing Composition of ACA's Management

June 2020, in a General Meeting of Shareholders, the composition of ACA's management experienced a significant change. The position of President Director previously held by Teddy Hailamsah was replaced by Juliati Boddhiya. The positions of other directors also experienced a significant change. The replacements were expected to continuously improve the Company's performance in facing any greater challenges in the future.

Produk Unggulan

Flagship Products

ASRI

Asuransi Rumah Idaman

Asuransi Rumah Idaman (ASRI)

Paket perlindungan lengkap untuk bangunan rumah beserta isinya, mulai dari kebakaran, kebongkaran, kerusakan/huru-hara, tanggung jawab hukum terhadap pihak ketiga. Asuransi ini juga dapat diperluas dengan perlindungan terhadap banjir dan gempa bumi.

A complete protection package for house building and any items therein, starting from fire, house breaking, riots/civil unrest, legal liability to third party. The insurance can be also extended by protection from flood and earthquake.



Asuransi Mobil Otomate

Memberikan perlindungan terhadap kendaraan bermotor dari kerusakan akibat tabrakan, pencurian ataupun kecelakaan lalu lintas, kerusakan/huru-hara, bencana alam, tanggung jawab hukum, santunan kematian bagi pengemudi & penumpang dengan fasilitas tambahan berupa mobil pengganti, *road side assistance*, mobil derek dan *mobile claim*.

Providing protection for motor vehicle from damage due to crash, thievery or traffic accident, riots/civil unrest, natural disaster, legal liability, death compensation for driver and passengers with additional facilities such as a replacement car, road side assistance, tow truck and mobile claim.



Asuransi Perjalanan Travel Safe

Memberikan penggantian atas risiko selama melakukan perjalanan seperti kecelakaan diri, biaya medis, evakuasi/repatriasi, kehilangan/keterlambatan bagasi, penundaan penerbangan, pembajakan, dll. Travel Safe resmi diakui oleh negara-negara *Schengen* sebagai dokumen resmi perjalanan untuk bisnis atau liburan.

Providing compensation for a risk during a travel such as personal accident, medical expense, evacuation/repatriation, loss/delay of luggage, flight delay, hijacking, etc. Travel Safe is legally recognized by Schengen countries as a travel official document for business or pleasure.



Labbaik

Labbaik adalah asuransi perjalanan dari ACA Syariah yang memberikan perlindungan lengkap bagi Anda yang berencana melakukan ibadah Umroh dan Haji. Dengan memilih Labbaik untuk perjalanan suci, Nasabah mendapatkan perlindungan mulai dari biaya medis, kehilangan bagasi dan barang pribadi, evakuasi dan repatriasi hingga pembatalan perjalanan ibadah Umroh dan Haji.

Labbaik is a travel insurance from ACA Syariah providing a complete protection for you planning to do Umroh and Hajj (Pilgrimage). By selecting Labbaik for the holy journey, a customer can obtain protection from medical cost, loss of luggage and personal item, evacuation and repatriation to cancellation of the travel for Umroh and Hajj.



ASURANSI KESEHATAN KUMPULAN

Mediplus

Asuransi kesehatan kumpulan bagi karyawan Perusahaan yang menjamin rawat inap maupun rawat jalan, biaya melahirkan, perawatan gigi dan kaca mata. Dilengkapi dengan fasilitas *swipe card* yang dapat digunakan di seluruh jaringan *provider* klinik dan rumah sakit di Indonesia.

*Aggregate health insurance for employee providing insurance for inpatient or outpatient, delivery, dental and eye care costs. Equipped with *swipe card* facility that can be used in the whole network of clinical providers and hospitals in Indonesia.*



Asuransi Kecelakaan Diri (Personal Accident)

Memberikan perlindungan bagi Anda dan keluarga bila terjadi kecelakaan yang tak terduga selama 24 jam setiap hari, 365 hari setahun, di seluruh dunia. Perlindungan dalam bentuk santunan kerugian bila terjadi musibah kecelakaan diri.

Providing protection for you and your family if an unexpected accident occurs, for 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, in the whole world. Protection in the form of compensation if a personal accident occurs.



Asuransi Mikro Pertanian

Memberikan ganti rugi kepada petani yang mengalami gagal panen akibat cuaca ekstrem atau bencana alam, dengan syarat usaha pertanian dijalankan dalam ekosistem Pertanian Cerdas berbasis Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi untuk mencapai Usaha Pertanian Berkelanjutan. Produk ACA ini didesain khusus sejalan dengan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan serta menjadi bagian dari green financing Indonesia. Komoditi yang dapat diasuransikan meliputi jagung, padi, kopi, kakao, sayuran dan lainnya.

Providing compensation to a farmer who experiences failure in harvesting their crop due to extreme weather and natural disaster, provided that the agricultural business is managed in an Integrated Risk Management based Smart Agriculture ecosystem in order to achieve a Continuous Agricultural Business. This ACA's product is specially designed in line with the Continuous Development Goals and be part of the green financing in Indonesia. Insurable commodities include corn, rice, coffee, cacao, vegetables, etc.



Asuransi Perikanan

Asuransi Perikanan Bagi Pembudi Daya Ikan Kecil (APPIK) adalah program Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan yang memberikan santunan kepada pembudidaya ikan untuk memulai usaha kembali, apabila usahanya mengalami kerugian ≥ 50 persen akibat kematian ikan, atau hilang atau rusaknya sarana budidaya akibat wabah penyakit atau bencana alam. Untuk pasar komersial, terdapat Asuransi Usaha Budidaya Udang (AUBU) yang ditujukan untuk perusahaan tambak udang yang dikelola secara semiintensif, intensif hingga super-intensif.

Fishery Insurance for Small Scale Fish Farmer (APPIK) is a program initiated by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs providing compensation to fish farmers to restart his/her business, if his/her business experiences loss ≥ 50 percent due to fish death, or loss or damaged fish farming facilities due to plague or natural disaster. For commercial market, there is Shrimp Farming Business Insurance (AUBU) for shrimp pond companies managed semi intensively, intensively and super intensively.



Asuransiku

Produk ini dibuat khusus dalam rangka gerakan literasi keuangan, serta memberi santunan kepada peserta asuransi. Asuransiku adalah asuransi mikro dengan premi terjangkau yang memberi santunan kepada peserta asuransi atau ahli warisnya sebagai akibat kematian atau cacat tetap karena kecelakaan.

This product is specially made in order to extend the financial literacy movement, and provide compensation to insurance participants. Asuransiku is a micro insurance with affordable premium providing compensation to an insurance participant or his/her heirs due to death or permanent defect due to an accident.



Asuransi Demam Berdarah

Memberikan santunan kepada setiap nasabah yang terdiagnosa demam berdarah. Untuk memperoleh manfaat ini, nasabah cukup membeli asuransi dalam bentuk voucher yang harus diaktivasi terlebih dahulu.

Providing compensation to any customer diagnosed dengue fever. In order to get the benefit, a customer shall sufficiently buy an insurance in voucher form that shall be first activated.

AWARDS



The Most Loyal Customers BCA

**Gold Medal
The Most Loyal Customers BCA**



BusinessNews Asuransi Umum Terbaik 2018; Warta Ekonomi Lima Besar Terbaik Perusahaan Pilihan Pelanggan 2018; Investor Asuransi Umum Terbaik Dengan Pertumbuhan Hasil Underwriting Terbaik 2018; Karim Asuransi Syariah Terbaik Dalam Pertumbuhan Kontribusi 2018; Warta Ekonomi Lima Perusahaan Asuransi Umum Terpopuler Dalam Bidang Hubungan Masyarakat 2018; Media Asuransi Perusahaan Asuransi Terbaik 2019; Infobank Predikat Sangat Baik Kinerja Keuangan 2019; Infobank Peringkat 3 Asuransi Umum Konvensional 2019; Warta Ekonomi Inovasi Perusahaan dalam Kategori Aplikasi Telepon Genggam 2019; Warta Ekonomi Asuransi Mikro Terbaik 2019; TopBusiness Asuransi Umum Terbaik Aset 5-10 Triliun 2019.

BusinessNews Top General Insurance 2018; Top 5 Best Consumer Choice Insurance Company; Investor Best General Insurance With Best Growth Underwriting Result 2018; Karim The Best in Contribution Growth Islamic General Insurance 2018; Warta Ekonomi Top 5 Popular General Insurance in the Field of Public Relations 2018; Media Asuransi Best Insurance Company 2019; Infobank Very Good Predicate on Financial Performance 2019; Infobank 3rd Rank in Conventional General Insurance 2019; Warta Ekonomi Innovative Company in Mobile Apps Category 2019; Warta Ekonomi Top Micro Insurance 2019; TopBusiness Top General Insurance Asset 5-10 Trillion 2019.

AWARDS



MRG 2008/2009; Karim Consultant; Majalah Marketing Service Quality Award 2010; Majalah Marketing "Top Brand"; Infobank; Penghargaan Perkumpulan Filatelis Indonesia; CSR Award; Karim Consultant 2014; Majalah Investor 2014; Warta Ekonomi 2014; Karim Consultant 2015; Piagam Karim 2015; Warta Ekonomi 2015; Marketeers Indonesia 2015; OJK Produk Asuransi Mikro yang Inovatif dan Unik 2017; Warta Ekonomi Asuransi Umum dengan Kinerja Keuangan Terbaik 2017

MRG 2008/2009; Karim Consultant; Marketing Magazine "Service Quality Award 2010"; Marketing Magazine "Top Brand"; Info Bank; Indonesian Philatelist Association; CSR Award; Karim Consultant 2014; Investor Magazine 2014; Warta Ekonomi 2014; Karim Consultant 2015; Karim Charter 2015; Warta Ekonomi 2015; Marketeers Indonesia 2015; OJK Innovative and Unique Micro Insurance Products 2017; Warta Ekonomi Best Financial Performance General Insurance Company 2017

Sertifikat Peringkat

Rating Certification



Siaran Pers

20 April 2021

PT Asuransi Central Asia

Analysts: Danan Dito / Hanif Pradipta

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CREDIT PROFILE		FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (parent only)				
		As of/for the year ended	Dec-2020	Dec-2019	Dec-2018	Dec-2017
Corporate Rating			(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
A+/Stable		Total assets [IDR bn]	10,194.7	10,790.3	9,398.0	8,918.7
Rated Issues		Total equity [IDR bn]	5,813.4	5,531.1	4,493.1	3,990.7
-		Total investment [IDR bn]	6,094.8	6,278.7	5,173.6	4,605.3
Rating Period		Net premium written [IDR bn]	1,207.4	1,424.1	1,429.5	1,258.7
April 12, 2021 – April 1, 2022		Net claims [IDR bn]	517.5	667.6	649.7	680.8
Rating History		Underwriting result [IDR bn]	682.4	666.1	569.3	383.0
SEP 2019	A+/Stable	Net income after tax [IDR bn]	219.9	253.8	301.3	388.0
SEP 2018	A+/Stable	Total comprehensive income [IDR bn]	358.5	1,097.1	690.2	(379.1)
JUN 2017	A+/Stable	ROAA [%]	2.1	2.5	3.3	4.4
MAY 2016	A+/Stable	Loss ratio [%]	42.9	46.9	45.4	54.1
		Net premium written / equity [x]	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
		Retention ratio [%]	43.9	46.8	45.0	45.0
		Equity/total assets [%]	57.0	51.3	47.8	44.7
		Risk based capital; RBC [%]	349.8	239.1	205.5	183.3
		USD exchange rate [USD/IDR]	14,105	13,901	14,481	13,548

The above ratios have been computed based on information from the company and published accounts. Where applicable, some items have been reclassified according to PEFINDO's definitions.

