

**GUIDELINES ON PREPARING FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND INVESTMENT-LINKED PRODUCTS**

I. GENERAL

1. These financial statements are made specifically for the purpose of providing guidance and supervision of insurance business. Thus, the form, content, and structure of financial statements are prepared in accordance with prevailing regulations in insurance business (Statutory Accounting Practices / SAP) as stipulated in the Ministerial Regulation of Minister of Finance No. 53 of 2012 and its implementing regulations.

2. Content and structure of the Financial Statements of Life Insurance Company that sells Investment-linked Insurance Products are as follows:

A. Key Financial Statement consisting of:

- 1) Statement of Financial Position of Life Insurance Company
- 2) Comprehensive Profit/Loss Statement of Life Insurance Company
- 3) Cash Flow Statement of Life Insurance Company
- 4) Statement of Changes in Equity Life Insurance Company
- 5) Report of Solvency Level of Life Insurance Company:
 - a) Solvency Ratio Attained
 - b) Minimum Risk-Based Capital
 - ≡ Schedule A - Asset Mismanagement Risk
 - ≡ Schedule B - Mismatch between Projected Flow of Asset and Liabilities Risk
 - ≡ Schedule C – Mismatch between Values of Asset and Liabilities in Foreign Currencies Risk
 - ≡ Schedule D –Insurance Liability Risk

☞ Schedule G – Operational Risk

☞ Schedule H – PAYDI (Investment-linked Products) Operational Risk

6) Calculation of SAP Assets and Liabilities in Life Insurance Company

a) Sub A - Investment Placement Not In An Entity

b) Sub B - Investment Placement in Entity Affiliated with the Company

c) Sub C - Investment Placement in Entity Unaffiliated with the Company

d) Sub D - Investment Placement Overseas

e) Sub E – List of Affiliated Companies

7) Details of Financial Statement of Life Insurance Company

B. Financial Statement of Investment-linked Insurance Products, which consists of:

1) Statement of Financial Position of Investment-linked Insurance Products

2) Profit/Loss Statement of Investment-linked Insurance Products

3) Report of Solvency Level

- Schedule A: Risk in Asset Mismanagement

- Schedule B: Mismatch between Projected Flow of Asset and Liabilities Risk

- Schedule C: Mismatch between Values of Asset and Liabilities in Foreign Currencies Risk