Peringkat PT Asuransi Central Asia ditetapkan di "A+" dengan prospek stabil

PEFINDO memberikan peringkat "A+" terhadap PT Asuransi Central Asia (ACA). Peringkat tersebut didasarkan oleh kekuatan ACA sebagai entitas induk. Prospek dari peringkat Perusahaan adalah "stabil".

Perusahaan asuransi dengan peringkat A+ memiliki karakteristik keamanan keuangan yang kuat dibandingkan perusahaan lainnya di Indonesia, namun mungkin akan terpengaruh oleh perubahan kondisi bisnis yang merugikan dibandingkan perusahaan asuransi lain dengan peringkat yang lebih tinggi.

Tanda Tambah (+) menunjukkan bahwa peringkat yang diberikan relatif kuat dan di atas rata-rata kategori yang bersangkutan.

Peringkat tersebut mencerminkan posisi bisnis ACA yang sangat kuat, tingkat permodalan dan cadangan yang sangat kuat, dan likuiditas yang kuat. Namun peringkat tersebut dibatasi oleh kinerja operasional yang moderat, serta adanya eksposur terhadap volatilitas pasar modal.

Peringkat dapat dinaikkan jika ACA dapat meningkatkan kinerja bisnisnya secara signifikan, berkesinambungan, dan konsisten. Sebaliknya, peringkat dapat diturunkan jika terdapat penurunan yang substansial pada posisi bisnis Perusahaan, atau jika kinerja operasional maupun indikator likuiditas Perusahaan menurun secara signifikan.

Kami berpendapat bahwa pandemi Covid-19 berdampak moderat pada produksi bisnis baru di industri asuransi, terutama kelas bisnis yang terdampak langsung, seperti kendaraan bermotor, teknik, dan *suretyship*. Sektor properti juga terpengaruh pada tingkat yang lebih rendah, karena masih terdapat permintaan untuk pembaruan asuransi properti. Dampak Covid-19 yang signifikan pada kelas bisnis yang terpengaruh telah membatasi kemampuan perusahaan asuransi untuk mendapatkan bisnis baru dan memperbarui polis, sehingga berdampak buruk pada profil keuangan mereka, terutama kinerja operasi dan likuiditas. Secara umum, kami mengharapkan perusahaan asuransi memiliki penyangga likuiditas yang cukup, karena mayoritas investasi perusahaan asuransi ditempatkan pada aset likuid.

Kami memandang dampak pandemi pada profil kredit ACA dapat terkelola, mengingat posisi yang sangat kuat di industri asuransi umum, serta permodalan dan cadangannya yang sangat kuat. Hal tersebut juga didukung oleh besarnya jumlah aset likuid dalam bentuk deposito dan surat berharga, pengawasan yang ketat terhadap kualitas piutang, dan rasio RBC yang tinggi sebesar 349,8% per 31 Desember 2020 (FY2020). Namun, kami juga mencatat bahwa penurunan ekonomi akibat pandemi telah menurunkan pendapatan premi baru di beberapa kelas bisnis, serta pendapatan investasi.

Berdiri sejak 1956, ACA merupakan perusahaan asuransi utama yang dinaungi oleh Group Salim, dengan cakupan yang luas pada produk asuransi umum termasuk perlindungan terhadap kebakaran, gempa bumi, kendaraan, asuransi kredit, kecelakaan diri, kargo, konstruksi, rangka kapal, *surety*, *liability*, dan lainnya. Pada FY2020, ACA memiliki 72 jaringan cabang dan kantor perwakilan yang menjangkau kota-kota besar di Indonesia, serta didukung oleh 1.405 pegawai, 242 broker, dan 2.625 agen.

DISCLAIMER

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<http://www.pefindo.com>

April 2021

PT Asuransi Central Asia

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CREDIT PROFILE		FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (parent only)				
		As of/for the year ended	Dec-2020 (Unaudited)	Dec-2019 (Audited)	Dec-2018 (Audited)	Dec-2017 (Audited)
Corporate Rating	idA+/Stable					
Rated Issues		Total assets [IDR bn]	10,194.7	10,790.3	9,398.0	8,918.7
-		Total equity [IDR bn]	5,813.4	5,531.1	4,493.1	3,990.7
		Total investment [IDR bn]	6,094.8	6,278.7	5,173.6	4,605.3
		Net premium written [IDR bn]	1,207.4	1,424.1	1,429.5	1,258.7
Rating Period		Net claims [IDR bn]	517.5	667.6	649.7	680.8
April 12, 2021 – April 1, 2022		Underwriting result [IDR bn]	682.4	666.1	569.3	383.0
		Net income after tax [IDR bn]	219.9	253.8	301.3	388.0
Rating History		Total comprehensive income [IDR bn]	358.5	1,097.1	690.2	(379.1)
SEP 2019	idA+/Stable	ROAA [%]	2.1	2.5	3.3	4.4
SEP 2018	idA+/Stable	Loss ratio [%]	42.9	46.9	45.4	54.1
JUN 2017	idA+/Stable	Net premium written / equity [x]	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
MAY 2016	idA+/Stable	Retention ratio [%]	43.9	46.8	45.0	45.0
		Equity/total assets [%]	57.0	51.3	47.8	44.7
		Risk based capital; RBC [%]	349.8	239.1	205.5	183.3
		USD exchange rate [USD/IDR]	14,105	13,901	14,481	13,548

The above ratios have been computed based on information from the company and published accounts. Where applicable, some items have been reclassified according to PEFINDO's definitions.

Asuransi Central Asia rated "idA+" with stable outlook

PEFINDO has assigned its "idA+" financial strength rating to PT Asuransi Central Asia (ACA). The rating is based on ACA's strength as a parent-only entity. The outlook for the rating is "stable".

An insurer rated idA has strong financial security characteristics relative to those of other companies in Indonesia, but is somewhat more likely to be affected by adverse business conditions than insurers with higher ratings.

The Plus (+) sign indicates that the rating is relatively strong within the respective rating category.

The rating reflects ACA's very strong business position, very strong capitalization and reserves, and strong liquidity. However, it is constrained by the Company's moderate operating performance and exposure to capital market volatility.

The rating may be raised if ACA makes a significant, sustainable, and consistent improvement in its operating performance. Conversely, the rating may be lowered if there is a substantial decline in the Company's business position, or if it suffers a considerable deterioration in its operating performance or liquidity position.

We are of the view that the Covid-19 pandemic has moderately affected new business generation in the insurance industry, particularly classes of business directly impacted, such as motor vehicles, engineering, and suretyship. The property sector is also affected to a lesser degree, as demand for property insurance renewal is still in place. The significant Covid-19 impact on the affected business classes has limited insurance companies' ability to obtain new business and renew policies, hence adversely affecting their financial profiles, especially operating performance and liquidity. In general, we expect insurance companies to have a sufficient liquidity buffer, as significant portions of their investments are placed in liquid assets.

We expect the pandemic's impact on ACA's credit profile to be manageable, considering its strong position in the general insurance industry, as well as its very strong capitalization and reserves. It is supported by a large amount of liquid assets in the form of time deposits and marketable securities, tight monitoring of the quality of receivables, and a high RBC ratio of 349.8% as of December 31, 2020 (FY2020). However, we also note that the economic downturn due to the pandemic has lowered the new premium generation in some classes of business, as well as the investment income.

Established in 1956, ACA is the main entity of insurance companies under the Salim Group, offering a wide range of general insurance products including coverage for fire, earthquakes, motor vehicles, credit insurance, personal accidents, cargo, construction, hull, surety, liability, and miscellaneous. As of FY2020, it had a network of 72 branches and representative offices covering major cities in Indonesia, and a workforce of 1,405 employees, 242 brokers, and 2,625 agents.

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**PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

As of and For the Year Ended
December 31, 2020
and

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES

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**DIRECTORS' STATEMENT LETTER
RELATING TO
THE RESPONSIBILITY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA**

We the undersigned:

Name : Juliati Boddhiya
Office address : Wisma Asia Lt. 12, Jl. Letjen S. Parman Kav.79, Jakarta 11420
Domicile address : Tumapel 19, Rt. 005 Rw. 007, Kelurahan Keputran, Kecamatan Tegalsari, Kota Surabaya
Position : President Director

Name : Indrawati Darmawan
Office address : Wisma Asia Lt. 12, Jl. Letjen S. Parman Kav.79, Jakarta 11420
Domicile address : Mangga Besar XI/14, Rt. 014 Rw. 001, Kelurahan Tangki, Kecamatan Taman Sari, Jakarta Barat
Position : Director

Declared that:

1. Responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Company's financial statements;
2. The Company's financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia;
3. a. All information presented in the Company's financial statements is complete and correct;
b. The Company's financial statements do not contain any incorrect material information or fact nor omit any material information or fact;
4. Responsible for the Company's internal control system.

This statement letter is made truthfully.

Jakarta, April 26, 2021



Juliati Boddhiya
President Director

Indrawati Darmawan
Director



PT. ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA

No. Anggota : B.002B.2002.AAUI

Wisma Asia Slipi Lantai 12-15, Jl. Let. Jend. S. Parman Kav. 79, Jakarta 11420 INDONESIA

Telp. : (62-21) 56998288, 56998222 Fax. : (62-21) 5638029 e-mail : cust-aca@aca.co.id homepage : www.aca.co.id



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report No: 00225/3.0357/AU.1/08/0127-2/1/IV/2021

Stockholders, Boards of Commissioners and Directors

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Asuransi Central Asia and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PT Asuransi Central Asia and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.



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Other Matter

Our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statement of the Entity and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on such consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying financial information of the Entity (parent entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (collectively referred as the "Financial Information of Parent Entity"), which is presented as a supplementary information to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the accompanying consolidated financial statements under Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. The Financial Information of the Parent Entity is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Financial Information of the Parent Entity has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. In our opinion, the Financial Information of the Parent Entity is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the accompanying consolidated financial statement taken as a whole.

KANAKA PURADIREDDJA, SUHARTONO



Desman PL Tobing CPA

License No. AP.0127

April 26, 2021



PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2020	2019
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	3g,3i,3z,6,45	586,010,560,381	418,263,098,727
Premium receivables	3g,3z,7,45	909,762,272,825	1,038,706,627,839
Reinsurance receivables	3g,3s,3z,8,45	466,323,136,919	428,055,393,324
Other receivables	3g,3z,9,45	153,649,182,138	158,105,505,906
Reinsurance assets	3p,3q,3s,3z,10	2,749,287,996,200	2,837,505,994,737
Prepaid expenses and advances	3j,11	62,598,667,367	135,742,063,683
Investment			
Time deposits	3g,3z,12,45	652,461,932,825	1,263,155,770,739
Marketable securities - net	3g,3z,13,45	11,699,845,349,826	10,776,534,121,595
Direct investments	3e,14	248,174,315,766	275,454,088,767
Investment properties	3k,15	14,515,533,585	58,264,910,785
Mortgage loans	3g,3h,16,45	49,169,704,950	59,138,291,369
Policyholders' loans	3g,3h,3z,17,45	17,432,254,394	20,943,042,197
Others	18	133,322,607,386	70,030,000,000
Due from related parties	3f,3g,42,45	537,081,859	508,935,160
Deferred tax assets - net	3y,23c	80,400,537,067	82,547,890,662
Property and equipment - net	3l,19	257,602,078,366	197,638,690,203
Other assets	3g,3m,5,20,45	177,450,865,284	36,963,851,834
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>18,258,544,077,138</u>	<u>17,857,558,277,527</u>

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - Continued
 December 31, 2020
 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Claim payables	3g,3z,21,45	64,133,646,202	111,180,111,336
Reinsurance payables	3g,3s,3z,8,45	624,577,680,538	682,316,518,683
Commission payables	3g,3z,22,45	185,697,119,354	225,449,547,657
Taxes payable	3y,23a	14,710,513,772	11,265,224,138
Other current financial liabilities	3g,3w,24,45	243,168,005,885	141,387,754,819
Insurance liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	3p,3q,3s,3t,3z,25,44	3,958,324,487,416	4,047,773,322,611
Liabilities for future policy benefits	3r,3z,26,44	6,204,611,831,753	5,846,482,332,984
Policyholders' funds	27	142,678,784,868	136,596,488,290
Employee benefits liabilities	3x,32	196,680,523,431	155,468,997,684
Premiums received in advance	28	459,583,765,000	652,560,026,192
Other payables	3g,29,45	225,956,940,803	222,584,833,374
Total Liabilities		<u>12,320,123,299,022</u>	<u>12,233,065,157,768</u>

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - Continued
 December 31, 2020
 (Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
EQUITY			
Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity			
Share capital - par value			
Rp 1,000 per share			
Authorized, issued and fully paid -			
100,000,000 shares	30	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000
Additional paid in capital	3ab,50	9,443,817,680	9,443,817,680
Unrealized increase in market values of available for sale securities	13	2,121,292,150,563	2,148,768,832,794
Actuarial losses on post-employment benefits liability		(39,516,612,959)	(22,908,078,297)
Retained Earnings			
Appropriated		22,000,000,000	22,000,000,000
Unappropriated		<u>3,586,173,712,728</u>	<u>3,273,751,852,934</u>
Total Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity		5,799,393,068,012	5,531,056,425,111
Non-Controlling Interests	3c	<u>139,027,710,104</u>	<u>93,436,694,648</u>
Total Equity		<u>5,938,420,778,116</u>	<u>5,624,493,119,759</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>18,258,544,077,138</u>	<u>17,857,558,277,527</u>

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2020	2019
OPERATING REVENUES			
Underwriting revenues			
Premium income			
Gross premiums	3p,33	5,632,224,651,873	6,090,270,930,784
Reinsurance premiums	3s,33	(1,892,065,230,985)	(1,920,892,577,364)
Decrease in unearned premiums and catastrophe allowance	3p	52,084,909,477	3,802,619,323
Net Premium Income		3,792,244,330,365	4,173,180,972,743
Investment income - net	34	517,142,290,852	555,632,633,222
Other operating income	3u,35	109,824,764,081	91,895,493,120
Total Revenues		4,419,211,385,298	4,820,709,099,085
Underwriting expenses			
Claims expense			
Gross claims	3q,36	3,435,197,898,836	2,580,524,071,160
Reinsurance claims	3s,36	(1,240,093,768,150)	(840,790,726,593)
Increase in estimated claim	3q	47,732,774,166	8,115,696,907
Increase in liabilities for future policy benefits, provision for contributions and participants account	3r	359,825,966,627	1,090,731,823,882
Net claims expenses		2,602,662,871,479	2,838,580,865,356
Commission expense - net	37	252,322,272,192	508,117,271,902
Other underwriting expense	38	79,616,866,584	76,270,932,129
Total Underwriting Expenses		2,934,602,010,255	3,422,969,069,387
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		1,484,609,375,043	1,397,740,029,698
Other income	39	38,315,821,258	30,990,177,083
Operating expenses	40	(1,121,223,465,998)	(1,172,270,118,581)
Other expenses	41	(25,744,337,526)	(16,100,338,832)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		375,957,392,777	240,359,749,368
Tax expense	3y,23b	(32,010,082,034)	(28,996,452,995)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	31	343,947,310,743	211,363,296,373

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - Continued
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gains (loss) on post-employment benefits liability and related deferred tax		(15,712,095,331)	2,130,279,128
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on changes in fair value of available for sale securities		(26,720,432,766)	841,320,270,738
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NET OF TAX		(42,432,528,097)	843,450,549,866
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		301,514,782,646	1,054,813,846,239
TOTAL NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Parent Entity		350,521,859,794	253,798,892,268
Non-controlling interests		(6,574,549,051)	(42,435,595,895)
		343,947,310,743	211,363,296,373
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the Parent Entity		305,891,625,040	1,097,058,144,715
Non-controlling interests		(4,376,842,394)	(42,244,298,476)
		301,514,782,646	1,054,813,846,239

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity								
	Share Capital	Additional Paid in Capital	Unrealized Increase In Market Values of Available for Sale Securities	Actuarial Losses on Post- Employment Benefits Liability	Retained Earnings			Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
					Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total		
Balance as of January 1, 2019	100,000,000,000	9,443,817,680	1,306,236,689,596	(24,739,583,840)	22,000,000,000	3,080,207,793,937	4,493,148,717,373	106,338,562,459	4,599,487,279,832
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	253,798,892,268	253,798,892,268	(42,435,595,895)	211,363,296,373
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(60,254,833,271)	(60,254,833,271)	(663,257,694)	(60,918,090,965)
Paid up capital of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
Actuarial losses on post-employment benefits liability	-	-	-	1,831,505,543	-	-	1,831,505,543	304,461,944	2,135,967,487
Unrealized increase in market values of available for sale securities	-	-	842,532,143,198	-	-	-	842,532,143,198	(107,476,166)	842,424,667,032
Balance as of December 31, 2019	100,000,000,000	9,443,817,680	2,148,768,832,794	(22,908,078,297)	22,000,000,000	3,273,751,852,934	5,531,056,425,111	93,436,694,648	5,624,493,119,759

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - Continued
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity								
	Share Capital	Additional Paid in Capital	Unrealized Increase In Market Values of Available for Sale Securities	Actuarial Losses on Post-Employment Benefits Liability	Retained Earnings		Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
					Appropriated	Unappropriated			
Balance as of January 1, 2020	100,000,000,000	9,443,817,680	2,148,768,832,794	(22,908,078,297)	22,000,000,000	3,273,751,852,934	5,531,056,425,111	93,436,694,648	5,624,493,119,759
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	350,521,859,794	350,521,859,794	(6,574,549,051)	343,947,310,743
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(38,100,000,000)	(38,100,000,000)	(947,933,910)	(39,047,933,910)
Paid up capital of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000,000,000	35,000,000,000
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,025,624,829	16,025,624,829
Actuarial losses on post-employment benefits liability	-	-	-	(16,608,534,662)	-	-	(16,608,534,662)	786,606,262	(15,821,928,400)
Unrealized increase in market values of available for sale securities	-	-	(27,476,682,231)	-	-	-	(27,476,682,231)	1,301,267,326	(26,175,414,905)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	100,000,000,000	9,443,817,680	2,121,292,150,563	(39,516,612,959)	22,000,000,000	3,586,173,712,728	5,799,393,068,012	139,027,710,104	5,938,420,778,116

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income for the year	350,521,859,794	253,798,892,268
Adjustments for:		
Increase in liabilities for future policy benefits	362,937,774,404	1,093,842,880,153
Increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	(6,039,112,293)	2,504,432,699
Depreciation	27,539,851,254	27,899,384,772
Increase in net assets value of mutual fund	(131,013,033,644)	(127,043,961,991)
Provision for employee benefits	17,223,459,758	11,656,901,749
Non-controlling interests	(6,574,549,051)	(42,431,069,702)
Decrease (increase) in market values of marketable securities	44,933,737,673	(14,443,652,805)
Gain on sale of marketable securities - net	(15,441,484,134)	(70,859,095,521)
Loss (gain) on sale of direct investments	3,181,047,142	(11,011,686,240)
Deferred tax expense	5,535,398,882	3,271,912,797
Equity in net earnings of associates	(2,389,265,980)	(2,737,420,447)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(545,709,838)	(4,176,027,351)
Consolidated share of AIEM's subsidiaries	23,634,753,314	-
Other comprehensive income of non-controlling interests	2,087,873,588	192,459,585
	675,592,600,869	1,120,463,949,966
Changes in working capital		
Premium receivables	128,944,355,014	145,215,506,768
Reinsurance receivables	(38,267,743,595)	89,206,400,610
Other receivables	4,456,323,768	10,831,660,770
Prepaid expenses and advances	73,143,396,316	(25,785,533,572)
Due from related parties	(28,146,699)	(65,982,547)
Other assets	(15,539,013,450)	2,239,869,462
Claim payables	(47,046,465,134)	(75,169,359,779)
Reinsurance payables	(57,738,838,145)	16,496,112,786
Commission payables	(39,752,428,303)	(29,734,607,936)
Taxes payable	3,445,289,634	2,899,634,517
Other current financial liabilities	101,780,251,066	19,170,186,143
Policyholders' funds	6,082,296,578	(14,045,678,026)
Premiums received in advance	(192,976,261,192)	(135,287,968,488)
Other payables	4,012,393,999	52,485,499,221
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	606,108,010,726	1,178,919,689,895

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - Continued
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (increase) in investments:		
Time deposits	485,745,837,914	(383,935,272,239)
Marketable securities	(849,267,130,357)	(797,846,933,545)
Direct investments	10,539,464,729	5,554,722,500
Investment properties	-	7,800,147,043
Mortgage loans	9,968,586,419	1,734,193,934
Policyholders' loans	3,510,787,803	1,939,005,574
Others	(63,292,607,386)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	915,510,567	10,364,082,151
Acquisition of property and equipment	(32,433,064,851)	(66,360,786,938)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(434,312,615,162)	(1,220,750,841,520)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Paid up capital of Subsidiaries	35,000,000,000	30,000,000,000
Payment of dividends	(38,100,000,000)	(84,894,626,141)
Payment of Subsidiaries' dividends to the non-controlling interests of Subsidiaries	(947,933,910)	(663,257,694)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(4,047,933,910)	(55,557,883,835)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	167,747,461,654	(97,389,035,460)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	418,263,098,727	515,652,134,187
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	586,010,560,381	418,263,098,727

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL

PT Asuransi Central Asia (the “Entity”) was established based on deed No. 163 of Raden Kadiman, S.H., notary in Jakarta, dated August 29, 1956, under the name of Maskapai Asuransi Oriental N.V. The Entity’s name was changed to PT Asuransi Central Asia based on Deed No. 10 of Raden Meester Soewandi, S.H., dated August 5, 1958. The deed of establishment was approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. J.A.5/92/5 dated October 2, 1958 and was published in the State Gazette No. 33 dated April 24, 1959 Supplement No. 123/1959. The Entity’s Articles of Association have been amended several times, and most recently, by Deed No. 50 of Wiwik Condro, S.H. dated October 15, 2020 concerning, among others, changes in board of directors and commissioners. These changes were acknowledged and registered in the Administration System of Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. AHU-AH. 01.03-0398864 dated October 16, 2020. As stated in Article 3 of the Entity’s Articles of Association, the Entity’s scope of activity is to engage in conventional general insurance business. The Entity has obtained its Operational License from the Ministry of Finance, most recently based on the Decision Letter No. Kep.2097/MD dated March 31, 1986.