4) Sub D: Placement of Investment Overseas

5) Detailed Financial Statement of Investment-linked Insurance Products

C. Conjoined Statement, which consists of:

1) Statement of Financial Position of Life Insurance Company and Investment-

linked Insurance Products

2) Profit/Loss Statement of Life Insurance Company and Investment-linked

4) Report of Solvency Level

D. Additional Financial Statement, consisting of:

1) Guarantee Fund Statement in Life Insurance Company

a) Summary and Calculation of Guarantee Fund Adequacy

b) Details of End Position of Guarantee Fund

2) Financial Soundness Ratio other than MMBR

3) Training and Education Cost Ratio

4) Matching of Assets and Liabilities

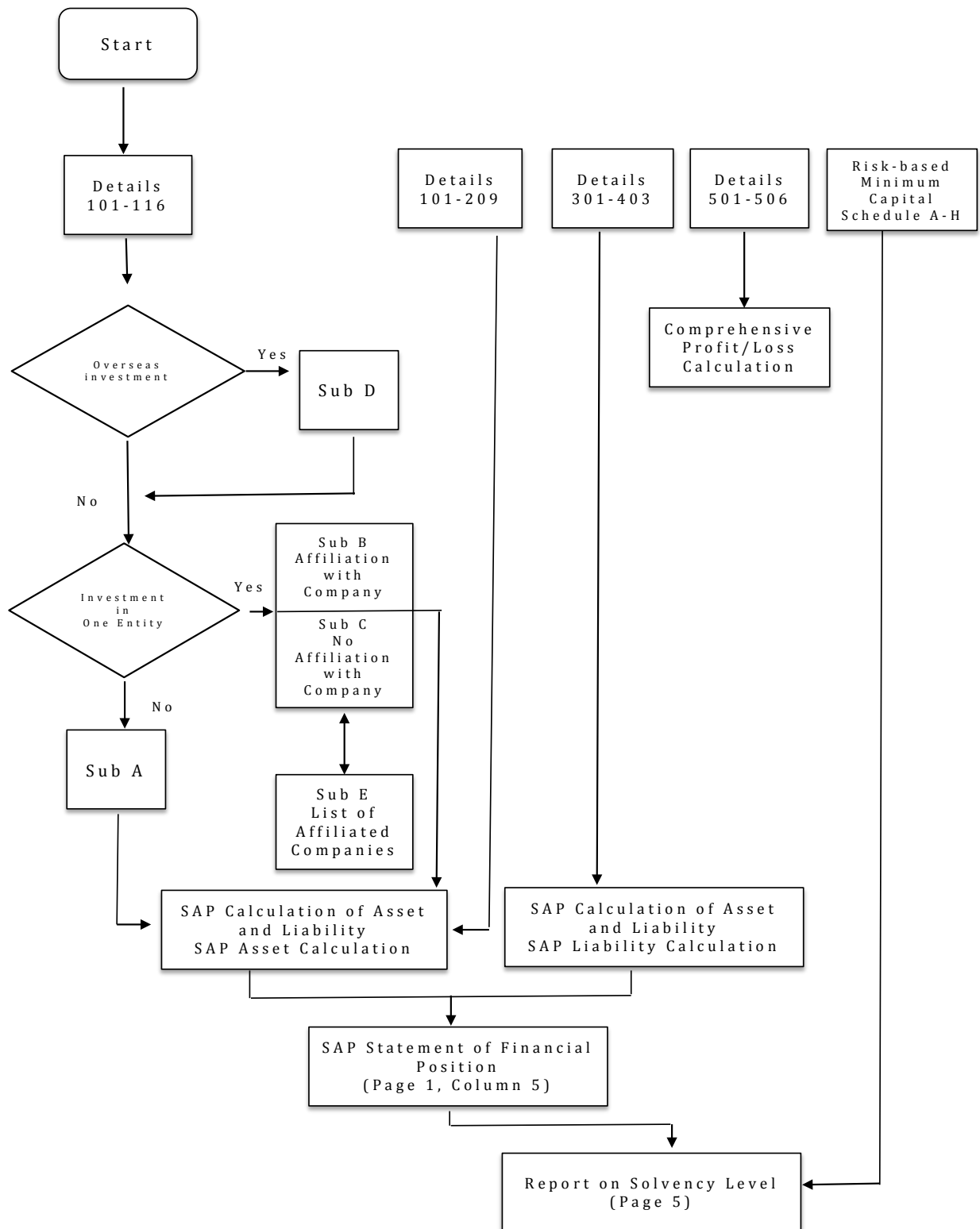
5) Details of Premium Revenue and Claim Expenses based on Distribution Channel

3. The form, content, and structure of financial statements shall be used both for quarterly and annual financial statements.
4. For Life Insurance Company that does not meet the solvency criteria, the form, content, and structure of financial statement shall be the same with the form, content, and structure of quarterly financial statement.
5. For Companies that do not meet the solvency level, in addition to submit a report on the Financial Restructuring as referred to in point 4, financial restructuring plan and measures should be enclosed.
6. The key financial statements are presented sequentially for the two periods, i.e. the current year period and the previous period. For the quarterly report, which referred to the previous period, is the same period in the previous year. For example, to report second quarter of 2013, the current period is the second quarter of 2013, while the previous period was the second quarter of 2012. As for the annual report, which referred to the previous period, is a period before the current period, for example, to report in 2013, the current period was in 2013, while the previous period is the year 2012.