Based on the Ministry of Finance Decision Letter No. KEP-427/KM.6/2003 dated December 9, 2003, the Entity obtained license to open new branch with Sharia Principles. The Entity is domiciled in Jakarta with address at Wisma Asia, Slipi, with 72 and 70 branches and representative offices in Indonesia in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Subsidiaries Structure

The Entity’s Subsidiaries (subsequently together with the Entity referred as the “Group”) that are owned more than 50%, directly and indirectly, or are controlled by the Entity consist of:

Subsidiaries	Principal Activity	Domicile	Start of Commercial Operation	Percentage of Ownership		Total Assets	
				2020	2019	2020	2019
							Rupiah (in thousands)
Direct Ownership							
PT Asuransi Jiwa Central Asia Raya (CAR) and Subsidiary	Life Insurance	Jakarta	1975	99,99%	99,99%	8,650,255	8,221,638
PT Asia Inti Era Makmur (AIEM) and Subsidiaries	General Trading	Jakarta	2001	99,83%	99,83%	198,385	164,718
PT Asuransi Harta Aman Pratama Tbk (AHAP)	General Insurance	Jakarta	1983	62,15%	62,15%	612,347	582,236
PT Central Asia Financial (CAF)	Life Insurance	Jakarta	2013	12,06%	15,20%	169,752	157,594
Indirect Ownership							
PT Mega Bulungan Permai (MBP) owned through AIEM	Trading and Service	Jakarta	-	99,81%	99,81%	5,459	5,459
PT Asia Griya Makmur (AGM) and Subsidiary, owned through AIEM	Construction, Service, Trading	Jakarta	2004	99,82%	99,82%	64,777	63,873
PT Asia Sumber Daya Makmur (ASDM) owned through AIEM	Service and Consultancy	Jakarta	2010	99,80%	99,80%	4,832	4,787
PT Asia Motor Makmur (AMM) owned through AIEM	Workshop and Service	Jakarta	2003	57,90%	57,90%	4,350	5,341
PT Indonesia Oto Service Center (IOSC) owned through AIEM	Workshop and Service	Jakarta	2004	67,12%	67,12%	9,576	9,862
PT Mitra Asia Mobilindo (MAM) owned through AIEM	Workshop and Service	Jakarta	2012	39.93%	39.93%	6,942	7,279

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
 As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
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1. GENERAL - Continued

The Structure of the Subsidiaries - Continued

Subsidiaries	Principal Activity	Domicile	Start of Commercial Operation	Percentage of Ownership		Total Assets	
				2020	2019	2020	2019
				Rupiah (in thousands)			
PT Trans Asia Terpadu (TAT) and Subsidiary, owned through AIEM	Workshop and Service	Jakarta	2015	69,88%	69,88%	4,232	2,958
PT Asia Sukses Motor (ASM) owned through AIEM	Workshop and Service	Jakarta	2003	49,32%	49,32%	10,979	10,379
PT Mitra Bengkel Andalan Pratama (MBAP) owned through AIEM	Workshop and Service	Jakarta	2004	47,64%	47,64%	8,686	8,928
PT Pandu Halim Perkasa (PHP) owned through AIEM	Service and Consultancy	Jakarta	1999	48,39%	48,39%	18,985	19,593
PT Mitra Kapital Solusi (MKS) owned through AGM	Service	Jakarta	2018	99,72%	99,72%	2,332	1,961
PT Mitra Karya Terpadu (MKT) owned through TAT	Service	Jakarta	2019	41,93%	-	1,862	1,464
PT Central Asia Financial (CAF) owned through CAR	Life Insurance	Jakarta	2013	67,30%	84,80%	169,752	157,594

In 2020, ASM, MBAP, PHP and MKT, AIEM's subsidiaries, were consolidated, because AIEM already had full control over the operational and financial policies of these subsidiaries.

Based on notarial deed No. 04 of Gisella Ratnawati, SH dated July 24, 2020, and No. 02 dated December 21, 2020, CAF increased its issued and paid-up capital from Rp 250,000,000,000 to Rp 315,000,000,000, of which PT Bakti Nusa Bangsa deposited an additional capital of Rp 65,000,000,000.

Boards of Commissioners, Directors and Sharia Supervisory Council

The Entity's Board of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

2020

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	: Anthoni Salim	President Director	: Juliati Boddhiya
Commissioner	: Phiong, Phillipus Darna	Director	: Indrawati Darmawan
Independent Commissioner	: Indomen Saragih	Director	: Muljadi Kusuma
Independent Commissioner	: Paul Hardjatmo	Director	: Syarifuddin
		Director of Compliance	: Yohanes Jap

2019

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	: Anthoni Salim	President Director	: Hailamsah Teddy
Commissioner	: Phiong, Phillipus Darna	Director	: Juliati Boddhiya
Independent Commissioner	: Indomen Saragih	Director	: Arry Dharma
Independent Commissioner	: Paul Hardjatmo	Director	: Debie Wijaya
		Director of Compliance	: Yohanes Jap

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
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1. GENERAL - Continued

Boards of Commissioners, Directors and Sharia Supervisory Council - Continued

The members of the Sharia Supervisory Council as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Chairman	: Prof. DR. H.M. Amin Suma, SH, MA, MM
Member	: DR. KH. Manarul Hidayat, MA
Member	: DR. M. Syairozi Dimyathi, M.Ed

As of December 31, 2020, and 2019, the Entity has a total of 1,474 and 1,554 permanent employees, respectively (unaudited).

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (“PSAK”) AND INTERPRETATION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (“ISAK”)

a. Standards (SAKs) and Interpretation to Financial Accounting Standards (ISAKs) Issued and Effective in the Current Year (on or after January 1, 2020)

In the current year, the Group has adopted all of the new and revised financial accounting standards (SAK) and interpretation to financial accounting standards (ISAK) including amendment and annual improvements issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants that are relevant to their operations and affected to the consolidated financial statements effective for accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

New and revised SAKs and ISAKs including amendments and annual improvements effective in the current year are as follows:

- Amendment to PSAK No. 1 and PSAK No. 25: Definition of Material. This amendment clarifies the definition of material with the aim of harmonizing the definitions used in the conceptual framework and some relevant PSAKs. In addition, it also provides clearer guidance regarding the definition of material in the context of reducing over disclosure due to changes in the threshold of the material definition.
- Amendment to PSAK No. 15 “Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures concerning Long-Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures”. Amendment to PSAK No. 15 add paragraph 14A so that it is stipulated that the entity also applies PSAK No. 71 to financial instruments in associates or joint ventures where the equity method is not applied. This includes long-term interests which form a substantial part of the entity's net investment in associates or joint ventures as referred to in PSAK No. 15 paragraph 38.
- Amendment to PSAK No. 22: Definition of Business. This amendment was issued to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (“PSAK”) AND INTERPRETATION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (“ISAK”) - Continued

a. Standards (SAKs) and Interpretation to Financial Accounting Standards (ISAKs) Issued and Effective in the Current Year (on or after January 1, 2020) - Continued

- Amendment to PSAK No. 62 “Insurance Contract - Implementing PSAK No. 71: Financial Instruments with PSAK No. 62: Insurance Contract”.

This Amendment provides 2 (two) approaches that are optional for the insurance entities, namely:

- a. Deferral approach: temporary exemption from the application of PSAK No. 71 to an entity whose principal activity is to issue an insurance contract as within the scope of PSAK No. 62 (which applies at the level of the reporting entity); and
 - b. Overlay approach: allows an entity to reclassify multiple income or expenses arising from a defined financial asset from profit or loss to other comprehensive income.
- PSAK No. 71 “Financial Instruments”. PSAK No. 71 provides for changes in terms of financial instruments such as classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. This PSAK replaces PSAK No. 55 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”.
 - Amendment to PSAK No. 71 “Financial Instruments concerning Features of Accelerating Repayment with Negative Compensation”. Amendment to PSAK No. 71 amends paragraphs PP4.1.11 (b) and PP4.1.12 (b), and adds paragraphs PP4.1.12A to regulate that financial assets with accelerated repayment features that can result in negative compensation meeting qualifications as contractual cash flows originating solely from payment of principal and interest from the principal amount owed.
 - PSAK No. 73 “Leases”. PSAK No. 73 establishes the basic principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessee to measure all leases using a single accounting model which is similar with the accounting for finance leases according to PSAK No. 30. PSAK No. 73 provides two exceptions to lessee related to the accounting model, namely for leases with low value assets and leases with a period of 12 months or less. At the commencement of the lease period, the lessee will recognize the obligation to pay the lease and assets that represent the right to use underlying assets during the lease period. Lessee will also separately recognize interest expense for lease obligations and depreciation expense on lease assets.

Accounting for lessor based on PSAK No. 73 is substantially unchanged from accounting as stipulated in PSAK No. 30. Lessor will continue to classify all leases based on the classification principle as currently regulated in PSAK No. 30. PSAK No. 73 replaces PSAK No. 30 “Leases”, and its interpretation under ISAK No. 8 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease”, ISAK No. 23 “Operating Lease - Incentives”, ISAK No. 24 “Evaluation of Substance of Several Transactions Involving a Legal Form of Lease” and ISAK No. 25 “Landrights”.

b. Standards (SAKs) and Interpretation to Financial Accounting Standards (ISAKs) Issued but Not Effective in The Current Year

- PSAK No. 74 “Insurance Contract”. Insurance contracts require an entity to identify an insurance contract portfolio. The portfolio consists of contracts that have similar risks and are jointly managed. The entity divides insurance contract portfolio issued, at the minimum, into a group of onerous contracts at initial recognition, a group of contracts at initial recognition has no significant possibility of subsequently becoming a losing contract, and the remaining contract groups in the portfolio.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (“PSAK”) AND INTERPRETATION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (“ISAK”) - Continued

b. Standards (SAKs) and Interpretation to Financial Accounting Standards (ISAKs) Issued but Not Effective in The Current Year - Continued

PSAK No. 74 also regulates that insurance contract groups are measured at the total value of fulfillment cash flows and contractual service margins. Compliance cash flows include estimates of future cash flows and adjustments to reflect the time value of money and financial risks related to future cash flows, as well as adjustments to non-financial risks. This approach was modified to measure the reinsurance contract group held and the insurance contract group with the discretionary participation feature. However, the entity can use a premium allocation approach to measure insurance contracts if the contract meets certain criteria.

PSAK No. 74 also requires the entity to separate the amount recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into the results of insurance services consisting of insurance income and insurance service costs, and financial income or expenses. Insurance income and insurance service costs presented in profit or loss do not include any investment components. Insurance income is the total of the change in liability for the remaining coverage period in the period relating to the services for which the entity expects to receive payment.

This PSAK No. 74 will replace PSAK No. 62 “Insurance Contract”.

Several SAKs and ISAKs including amendments and annual improvements that became effective in the current year and are relevant to the Group’s operation have been adopted as disclosed in the “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies”.

Other SAKs and ISAKs that are not relevant to the Group’s operation or might affect the accounting policies in the future are being evaluated by the management the potential impact that might arise from the adoption of these standards to the consolidated financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies have been applied consistently in the preparation of consolidated financial statements except for the adoption of several revised SAKs that effective on or after January 1, 2020, as follows:

a. Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with SAK, which comprises the Statements and Interpretations issued by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants, including applicable new and revised standards, annual amendment and improvement, effective on or after January 1, 2020.

b. Basic of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2013) “Presentation of Financial Statements”, including PSAK No. 1 (Amendment 2015) “Presentation of Financial Statements on Initiative Disclosures”. This revised PSAK changes the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that could be reclassified to profit or loss would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The adoption of this PSAK affects presentation only and has no impact on the Group’s financial position or performance.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption of going concern and accrual basis.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

b. Basic of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued

The measurement in the consolidated financial statements is historical cost concept, except for certain accounts which are measured on the basis described in the related accounting policies of respective accounts.