8. Figures in the all format of financial statements shall be written in millions of rupiah with two (2) decimal digits after the decimal point.
9. Negative numbers shall be marked in parentheses (xxxx).
10. Admitted Assets, hereinafter referred to as AYD, are permitted assets that are measured to calculate solvency margin as referred to in the legislation in insurance.
11. Unearned Premiums Reserves, hereinafter abbreviated CAPYBMP, is a fund that should be established to describe the part of insurance premiums period that has not been completed.
12. Life Insurance Company (the Company) is the insurance company as defined in the laws on insurance business.
13. Others
 - a. The company's name must be written clearly on each title format. On the front page (cover) the name and address of the General Insurance / Reinsurance Company must be provided on the line available (XYZ in PT XYZ refers to the name of the company).
 - b. The period of quarterly and annual financial statements shall be filled in accordance with the ending date of the period reported. For example, report of second quarter of 2013 is filled out as Per June 30, 2013, while report of the year 2013 is filled out as Per December 31, 2013.
 - c. If the company adds details pages, the pages are to be numbered a, b, and so on. For example, Details 101 consists of two pages, then the first page shall be numbered page 21a and continue to 21b, and so on.
 - d. Financial statements must be signed by at least one director and be presented in company profile (page ii).
 - e. Company statement must be signed by at least one director representing the company's directors.

number of lines or pages provided are not sufficient then the company can add as needed.

- g. In all formats, some important notes are placed to provide guidance on how to fill out the form.
 - h. The financial statements cover page for General Insurance Company/ Reinsurance Company shall use in red.
14. The flow chart on how to complete the financial statement format to calculate the solvency level is as follows:



II. KEY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Financial Position consists of Statements of Financial Position prepared under Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) and Statutory Accounting Practice (SAP)

based on the accounts listed in Details 101 up to 404.

a. SAK Statement of Financial Position

Accounts in this Statement of Financial Position has been reclassified in line with the purposes, so that accounts should not be the same as the accounts in SAK statement. The purpose of including SAK Statement of Financial Position is to provide comparable figure for the accounts of SAP Statement of Financial Position, especially for assets, making it easier for analysts to perform their analysis.

b. SAP Statement of Financial Position

The assets included in the SAP Statement of Financial Position are the AYD (Admitted Asset), and accounts are filled out based on the accounts in Details 101 up to 208. The amount of AYD for each type of asset is calculated based on the applicable regulations. The AYD in this report (column (4)) is then entered into the Report of Solvency Level - Solvency Ratio (column (2)) on AYD line.

Liabilities in the SAP Statement of Financial Position shall be filled out with accounts listed in Details 301-403. The amount of liability in this report (column (4)) is entered into the Report of Solvency Level - Solvency Ratio (column (2)) on Liabilities line.

For equity, accounts shall be adjusted as possible to the format provided. "Difference of Value in SAK and SAP " account shall be filled out based on the amount in the SAP Assets and Liabilities Calculation – Difference in SAK and SAP Valuation, whereas “Non-admitted Assets” account is filled out according to the amount on SAP Assets and Liabilities Calculation - I. SAP Asset Calculation column (5)

Difference in SAK and SAP Valuation may arise because of differences in the valuation of assets and liabilities based on SAK and SAP. Asset valuation differences between SAK and SAP arise because of differences in the recognition of asset value.

In general, SAP recognizes the asset at fair value whereas SAK recognizes an asset at historical cost. For liabilities, difference may arise because SAK provide some choices

stipulated in the legislation.

In the event of any discrepancy between the SAP and SAK valuation of assets and liabilities, the difference may increase or decrease SAP equity. Differences may occur because SAP valuation of assets generally generates a greater amount of value than the SAK valuation of assets, which consequently increase SAP equity. For liabilities, in general, the Company will use SAP valuation that can provide a smaller value than SAK liability valuation, which consequently increase SAP equity.

Whereas Non-admitted Assets may arise because of limitation in recognition of the Company's assets so that not all assets recognized under SAK can be recognized as asset based on SAP. Thus, the non-recognition of these assets would reduce SAP equity.

Presentation of reinsurance assets in the Statement of Financial Position is presented as asset that forms part of the AYD reinsurance receivables and are included as admitted asset in the calculation of financial soundness. Reinsurance asset value consists of:

- ☞ The value of reinsurance assets on liability for future policy benefits is determined consistently with the approach used in determining the liability for future policy benefits, based on the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contract.
- ☞ The value of reinsurance assets on unearned premiums is determined consistently with the approach used in determining the unearned premiums, based on the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contract.
- ☞ The value of reinsurance asset on estimated liabilities claims is determined consistently with the approach used in determining the estimated liability claims, based on the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contract.

2. Comprehensive Profit/Loss Statement

Comprehensive Profit/Loss Statement due to the different treatment of recognition (technical reserves expense) and differences in the classification of accounts. Classification of accounts for SAP reports is adapted to the existing provisions. Thus the final result of the Comprehensive Profit / Loss (i.e. profit or loss) may differ between SAP report and SAK report.

Comprehensive Profit/Loss Statement presented is the profit/loss statement for the Comprehensive Statement from the start of accounting year up to the reporting date (cumulatively). For example, for report of second quarter 2013, the income recorded is the income earned since 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013.

Increase (Decrease) of Premium Reserve, CAPYBMP (Unearned Premium Reserve) and Decrease (Increase) of Claims Reserves in Comprehensive Profit/Loss Statement is presented based on Details 501 and Details 504.

The component used to determine Gross Premium in this report is the gross premium as referred to in Government Regulation No. 73 of 1992 concerning Insurance Business as amended by Government Regulation No. 63 of 1999.

3. Cash Flow Statement

Statement of Cash Flows in this report is based on information filled in the space provided in the format. Cash and bank closing balance in item number 45 at the end of previous period (annually, quarterly and monthly) shall be the opening balance in item number 1 for the current period. Cash and bank closing balance at the end of this report should be equal to the amount of cash and bank in the Statement of Financial Position.

4. Statement of Changes of Equity

Changes in equity consist of SAK and SAP equity. To fill out SAP statement of changes in equity, the company must first fill out SAK statement of changes in equity.

under SAK, "Difference in SAK and SAP Valuation" and "Non-admitted Assets", are two important components that affect the result of the reconciliation. Both components are filled out in the SAP Statement of Changes in Equity only in the amount of difference between the current period and previous period. Figures filled into SAP Statement of Changes in Equity is an increase or decrease of "Difference in SAK and SAP Valuation" and "Non-admitted Asset" as provided in column (5) and column (7) of the Statement of Financial Position.

Example:

- a. If the "Difference of SAK and SAP Valuation" listed in Statement of Financial Position amounted to Rp 1,200 million in the first quarter of 2013 and Rp 1,000 million in the fourth quarter of 2012, the "Increase (Decrease) of Difference of SAK and SAP Valuation" is Rp 200 million.
- b. If the "Non-admitted Assets" in the Statement of Financial Position amounted to Rp 5,600 million for the first quarter of 2013 and amounted to Rp 4,000 million the fourth quarter of 2012, the "(Increase) Decrease of Non-admitted Assets" is equal to (Rp 1,600) million.

5. Report of Solvency Level

Report of Solvency Level in this statement includes:

a. Solvency Ratio

The Company must meet minimum solvency level of 120% of minimum risk-based capital as defined in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 53/PMK.010/2012. The solvency referred consists of AYD and liabilities (except subordinated loans).

Total AYD (column (3)) shall be equal to the amount of assets in the Statement of Financial Position (column (5) – SAP Balance). Total liabilities (column (3)) shall be equal to the amount of liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position (column

b. Minimum Risk-Based Capital

Instruction to fill in the Schedules in Financial Statements of Non-Life Insurance Company/Reinsurance Company is as follows:

Schedule A: The total AYD (column (2)) shall be equal to the amount of assets in SAP Statement of Financial Position (column (4)).

If the company has balanced mutual funds, then the sample calculation of weighted average is as follows:

Securities Portfolio	Composition	Factor	Average
Government bonds	40%	0%	0%
Corporate bonds	40%	6%	2.4%
Equity securities	20%	16%	3.2%

The weighted average of each security is the result from multiplying the composition of each security with risk factors. In the example above, the weighted average of balanced funds is the sum of the weighted average securities portfolio, which is 5.6%.

Schedule B: The columns in this schedule are filled with the value of AYD and liabilities based on book value in the Statement of Financial Position that are grouped by maturity. AYD in the form of securities traded and valued at market value (e.g. shares) are classified as assets maturing in less than 1 (one) year. While the AYD intended to be held to maturity are classified in accordance with the remaining life.