The consolidated statement of cash flows is prepared based on the indirect method by classifying cash flows on the basis of operating, investing and financing activities. The reporting currency used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the Indonesian Rupiah, which is the functional currency of the Group. Financial statements of the Entity and CAR, a Subsidiary, have been prepared in accordance with PSAK No. 108, "Accounting for Sharia Insurance Transactions" for a branch that uses the principles of Sharia.

When the entity adopts accounting policy retrospectively or makes restatement of financial statements account or when the entity reclassifies items in its financial statements, the entity shall restate the financial statements at the beginning of the comparative period presented.

PSAK No. 62, "Insurance Contracts" has been published and is effective for financial statements with periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. In addition, PSAK No. 28 (Revised 2011), "Accounting for Loss Insurance" and PSAK No. 36 (Revised 2011), "Accounting for Life Insurance" have been published to complement the implementation of PSAK No. 62.

On December 11, 2012, PSAK No. 28 (Revised 2012), "Accounting for Loss Insurance" and PSAK No. 36 (Revised 2012), "Accounting for Life Insurance" have been issued to revise PSAK No. 28 (Revised 2011) and PSAK No. 36 (Revised 2011) and are effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012.

c. Principles of Consolidation

The Group applied PSAK No. 65 "Consolidated Financial Statements". PSAK No. 65 superseded the requirements related consolidated financial statements in PSAK No. 4 (Revised 2009) "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and superseded ISAK No. 7 "Special Purpose Entity Consolidation".

This PSAK requires a parent entity (an entity that controls one or more other entities) to present consolidated financial statements. An investor determines whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls one or more investees. An investor considers all relevant facts and circumstances when assessing whether it controls an investee.

Control is achieved when the investor is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Accordingly, the investor controls the investee if, and only if, the investor has all the following elements:

- a. power over the investee (i.e., existing rights to give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- b. exposures or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- c. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the investor's returns.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

c. Principles of Consolidation - Continued

Generally, a majority of voting rights result in control. When the Entity has less than majority of the voting, or similar rights of an investee, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- a. the contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of investee.
- b. rights arising from other contractual arrangement(s).
- c. the Entity's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The investor reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Consolidation Procedures

Consolidated financial statements:

- combine similar items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries;
- offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary;
- eliminate in full intra group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group.

A reporting entity includes the income and expenses of a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements from the date it gains control until the date when the reporting entity ceases to control the subsidiary. Income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

The parent and subsidiaries are required to have the same accounting policies and reporting dates, or consolidation based on additional financial information prepared by subsidiary.

Non-controlling Interest (NCI)

The Entity presents NCI in its consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity of the owners of the parent.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the NCI, even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance on the basis of present ownership interests.

Changes in Ownership Interest

Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary are equity transactions (i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners). When the proportion of the equity held by NCI changes, the carrying amounts of the controlling and NCI are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between adjusted carrying amount of NCI and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

c. Principles of Consolidation - Continued

Loss of Control

If loss control over subsidiary, the parent entity:

- a. derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position;
- b. recognizes any investment retained in the former subsidiary when control is lost and subsequently accounts for it and for any amounts owed by or to the former subsidiary in accordance with other relevant PSAKs. The remaining balance of investment is remeasured and the remeasured value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset in accordance with PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture;
- c. recognizes the gain or loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest.

Investment Entity - Consolidation Exemption

Investment Entity does not consolidate its subsidiaries, or apply PSAK No. 22 "Business Combinations" when it obtains control of another entity. When an entity becomes, or ceases to be, an investment entity, it applies its status change prospectively from the date of change.

An Investment Entity is an entity that:

- a. obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services;
- b. commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
- c. measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

An entity is required to consider all facts and circumstances when determining whether it is an investment entity, including its purpose and design such as:

- a. it has more than one investment;
- b. it has more than one investor;
- c. it has investors that are not related parties of the entity;
- d. it has ownership interests in the form of equity or similar interests.

The absence of any of these typical characteristics does not necessarily disqualify an entity from being classified as an investment entity. Investment entity that does not have all those typical characteristics provide additional information as required by PSAK No. 67 "Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities".

An investment entity is required to measure an investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with PSAK No. 71 "Financial Instruments". Because an investment entity is not required to consolidate its subsidiaries, intragroup related party transactions and outstanding balances are not eliminated.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

c. Principles of Consolidation - Continued

Investment Entity - Consolidation Exemption - Continued

The exemption from consolidation only applies to the investment entity itself. Accordingly, a parent of an investment entity is required to consolidate all entities that it controls, including those controlled through an investment entity subsidiary, unless the parent itself is an investment entity. The disclosure requirements for consolidated financial statements are specified in PSAK No. 67 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”.

As regulated in PSAK No. 4 (Revised 2013) “Separate Financial Statements”, separate financial statements (parent entity) can be served only when those statements are additional information on the consolidated financial statements and are presented as an attachment to the consolidated financial statements. The method used to record investments in subsidiaries, associations and joint ventures are cost method or in accordance with PSAK No. 71 “Financial Instrument”. Separate financial statements consist of the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows.

d. Business Combination and Goodwill

PSAK No. 22 (Improvement 2018) clarifies that when a party in a joint arrangement obtains control over a business that is a joint operation (as defined in PSAK No. 66), and has rights over assets and liabilities over liabilities related to joint operations just before date of acquisition, the transaction is a business combination that is carried out in stages. The acquirer applies the requirements for a business combination that is carried out in stages, including the remeasurement of previously held interests in joint operations. Accordingly, the acquirer re-measures all previously held interest in the joint operation.

Business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of consideration transferred, measured at fair value on acquisition date, and the amount of any NCI in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Entity selects whether it measures the NCI in the acquiree either at fair value or proportionate shares of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. All other costs incurred associated with the acquisition are directly expensed and included in “General and Administrative Expenses”.

When the Entity acquires a business, it assesses the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic condition and other pertinent circumstances as at the acquisition date. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the Entity’s previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at fair value on acquisition date and recognized gain (loss), if any, is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with PSAK No. 71 “Financial Instrument”, “Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurement”, either in profit or loss or as OCI. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

d. Business Combination and Goodwill - Continued

At acquisition date, goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of (a) over (b) below:

- (a) the aggregate of
 - (i) the consideration transferred which is measured at fair value
 - (ii) the amount recognized for NCI in the acquiree, and
 - (iii) for the business combination that is achieved in stages, the fair value of the Entity's previously held equity interest in the acquiree on acquisition date.
- (b) the difference of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on acquisition date.

If the aggregate amount of (b) exceeds the aggregate amount of (a), the difference is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as gain on bargain purchase after previously assessing the identification and fair value measurement of the acquired assets and the assumed liabilities and recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination, from the acquisition date, is allocated to each Entity's Cash Generating Units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those CGUs. Impairment recognition is required by PSAK No. 48, "Impairment of Assets".

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operations within that CGU is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

In accordance with the provision of PSAK No. 22 (Revised 2018), "Business Combinations", if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, the Entity shall report in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Entity shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date.

e. Investments in Associates

The Group applies PSAK 15 (Revised 2013) "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", including PSAK 15 (2015 Amendments) "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures on Investments in Associates: Applying the Consolidation Exception".

This PSAK prescribes the application of the equity method to investments in associates and joint ventures. Amendment to PSAK No. 15 "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures concerning Long-Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures". Amendment to PSAK No. 15 add paragraph 14A so that it is stipulated that the entity also applies PSAK 71 to financial instruments in associates or joint ventures where the equity method is not applied. This includes long-term interests which form a substantial part of the entity's net investment in associates or joint ventures as referred to in PSAK No. 15 paragraph 38.

An associate is an entity over which the entity has significant influence. Significant influence is the power of participate on the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

e. Investments in Associates - Continued

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of the investee's net assets. The investor's profit or loss includes its share of the investee's profit or loss and the investor's OCI includes its share of the investee's OCI. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

If there is a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the entity recognizes its share of such changes and to disclose this, if relevant, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains or losses resulting from transactions between the entity and associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

If the entity's share on loss in an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the entity's interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are reserved and liability is recognized, only to the extent that the entity has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the entity. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the entity.

After application of the equity method, the entity applies the requirement in PSAK No. 71 "Financial Instruments", to determine whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss with respect to its investment in the associate or joint venture.

The entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset, that is, goodwill is not tested separately. The recoverable amount of an investment in an associate is assessed for each individual associate or joint venture, unless the associate or joint venture does not generate cash flows independently.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the entity measures and recognizes any retained investment as its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

f. Transactions with Related Parties

The Group has transactions with related parties as defined in PSAK No. 7 (Revised 2010), “Related Party Disclosures” and PSAK No. 7 (Revised 2015) “Related Party Disclosures”.

This revised PSAK requires disclosure of relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments in the consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements of the parent entity and also applies to individual financial statements. The amendment also provides an exception from the general related party disclosure requirements for transactions with government and entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the same Government as the reporting entity (government related entities).

Related party is a person or an entity related to the entity that prepares financial statements (the reporting entity).

- a. A person or a close member of that person’s family is related to the reporting entity if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- b. An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the reporting entity are members of the same Group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Group of which the other entity is a member);
 - (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment defined benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity itself arrange such plan, the sponsoring entity are also related to the reporting entity;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in a(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

The transactions were conducted on terms agreed by both parties, which terms may not be the same as those transactions conducted by parties who are not related.

All significant transactions and balances with related parties, whether or not conducted with the terms and condition, as was done with non-related parties, have been disclosed in the relevant notes to consolidated financial statements.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments

Since January 1, 2020, the Group adopted PSAK No. 71 "Financial Instruments" including Amendment to PSAK No. 71 "Financial Instruments: Features of Accelerating Repayment with Negative Compensation". Amendment to PSAK No. 71 regulates that financial assets with accelerated repayment features that can result in negative compensation meeting qualifications as contractual cash flows originating solely from payment of principal and interest from the principal amount owed and the Entity also applied PSAK No. 60 (Revised 2014) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures". PSAK No. 71 replaces PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014) "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

PSAK No. 50 (Revised 2014) outlines the accounting requirements for the presentation of financial instruments, particularly as to the classification of such instruments into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments. The standard also provides guidance on the classification of related interest, dividends and gains/losses, and when financial assets and financial liabilities can be offset.

PSAK No. 60 (Revised 2014) requires quantitative and qualitative disclosures in the financial statements that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments on the financial position and performance, and the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period and how the entity manages such risks. In addition, this standard describes the requirement for disclosure of liquidity risk.

(1) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognized on the financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. All financial assets are recognized and de-recognized on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of financial assets is under a contract whose terms require delivery of assets within the time frame established by the market concerned.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, in the case of investments not classified as FVTPL, fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets.

All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Subsequent Measurement

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(1) Financial Assets - Continued

Subsequent Measurement - Continued

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets that are not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The Group may make the following irrevocable designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income (without any reclassification) if meet certain criteria; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

In the current year, the Group has neither designated any debt investments that meet the amortized cost or FVOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL nor any equity investment as FVOCI.

Amortized Cost and Effective Interest Method

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost and at FVOCI. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (gross basis), except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(1) Financial Assets - Continued

Amortized Cost and Effective Interest Method - Continued

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investment in Debt Instruments Classified as at FVOCI

The debt instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of the debt instruments as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment gains or losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The amounts that are recognized in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if these financial assets had been measured at amortized cost. All other changes in the carrying amount of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When these financial assets are derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which PSAK No. 22 applies.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(1) Financial Asset - Continued

Investment in Debt Instruments Classified as at FVOCI - Continued

Dividends income on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a partial recovery of the investment cost.

Financial Assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL.

Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Entity designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVOCI irrevocably on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL irrevocably upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value as at each reporting date, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at each reporting date.

Specifically,

- for financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- for debt instruments measured at FVOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortized cost of the debt instrument are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; and
- for equity instruments measured at FVOCI, exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in components of equity.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(1) Financial Asset - Continued

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, lease receivables, contract assets, as well as loan commitments of financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognized for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL (12mECL). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. To the contrary, 12mECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group’s debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group’s core operations.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Group becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a loan commitment and financial guarantee contract, the Group considers the changes in the risk that certain debtor will default on the contract.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(1) Financial Asset - Continued

Significant Increase in Credit Risk - Continued

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable to identify significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12mECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Write-off Policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset cease, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated is reclassified to profit or loss. To the contrary, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the equity component is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(2) Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts and commitments issued by the Group, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and PSAK No. 71 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liabilities.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in own credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value due to other than own credit risk of liability is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(2) Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL - Continued

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Group that are designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial Liabilities Subsequently Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities that are not contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, not held-for-trading, or designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost as at each reporting date, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. For those which are designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

g. Financial Instruments - Continued

(2) Financial Liabilities

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities - Continued

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability.

It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the modification of gain or loss within other gains and losses.

(3) Offsetting Arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

(4) Reclassification of Financial Instruments

For financial assets, reclassification is required between FVTPL, FVOCI and amortized cost, if and only if the entity's business model objective for its financial assets changes so its previous model assessment would no longer apply. If reclassification is appropriate, it must be done prospectively from the reclassification date which is defined as the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses, or interest.

PSAK No. 71 does not allow reclassification:

- for equity investments measured at FVOCI, or
- which the fair value option has been exercised under any circumstances for the financial asset or financial liability.

The financial liability shall not be reclassified.

h. Mortgage Loans and Policyholders

Mortgage and policyholders' loans are recorded at the remaining amount of the loan. The investment income from interest on the loan is recognized in accordance with the validity period of the loan.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is the means of payment that is ready and free to be used to finance the activities of the Group. Cash equivalents are investments that are highly liquid, short-term, and can quickly become cash in the amount that can be determined and have no significant risk of changes in value with maturities of three months or less from the date of placement and not pledged as collateral or being restricted.

Cash in banks and time deposits which will be used to pay liabilities due within 1 (one) year, are presented as part of current assets.

j. Prepaid Expenses

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

k. Investment Properties

The Group adopted PSAK No. 13 (Revised 2011), "Investment Property".

Investment properties consist of land, buildings and improvements, which are held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services for administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business. The Group has chosen the cost model as the accounting policy of measurement of investment property.

Investment properties are stated at cost, including transaction costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, except for land which is not depreciated. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property as incurred, if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the daily cost in using the investment property.

Investment properties are derecognized upon disposal or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfer to investment properties if, and only if, there is change in use, evidenced by the end of the use by the owner, commencement of an operating lease to another party or completion of construction or development. Transfer from investment properties if, and only if, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development for sale.

l. Property and Equipment

The Group adopted PSAK No. 16 (Revised 2011), "Property, Plant and Equipment", including PSAK No. 16 (Improvement 2015) "Property, Plant and Equipment" and Amendment 2015 to PSAK 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment on Clarification Method Received for Depreciation and Amortization". The Group has chosen the cost model for measurement of their property and equipment.

Property and equipment, except for land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

1. Property and Equipment - Continued

The Entity

Buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives of 20 years. Other property and equipment are depreciated using the double-declining balance method at the rate of 25% - 50% depending on the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Subsidiaries

Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
CAR and CAF	
Buildings	20
Vehicles	4
Office equipment	4 - 8
Computers	4
AIEM and Subsidiaries	
Buildings	20
Vehicles	4 - 8
Office equipment	4 - 8
Workshop supplies	8

AGM and AHAP

Office equipment are depreciated using the double-declining balance method at the rate of 50%. Accessories, facilities and building equipment are depreciated using the double-declining balance method over their estimated useful lives at the rate of 25% or 50%. While vehicles are depreciated using the double-declining balance method at the rate of 25%.

At the end of each financial year, the management reviews the residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods, and if appropriate, adjusted prospectively.

Land is stated at cost and not depreciated, unless it can be proven that the land has a certain useful life. Certain costs related to the extension/renewal of land rights are deferred and amortized over the legal life of land rights or economic life of the land (if it can be determined), whichever is shorter. These costs are presented as part of "Other Assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The cost of repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred; significant replacement or inspection costs are capitalized when incurred, and if its future economic benefits flow to the Group, and the acquisition cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

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

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

m. Lease

Since January 1, 2020, the Group adopts PSAK No. 73 “Leases” which replaces PSAK No. 30 “Leases” and its interpretation under ISAK No. 8 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease”, ISAK No. 23 “Operating Lease - Incentives”, ISAK No. 24 “Evaluation of Substance of Several Transactions Involving an Legal Form of Lease” and ISAK No. 25 “Landrights”.

Group as a Lessee

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group shall assess whether:

- The Group has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are the most relevant to change how and for what purpose the asset is used are predetermined:
 1. The Group has the right to operate the identified asset;
 2. The Group has designed the identified asset in a way that predetermined how and for what purpose it will be used.

At the inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. However, for the leases of improvements in which the Group is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Upon lease commencement a lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payment made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, less any lease incentives received. After lease commencement, the Group measures the right-of-use asset using a cost model that relates to Property, Plant and Equipment under PSAK No. 16.

Under the cost model, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying assets to the Group at the end of the lease period or if the acquisition cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will make a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date until the end of the useful life of the asset underlying assets. If not, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

m. Lease - Continued

Group as a Lessee - Continued

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or interest rate, initially measured using the index or interest rate at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be paid by the Group under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise; and
- penalties payment for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the event or condition that triggers payment occurs, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset under another Standard.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured to reflect changes in:

- the lease term (using a revised discount rate);
- the assessment of a purchase option (using a revised discount rate);
- future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or interest rate used to determine those payments (using an unchanged discount rate).

Short-term leases and low value underlying assets

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group recognizes the leases payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group has not determined the threshold of low value assets, accordingly the Group does not use this exemption and applies PSAK No. 73 as appropriate.

Lease modification

Lease modifications may also prompt remeasurement of the lease liability unless they are to be treated as separate leases.

The lessee accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

m. Lease - Continued

Lease modification - Continued

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the lessee:

- remeasure and allocate the consideration in the modified contract;
- determine the lease term of the modified lease;
- remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate on the basis of the remaining lease term and the remaining lease payment with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. The revised discount rate is determined as the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of the modification;
- decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. The lessee recognizes in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease; and
- make a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset for all other lease modifications.

n. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Group adopted PSAK No. 48 (Revised 2014), "Impairment of Assets". This PSAK does not apply to inventories, assets arising from construction contracts, deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets, investment property carried at fair value, insurance contract assets, non-current assets held for sale. It applies to property and equipment, investment property at cost, intangible assets and goodwill, investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures carried at cost.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists or when annual impairment testing of an asset is required, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the assets.

Recoverable amount of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is the higher amount between the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount should be reduced to their recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless it relates to a revalued asset where the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease in OCI.

If recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized, the valuation techniques used to measure fair value less costs of disposal and the key assumptions used in the measurement of fair value measurements categorized within "Level 2" and "Level 3" of the fair value hierarchy are referred to PSAK No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement".

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill is reversed if, and only if, there are changes in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset since the last impairment loss is recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount, net of depreciation, provided no impairment loss has been recognized for the asset in prior years. Reversal of impairment loss is recognized as income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless it relates to a revalued asset where the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase in OCI.

After such reversal, the depreciation charged on the said asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

o. Provision and Contingency

The Group applied PSAK No. 57 (Revised 2009), “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”.

The revised PSAK is applied prospectively and provides recognition and measurement of provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and to ensure that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements to enable users to understand the nature, timing and amount related to the information.

Provisions are recognized when the Group have a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, the settlement obligation is likely to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed, unless the outflow of the resources embodying economic benefits is unlikely to occur.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed if there is probable that economic benefit inflow will be obtained.

p. Premium Income and Unearned Premiums Recognition

Premiums from short-term insurance contracts are recognized as income over the policy contract period in proportion to the insurance coverage. Premiums other than short-term insurance contracts are recognized as revenue when due. Premiums from coinsurance are recognized as income based on the Entity’s proportionate share of premiums.

Premium income is presented as gross premiums in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

PSAK No. 28 (Revised 2012), after referring to PSAK No. 36 (Revised 2012), regulates liabilities for insurance contract with period more than one year are measured with one of the following:

- a. The concept of present value of estimated agreed benefits payments including all options provided plus present value of estimated all costs to be incurred and also considering premiums receipt in the future.
- b. The previous accounting policy.

Unearned premiums reserve is calculated by using the daily individual method. With this method, the unearned premiums are calculated in proportion to the insurance coverage provided over the contract period or risk for each contract. This method is considered more relevant and reliable.

In accordance with PSAK No. 62, “Insurance Contracts”, the reinsurance assets of unearned premiums are presented separately as reinsurance assets.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

q. Claim Expense and Estimated Claims

Claim expenses presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are recognized when the final claim report has been reviewed and approved by the Group.

Estimated claims represent reserve for claims incurred which are still in process, including claims incurred but not reported (IBNR).

In accordance with PSAK No. 62, "Insurance Contracts", the estimated reinsurance claims recovery is presented separately in the reinsurance assets account.

r. Liabilities for Future Policy Benefits

CAR and CAF provide reserve for future policy benefits for endowment, term life and annuity which is computed by an independent actuary.

s. Reinsurance

The Group reinsured part of accepted risk to other insurance companies. Total premiums or part of premiums paid for prospective reinsurance transactions are recognized as reinsurance premiums over reinsurance contract period in proportion to insurance coverage provided. Payment or obligation for retrospective reinsurance transactions are recognized as reinsurance receivables in the amount equivalent to the payment made or recorded liability in relation to the reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance premium expense is recorded as a reduction of gross premium income. The Group remains liable to the policyholders for reinsured losses in the event the reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations.

The Group has adopted PSAK No. 62, "Insurance Contracts".

PSAK No. 62 does not allow offset between:

- a. reinsurance assets and reinsurance liabilities, or
- b. income or expense from reinsurance contracts and expenses or income from the related insurance contracts.

Reinsurance assets consist of unearned reinsurance premiums, estimated reinsurance claims and liabilities for reinsurance future policy benefits.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after the initial recognition of the reinsurance assets that the Group may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measured impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurers. The impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

t. Liability Adequacy Test

In relation with the adoption of PSAK No. 62, at each end of reporting period, the Group evaluates whether the unearned premiums reserve and estimated claims as recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position have been adequately recognized by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated future cash flows in accordance with the insurance contracts.