Schedule C: Total AYD in line 14 column total (3) to (11) must be equal to the amount of assets in SAP Statement of Financial Position, as well as

(excluding subordinated loans).

Schedule D: The columns in this schedule are filled in accordance with the instructions provided in the format.

Schedule E: The columns in this schedule are filled in accordance with the instructions provided in the format.

Schedule F: The columns in this schedule are filled in accordance with the instructions provided in the format. If companies do not have a deposit or retained premiums (column (3)), this column is filled with 0 (zero).

Schedule G: General and administrative expenses as well as training and education expense are filled with those expenses within a year. For quarterly reports, general and administrative expenses as well as the training and education expenses are filled with those expenses in the last four (4) quarters. For example, for the first quarter of 2013, general expenses and administration is filled with a total expense of the second quarter of 2012, the third quarter of 2012, fourth quarter of 2012, and the first quarter of 2013. The same applies for training and education expense.

Schedule H: The columns in this schedule are filled in accordance with the instructions provided in the format. PAYDI managed funds shall be the amount of PAYDI asset available in the PAYDI statement of financial position.

6. SAP Assets and Liabilities Calculation

a. SAP Asset Calculation

Columns in SAP Asset Calculation (page 12) are filled in according to the following guidelines:

Column 4: filled in accordance with the basis of valuation as stipulated in Minister of Finance Regulation No. 53 of 2012.

Column 5: is the difference between column (4) and column (3).

Column 6: filled with the amount of non-admitted assets as contained in each Detail (101 up to 209), especially for accounts on other investment, other fixed assets and other assets.

Column 7: filled from total AYD contained in each Detail (Details 101 up to 209). For cash and bank, the amount should be equal to the amount of closing balance of the Cash Flow Statement.

Difference of amount between SAK and SAP Valuation (column (5)) is an increase or decrease of equity of SAP Statements of Financial Position as explained earlier in the Statement of Changes in Equity. The extra margin of the valuation of assets based on SAK and SAP is an increase SAP equity, while lesser margin of the valuation of assets based on SAK and SAP is a decrease of SAP equity.

b. SAP Liabilities Calculation

Columns in SAP Liabilities Calculation are filled in according to the following guidelines:

Column 3: filled in accordance with what is stated in each detail of liability for the balance in general ledger (SAK).

Column 4: filled in accordance with what is stated in each detail of liability under SAP valuation.

Column 5: filled based on the difference between SAK and SAP valuation contained in each detail of liability (if there are differences between SAK and SAP valuation).

The extra margin of SAP liability valuation based on SAK is a decrease in SAP

c. Difference between SAK and SAP Valuation

The Difference between SAK and SAP Valuation used in preparing SAP Statement of Financial Position is the net difference in the difference between the valuation of assets and liabilities. This figure is then transferred to column (4) in the statement of financial position in the account on difference between SAK and SAP valuation.

d. Sub-Sections

Asset calculation form has 5 (five) sub-sections, namely:

1) Sub A, Investment Placement Not in An Entity

The columns in the Sub A are filled out when the Company placed an investment in companies that are not affiliated either with company or non-Company

2) Sub B, Investments Placement in Entity Affiliated with the Company

The columns in the sub-B are filled in if the company placed investment in companies that are part of an affiliated group in which the Company is a part of. Investment in the companies mentioned shall be maximum 10% (ten percent) of the total investment.

3) Sub C, Investments Placement in Entities Unaffiliated with the Company

The columns in Sub C are filled in if the company placed investment in companies that are part of an affiliated group, in which the Company is not a part of. Investment in the companies mentioned shall be maximum 20% (twenty percent) of the total investment.

4) Sub-D, Investment Placement Overseas

The columns in the Sub-D are filled when the Company placed investment in countries other than the Republic of Indonesia.

5) Sub E, List of Affiliated Companies

specifying the Company's position in the affiliated group. For example, as subsidiary, parent company, and so on.