If the valuation indicates that the carrying value of insurance liabilities (net of deferred acquisition costs and relevant intangible assets) is lower compared to the estimated present value of future cash flows, then such deficiency is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

u. Rental and Service Revenues Recognition

The Subsidiaries

Starting on January 1, 2020, the Subsidiaries recognizes revenue in accordance with the provisions of PSAK No. 72. The Subsidiaries recognizes revenue at the time and to the extent that the transfer of goods or services to customers will reflect the amount that the Group is expected to receive in exchange for the goods or services.

v. Sharia Insurance Transaction

The Entity and CAR use insurance contract *wakalah bil ujah*. Premiums paid on sharia insurance are recognized as *tabarru'* fund and not recognized as premium income by the Entity and CAR. Fees or *ujrah* in managing the product is recognized as income by the Entity and CAR over the insurance contract period.

Fund received from customers for Sharia product is recognized as liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position for the amount received net of the portion representing the Entity and CAR fees (*ujrah*) in managing the Sharia product revenue.

The distributable surplus will be determined based on whether the premium contribution received and its related investment return are sufficient to cover for the expenses on claims paid and reserve built. Any excess, after deduction of portion to pay the loan or *qardh* from the Entity and CAR, if any, will be distributed to the policyholders, Entity and CAR and *tabarru'* fund in accordance with insurance contract.

When the *tabarru'* fund is insufficient to cover all claims incurred, the Entity and CAR will settle under *qardh* (non-bearing interest loans). The *qardh* is to be repaid first when *tabarru'* fund has an underwriting surplus before the Entity and CAR declare the distributable surplus.

w. Profit Sharing (*Mudharabah*)

Profit sharing (*Mudharabah*) represent the share of the Entity and participating members in the Entity's underwriting revenue before tax over a determined period coverage, based on a ratio of 20% for participating members, 30% for reserve in *tabarru'* fund and 50% for the Entity.

Profit payable to participants is accumulated fund derived from the portion of Entity's income before tax, at every income calculation period, which accrues to the participating members and will be distributed and paid to the members on due date. Profit payable to participants is only distributed to member who do not obtain claim benefits and cancel the policy. Rate of profit sharing is calculated based on the weighted average method.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

x. Employee Benefits

The Group adopted PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2014), “Employee Benefits” retrospectively. In addition, the Group also adopted ISAK No. 15, “PSAK No. 24: The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and Their Interactions” and the 2018 annual amendments to PSAK No. 24: “Employee Benefits on Curtailments, or the Completion and Adjustment Program”.

This revised PSAK, introducing a requirement to fully recognize changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) including immediate recognition of defined benefit costs including unvested past service cost, and require disaggregation of the overall defined benefit cost into components and requiring the recognition of re-measurements in OCI (eliminating the “corridor” approach), enhancing disclosures about defined benefit plans, modifications to the accounting for termination benefits, including distinguishing between benefits provided in exchange for service and benefits for the termination of employment, and changing the recognition and measurement of termination benefits.

Amendments 2015 to the PSAK No. 24 simplifies the accounting for contributions from employees or third parties that are independent of the number of years of service, for example employee contributions which are calculated based on a fixed percentage of salary.

Amendments 2018 to the PSAK No. 24 provides clearer guidance for an entity in recognizing past service costs, settlement of gains and losses, current service cost and net interest after amendments, curtailments, or settlement plans because they all use the most recent actuarial assumptions (previously used actuarial assumptions at the beginning of the annual reporting period).

The Group adopts an unfunded defined benefit plan and records employee benefits to meet the benefits under Law Number 13 Year 2003.

Recognition

The cost of providing employee benefits should be recognized in the period in which the benefit is earned by the employee, rather than when it is paid or payable.

The components of defined benefit cost are recognized as follows:

1. Service cost attributable to the current and past periods is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
2. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset, which is determined using the discount rate at the beginning of the period is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
3. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability or asset, comprising of:
 - actuarial gains and losses;
 - return on plan assets;
 - any changes in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset);
 - is recognized in OCI (not reclassified to profit or loss in a subsequent period).

Measurement

The measurement of a net defined benefit liability or assets requires the application of an actuarial valuation method, the attribution of benefits to periods of service, and the use of actuarial assumptions. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation in determining the net deficit or surplus.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

x. Employee Benefits - Continued

Measurement - Continued

The present value of the Group's defined benefit obligations and related service costs is determined using the "Projected Unit Credit" method, which assumes each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately in resulting the final obligation. This requires an entity to attribute benefit to the current period (to determine current service cost) and the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations). Benefit is attributed to periods of service using the plan's benefit formula, unless an employee's service in later years will lead to a significantly increase of benefit compared to previous years, in which case a straight-line basis is used.

Past service cost is the change in a defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, arising as a result of changes to plan arrangements in the current period (i.e., plan amendments introducing or changing benefits payable, or curtailments which significantly reduce the number of covered employees).

Past service cost is recognized as an expense at the earlier of the date when a plan amendment or curtailment occurs and the date when an entity recognizes any termination benefits, or related restructuring costs under PSAK No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

Gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognized when the settlement occurs. Before past service costs are determined, or a gain or loss on settlement is recognized, the net defined benefit liability or asset is required to be remeasured, however an entity is not required to distinguish between past service costs resulting from curtailments and gains and losses on settlement where these transactions occur together.

The Entity

The Entity established a defined contribution retirement plan which is managed by The Financial Institution Pension Fund Central Asia Raya (DPLK CAR) covering all of its qualified permanent employees. Contributions consist of the Entity and employees' share, each at 5% of the employees' basic salary. Additional contribution for the past service cost is charged to expense systematically over the remaining working period of the employees.

The Subsidiary

CAR established a defined contribution retirement plan for all of its qualified permanent employees which is managed by DPLK CAR. Contributions consist of CAR and employees' share, each at 1.3% and 3% of the employees' basic salary.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

x. Income Taxes

The Group adopted PSAK No. 46 (Revised 2014), "Income Taxes". In addition, the Group also adopted ISAK No. 20, "Income Taxes: Changes in the Tax Status of an Enterprise or its Shareholders".

Recognition

Current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognized as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognized as an asset.

Deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences unless the deferred tax liability arises from:

- a. initial recognition of goodwill; or
- b. initial recognition of an asset/liability derived from transaction that
 - i. other than in a business combination; and
 - ii. at the time of the transaction, does not affect either accounting or taxable profit (loss).
- c. temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, but only to the extent that the entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the differences and it is probable that the reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized unless the deferred tax asset arises from:

- a. the initial recognition of an asset or liability in transaction that:
 - i. other than in a business combination; and
 - ii. at the time of the transaction, does not affect either accounting or taxable profit (loss).
- b. deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that:
 - i. the temporary difference will be recovered in the foreseeable future; and
 - ii. that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference will be utilized.

Measurement

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted for the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities cannot be discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset shall be reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Group shall reduce the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

y. Income Taxes - Continued

Allocation

For transactions and other events recognized in profit or loss, any related tax effects are also recognized in profit or loss. For transactions and other events recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or directly in equity), any related tax effects are also recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or directly in equity, respectively). Similarly, the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in a business combination affects the amount of goodwill arising in that business combination or the amount of the bargain purchase gain recognized.

Offset

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, or deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity, or the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

z. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

The Group adopted PSAK No. 10 (Revised 2010), "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates".

This revised standard provides for measurement and presentation currency of an entity in which the measurement currency should use the functional currency while the presentation currency may use other currency than the functional currency.

In determining the functional currency, the Group considers the following factors:

- a. currency that most influence the selling price for goods and services, or of a country with strength competitive and laws primarily determine the selling price of goods and services;
- b. currency that most influence the cost of labor, material and other costs of procurement of goods or services;
- c. currency in which funds from financing activities (i.e., issuance of debt and equity instruments) is generated;
- d. currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

The Group use Indonesian Rupiah currency as the functional currency and reporting currency. Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded in Rupiah amounts at the rates at the time transactions are made. At consolidated statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to Rupiah using the middle rate determined by Bank Indonesia on the last banking day of the period. Gains or losses are credited or charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the rates of exchange used were as follows:

	2020	2019
1 British Pound Sterling	19,085	18,250
1 Europe Euro	17,330	15,589
1 United States Dollar	14,105	13,901
1 Australian Dollar	10,771	9,739
1 Singapore Dollar	10,644	10,321
1 Hong Kong Dollar	1,819	1,785
1 Japanese Yen	136	128

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

aa. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in regular transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability at the measurement date, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would consider those characteristics when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

PSAK No. 68 requires a number of quantitative and qualitative disclosures about fair value measurements. Many of these are related to the following three-level fair value hierarchy on the basis of the inputs to the valuation technique:

- Level 1 inputs:
Level 1 inputs are fully observable (e.g. unadjusted quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date).
- Level 2 inputs:
Level 2 inputs are those other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs:
Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

ab. Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities

Tax amnesty asset and liabilities are recognized upon the issuance of *Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak (SKPP)* by the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, and they are not recognized as net amount (offset). The difference between the tax amnesty assets and liabilities is recognized as Additional Paid-in Capital.

Tax amnesty assets are initially recognized at the value stated in SKPP.

Tax amnesty liabilities are initially recognized at the amount of cash and cash equivalents to be settled by the Entity according to the contractual obligation with respect to the acquisition of respective tax amnesty assets.

The redemption money paid by the Entity to obtain the tax amnesty is recognized as expense in the period in which the Entity receives SKPP.

After initial recognition, Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities are measured in accordance with respective relevant SAKs according to the classification of each Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities.

The Entity reclassifies tax amnesty assets and liabilities into similar assets and liabilities.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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4. ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management of the Group to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Uncertainty about the judgment, estimates and assumptions could result in material adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities in future period.

The key assumptions of future and key source of other estimated uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the future period are described below.

The Group bases its estimates and assumptions on parameters available at the time the financial statements are prepared. Assumptions and situation concerning the future development may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Group. The changes are reflected in the related assumptions as incurred. The following judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in implementing the accounting policies of the Group have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Determining Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Group determines classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by considering the definitions set forth in PSAK No. 71 are met. Accordingly, financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in accordance with the Group's accounting policies as disclosed in the Note 3g and 45.

Determining Fair Value and Calculation of Cost Amortization of Financial Instruments

The Group records certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value and at amortized cost, which requires the use of accounting estimates. While significant components of fair value measurement and assumptions used in the calculation of cost amortization is determined using verifiable objective evidence, the amount of the fair value or amortized cost may differ if the Group uses different valuation methodologies or assumptions. These changes may directly affect the Group's profit or loss. More detailed information is disclosed in Notes 3g and 45.

Determining Whether an Arrangement is or Contains a Lease

Determining whether an arrangement is or contains a lease requires careful judgement to assess whether the arrangement conveys a right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use and right to direct the use of the asset, even if the right is not explicitly specified in the arrangement.

Determination Lease Term Option

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgment is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease inception date.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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4. ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING - Continued

Determination Lease Term Option - Continued

Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the Group's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Determining Recoverable Amount of Financial Assets

The Group evaluates certain accounts where it has information that a particular customer cannot meet its financial liabilities.

In this case, the Group uses judgment based on available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, terms and relationships with customers and the credit status of customers based on available credit records from third parties and known market factors, to record specific allowance for the customer against the amount owed in order to reduce the amount of the receivables that the Group expects to collect. Specific allowance is re-evaluated and adjusted if additional information received affects the amount of allowance for impairment of receivables. More detailed information is disclosed in Note 45.

Determining Recoverable Amount of Non-Financial Assets

The recovery amounts of property and equipment and investment properties are based on estimates and assumptions especially about market prospects and cash flows associated with the asset. Estimates of future cash flows include estimates of future revenues. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of recoverable amount and could result in adjustments to the allowance for impairment already booked. More detailed information is disclosed in Note 15 for investment properties and Note 19 for property and equipment.

Determining Depreciation Method and Estimated Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Investment Properties

The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties based on the expected utilization of assets and supported by plans and business strategy and market behavior. Estimation of useful lives of property and equipment and investment properties are provided based on the Group's evaluation on industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.

The estimated useful lives are reviewed at least at each year end reporting and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other restrictions on the use of assets as well as technological developments. However, it is possible, future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates due to changes in the factors mentioned above, and therefore the future depreciation charges may be revised.

The cost of property and equipment, except buildings which are depreciated using the straight-line method, are depreciated using the double declining-balance method over the estimated economic useful life. Management estimates the useful lives of property and equipment between 4 to 20 years. This is the age that is generally expected in the industry in which the Group run business. More detailed information is disclosed in Note 15 for investment properties and Note 19 for property and equipment.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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4. ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING - Continued

Determining Income Taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income tax. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognizes liabilities for corporate income tax based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due.

In certain situations, the Group cannot determine the exact amount of their current or future tax liability due to ongoing investigation, or negotiations with tax authorities. Uncertainties arise concerning the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of taxable income. In determining the amount to be recognized related to uncertain tax liabilities, the Group applies the same judgement they use in determining the amount of provision to be recognized in accordance with PSAK No. 57 (Revised 2009), "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The Group makes analysis of all tax positions related to income taxes to determine if a tax liability for unrecognized tax benefits should be recognized.

The Group reviews the deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow for a portion or all of deferred tax assets to be utilized. The Group also reviews the expected timing and tax rates on the recovery of temporary differences and adjusts the impact of deferred tax accordingly. More detailed information is disclosed in Note 23.

Estimation of Pension and Employee Benefits

The determination of the Group's obligation and cost for pension and employee benefits liabilities depends on its selection of certain assumptions used by independent actuaries in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rate, annual salary increases, annual employee turn-over rate, disability rate, retirement age and mortality rate.

While the Group believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual results or significant changes in the Group's assumptions may materially affect its estimated liabilities for employee benefits and pension and net employee benefits expense. More detailed explanation is disclosed in Note 32.

Estimation of Insurance Liabilities

The Group records estimated of incurred but not reported claims and unearned premiums based on a certain calculation method generally applied in Indonesia. The main assumptions underlying the method are past claims experience and earning patterns.

The Group believes that the results of these calculations are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual results may materially affect its insurance liabilities. The Group's insurance contract liabilities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are Rp 3,958,324,487,416 and Rp 4,047,773,322,611, respectively.

Liability Adequacy Test

As disclosed in Note 3t, the Group assesses the adequacy of its insurance liabilities by estimating the present value of estimated claims to be paid in the future plus the present value of the estimated expenses incurred in the future.

Several assumptions must be used to determine the present value amounts. Those assumptions are, among others, estimated discount rate, estimated future claims, best estimates and margin for adverse deviation.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
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5. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impact of Initial Application of PSAK No. 73

In the current year, the Group has applied PSAK No. 73 that is effective for annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2020. The date of initial application of PASK No. 73 for the Group is January 1, 2020. Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements are described below.

Impact on Lessee Accounting

PSAK No. 30	PSAK No. 73	Impact
Former Operating Leases		
The Group accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under PSAK No. 30, which were off statement of financial position.	The Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability at the commencement for all leases.	The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments using incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date.
The Group recognized lease expenses for the lease payments during the period.		The Group recognizes depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets and interest expenses on lease liabilities in profit or loss.
		The difference between lease liability and right-of-use assets is recognized as an adjustment to beginning balance of retained earnings.
		The Group separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within financing activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.
		Lease incentives are recognized as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, whereas under PSAK No. 30 they resulted in the recognition of lease incentive, amortized as a reduction of rental expenses generally on a straight-line basis.
		Under PSAK No. 73, right-of-use assets are assessed for impairment in accordance with PSAK No. 48.

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA (PARENT ENTITY)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	467,345,817,618	331,697,310,193
Premium receivables	710,288,210,425	794,547,635,044
Reinsurance receivables	395,698,128,950	349,099,566,628
Other receivables	71,311,106,632	96,448,245,410
Reinsurance assets	2,482,094,015,765	2,645,712,586,843
Prepaid expenses and advances	50,662,221,420	113,877,647,939
Investment		
Time deposits	171,342,965,799	329,803,271,178
Marketable securities - net	4,031,410,207,914	3,909,461,166,129
Direct investments	422,003,650,426	438,583,972,926
Investment properties	-	43,749,377,200
Others	30,000,000	30,000,000
Due from related parties	537,081,859	508,935,160
Deferred tax assets - net	73,176,797,675	76,743,306,572
Property and equipment - net	115,778,640,478	81,139,537,788
Other assets	147,140,970,223	21,215,321,156
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>9,138,819,815,184</u>	<u>9,232,617,880,166</u>

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA (PARENT ENTITY)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - Continued
As of December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2020	2019
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Claim payables	55,347,252,988	64,806,523,581
Reinsurance payables	540,469,215,549	561,478,328,238
Commission payables	92,484,662,699	110,477,413,966
Taxes payable	9,454,333,040	6,156,467,387
Other current financial liabilities	160,191,969,694	48,275,040,025
Insurance liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	3,440,456,306,998	3,632,495,125,271
Employee benefits liabilities	120,128,181,234	91,318,933,475
Premiums received in advance	388,832,675,979	582,521,845,529
Other payables	117,767,352,762	161,745,790,762
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,925,131,950,943	5,259,275,468,234
EQUITY		
Share capital - par value Rp 1,000 per share		
Share capital		
Authorized, issued and fully paid - 100,000,000 shares	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000
Additional paid in capital	9,443,817,680	9,443,817,680
Retained earnings		
Appropriated	22,000,000,000	22,000,000,000
Unappropriated	2,143,720,699,078	2,027,673,232,831
Other components of equity	1,938,523,347,483	1,814,225,361,421
TOTAL EQUITY	4,213,687,864,241	3,973,342,411,932
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	9,138,819,815,184	9,232,617,880,166

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA (PARENT ENTITY)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2020	2019
OPERATING REVENUES		
Underwriting revenues		
Premium income		
Gross premiums	2,747,341,664,275	3,040,129,831,562
Reinsurance premiums	(1,539,987,827,169)	(1,615,993,804,244)
Decrease in unearned premiums	70,081,523,917	30,457,347,992
Net Premium Income	1,277,435,361,023	1,454,593,375,310
Investments income - net	146,442,974,553	125,994,282,725
Other operating income	19,398,917,055	22,760,473,085
Total Revenues	1,443,277,252,631	1,603,348,131,120
Underwriting expenses		
Claims expense		
Gross claims	1,497,547,649,889	1,279,341,049,612
Reinsurance claims	(954,745,992,172)	(607,667,691,390)
Increase (decrease) in estimated claims	43,348,253,703	(4,057,550,805)
Net claims expenses	586,149,911,420	667,615,807,417
Commissions expense - net	6,993,404,092	44,635,863,539
Other underwriting expense	80,952,679,968	76,270,932,129
Total Underwriting Expenses	674,095,995,480	788,522,603,085
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	769,181,257,151	814,825,528,035
Other income	22,460,161,383	13,414,350,229
Operating expenses	(606,124,144,984)	(637,655,955,972)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	185,517,273,550	190,583,922,292
Tax expense	(31,369,807,303)	(27,086,497,005)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	154,147,466,247	163,497,425,287
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	123,752,968,201	643,979,878,442
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	277,900,434,448	807,477,303,729

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA (PARENT ENTITY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Additional Paid in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>		<u>Other Components of Equity</u>	<u>Total Equity</u>
			<u>Appropriated</u>	<u>Unappropriated</u>		
Balance as of January 1, 2019	100,000,000,000	9,443,817,680	22,000,000,000	1,924,430,640,815	1,169,141,086,685	3,225,015,545,180
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	163,497,425,287	-	163,497,425,287
Dividends	-	-	-	(60,254,833,271)	-	(60,254,833,271)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	643,979,878,442	643,979,878,442
Other comprehensive income tabarru' fund	-	-	-	-	1,104,396,294	1,104,396,294
Balance as of December 31, 2019	100,000,000,000	9,443,817,680	22,000,000,000	2,027,673,232,831	1,814,225,361,421	3,973,342,411,932
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	154,147,466,247	-	154,147,466,247
Dividends	-	-	-	(38,100,000,000)	-	(38,100,000,000)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	123,752,968,201	123,752,968,201
Other comprehensive income tabarru' fund	-	-	-	-	545,017,861	545,017,861
Balance as of December 31, 2020	100,000,000,000	9,443,817,680	22,000,000,000	2,143,720,699,078	1,938,523,347,483	4,213,687,864,241

PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA (PARENT ENTITY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020
(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	154,147,466,247	163,497,425,287
Adjustments to:		
Decrease in insurance contract liabilities	(28,420,247,195)	(36,323,543,682)
Depreciation	10,378,410,941	11,142,500,969
Provision for employee benefits	10,115,581,739	(2,408,298,049)
Increase in market values of marketable securities	(714,654,888)	(4,469,333,100)
Gain on sale of marketable securities - net	(2,627,114,288)	(8,332,601,014)
Deferred tax expense	6,263,445,583	2,851,288,755
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(501,553,580)	(3,144,661,664)
	148,641,334,559	122,812,777,502
Changes in working capital		
Premium receivables	84,259,424,619	83,408,890,962
Reinsurance receivables	(46,598,562,322)	130,958,748,164
Other receivables	25,137,138,778	16,403,558,142
Prepaid expenses and advances	63,215,426,519	(19,028,776,240)
Due from related parties	(28,146,699)	(65,982,547)
Other assets	(977,649,067)	411,269,135
Claim payables	(9,459,270,593)	(68,060,258,301)
Reinsurance payables	(21,009,112,689)	(34,612,409,982)
Commission payables	(17,992,751,267)	(13,041,795,263)
Taxes payable	3,297,865,653	1,458,078,557
Other current financial liabilities	111,916,929,669	24,109,000,040
Premiums received in advance	(193,689,169,550)	(131,927,090,031)
Other payables	(43,978,438,001)	54,348,047,431
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	102,735,019,609	167,174,057,569
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (increase) in investments:		
Time deposits	33,512,305,379	11,167,825,551
Marketable securities	21,687,442,787	(162,939,213,772)
Direct investments	16,580,322,500	(711,322,502)
Properties	-	1,594,250,000
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	836,250,000	3,474,094,000
Acquisition of property and equipment	(1,602,832,850)	(37,929,791,952)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	71,013,487,816	(185,344,158,675)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of dividends	(38,100,000,000)	(84,894,626,141)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(38,100,000,000)	(84,894,626,141)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	135,648,507,425	(103,064,727,247)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	331,697,310,193	434,762,037,440
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	467,345,817,618	331,697,310,193



PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA

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PT ASURANSI CENTRAL ASIA TERDAFTAR DAN DIAWASI OLEH OJK