7. Details

7.1. Details 101

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (3) is filled with the bank's ratings. For banks that issue bonds, bank ratings may refer to the rating issued by agencies listed in the Financial Services Authority (Pefindo, Fitch Indonesia and ICRA Indonesia). If the bank does not issue bonds and are not listed on the rating agency indicated, this column does not need to be filled.
- Column (4) is filled with the clusters corresponding to the rank in column (3). If the column (3) is empty, then this column is filled with the largest cluster (cluster 5).
- The figures in column (7) is transferred to Details 601
- Column (8) is filled as follows:
 - 1) If there is a placement of more than one type of investment in a company, this column is filled by specifying the other types of investment, such as "shares".
 - 2) When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".

7.2. Details 102

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (3) filled as follows:
 1. LQ45 or JII, in accordance with the category of shares.
 2. Other than LQ45 and JII.
 3. Foreign market.

1. If there is a placement of more than one type of investment in a company, this column is filled by specifying the other types of investment, such as "corporate bonds".
2. When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".
3. When this type of investment in the details is placed overseas, this column is filled with "Overseas" and their total value is transferred to sub D.

7.3. Details 103

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (3) filled with the rating of corporate bonds and sukuk issued by rating agencies registered in the Financial Services Authority (Pefindo, Fitch Indonesia and ICRA Indonesia) or who have international reputation (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, AM Best, Fitch and ICRA).
- Column (4) is filled with clusters corresponding to column (3).
- The figure in column (8) is transferred to Details 601
- Column (9) is filled as follows:
 1. If there is a placement of more than one type of investment in a company, this column is filled by specifying the other types of investment, such as "shares".
 2. When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".
 3. When this type of investment in the details is placed overseas, this column is filled with "Overseas" and their total value is transferred to sub D.

7.4. Details 104

- The figure in in column (6) is transferred to details 601

7.5. Details 105

- Column (3) is filled with a rating of investment instruments based on agency that has international reputation (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, AM Best, Fitch, and ICRA). The total value of these instruments is transferred to sub D.
- Column (4) is filled with cluster corresponding to column (2).
- The figure in in column (8) is transferred to details 601

7.6. Details 106

- The columns in these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format
- The figure in column (6) is transferred to details 601

7.7. Details 107

- The columns in these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format and the total value of these instruments is transferred to sub D.
- The figure in column (6) is transferred to details 601

7.8. Details 108

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Determination of categories of grouping for mutual funds should be based on the actual composition of mutual fund investments on the reporting date of the Statement of Financial Position, instead of the composition of investments in the prospectus.
- A mutual fund is fully called as government bonds if 90% or more of the composition of mutual fund investments are placed in government bonds. If placement in one type of investment is less than 90%, the funds are grouped

- The figure in column (6) is transferred to details 601
- Column (7) filled as follows:
 1. If there is a placement of more than one type of investment in a company, this column is filled by specifying the other types of investment, such as "shares".
 2. When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".
 3. When this type of investment in the details is placed overseas, this column is filled with "Overseas" and their total value is transferred to sub D.

7.9. Details 109

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (3) is filled with a rating of investment instruments.
- Column (4) is filled with clusters corresponding to the column (3).
- The figure in column (8) is transferred to details 601
- Column (9) is filled as follows:
 1. If there is a placement of more than one type of investment in a company, this column is filled by specifying the other types of investment, such as "shares".
 2. When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".

7.10 Details 110

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (3) filled with a rating of investment instruments.
- Column (4) is filled with clusters corresponding to the column (3).
- The figure in column (8) is transferred to details 601
- Column (9) is filled as follows:

"shares".

2. When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".

7.11 Details 111

For this details the following conditions apply:

- For Column (7), the total maximum value is 10% (ten percent) of total investment.
- Column (8) is filled as follows:
 1. If there is a placement of more than one type of investment in a company, this column is filled by specifying the other types of investment, such as "shares".
 2. When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".
 3. When this type of investment in the details is placed overseas, this column is filled with "Overseas" and their total value is transferred to sub D.

7.12 Details 112

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Category of buildings with the strata-title rights or land with buildings as an investment or own-use shall be determined by the company, noting that the building with the strata-title right or land with buildings can be categorized as investments when they can deliver gains (rent) to the company.
- Column (2) is filled by specifying the city (DATI II) in which the building with strata-title rights or land with building are located.
- The figure in column (3) is transferred to details 601
- Column (4) is filled using the value set by the appraisal agencies registered with the authorities, or the latest taxable value (NJOP) in the case there is no

each unit.

- Line No. IV (AYD) will be equal to total (I + II + III) if the total value (I + II + III) is less than or equal to 10% of the total investment.

7.13 Details 113

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (3) is filled with the license number of financing company and / or bank.
- The figure in column (4) is transferred to details 601
- Column (8) is filled as follows:
 1. If there is a placement of more than one type of investment in a company, this column is filled by specifying the other types of investment, such as "shares".
 2. When this type of investment in the details is placed on affiliated company, this column is filled with "Name of Affiliated Group".

7.14 Details114

For this details the following conditions apply:

- This type of investment is in the form of gold bullion.
- Column (3) filled in accordance with the quantity of ownership. For example, the Company has 10 kg gold bars; the column (3) is filled: 25 pieces/100gr, 10 pieces/250gr, 50 pieces/100gr
- The columns on these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.
- The figure in column (6) is transferred to details 601

7.15 Details 115

- The columns on these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.

7.16 Details 116

The columns on these details are filled in if the Company has investments other than those that have already been mentioned above.

7.17 Details 201

For this details the following conditions apply:

- For details of the debtor, the debtor's to be detailed are those that owe the company as much as 5% or more of the total value of premiums receivable. Debtor that owe less than 5% of the total value of premiums receivables will be categorized in "Other/Miscellaneous".
- For the category of debtors as "Insurance Broker", the total premium receivable to the brokerage firm is filled out, so that the debtor name listed is the name of the brokerage firm.
- The figure in column (5) may be greater than the figure in column (4), considering receivable that can be inserted into the column (4) has a lifespan that is shorter than those in column (5). Further, the figure in column (5) is then transferred to details 601.

7.18 Details 202

For this details the following conditions apply:

- For details of the debtor, the debtor's to be detailed are those that owe the company as much as 5% or more of the total coinsurance claim receivable. Debtor that owe less than 5% of the total value of coinsurance claim receivable will be categorized in "Other/Miscellaneous".
- Column (3) filled with a rating of debtors.
- Column (4) is filled with clusters corresponding to column (3).
- The figure in column (7) may be greater than the figure in the column (6), considering receivable that can be inserted into the column (6) has a lifespan

7.19 Details 203

For this details the following conditions apply:

- For details of the debtor, the debtor's to be detailed are those that owe the company as much as 5% or more of the total reinsurance receivable. Debtor that owe less than 5% of the total value of reinsurance receivable will be categorized in "Other/Miscellaneous".
- Reinsurance assets are part of the reinsurance receivable and included in AYD.
- Column (3) filled with a rating of debtors.
- Column (4) is filled with clusters corresponding to column (3).
- The figure in column (7) may be greater than the figure in column (6), considering receivable that can be inserted into the column (6) has a lifespan that is shorter than those in column (7). Further, the figure in column (7) is then transferred to details 601.

7.20 Details 204

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Categorized as AYD is a receivable with a maximum age of one (1) month.
- The figure in column (5) may be greater than the figure in column (4), considering a bill that can be inserted into the column (4) has a lifespan bill is shorter than the bill that can be inserted into the column (5). Furthermore, the existing number in column (5) is then filled into the details of 601.

7.21 Details 205

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Which can be categorized as AYD is a bill with a maximum age of one (1) month.
- The existing number in column (5) may be greater than the amount present in

column (5) is then transferred to details 601.

7.22 Details 206

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Loan in the current period shall be filled out for policy loan incurring in the reporting period (new policy loan) by specifying the number of insurance policies (details by policy only apply for non-APL policy loan)
- Details by policy only apply for quarterly report. For annual report, fill out the total increase of policy loan in the reporting period
- The figure in column (6) is then transferred to detail 601.

7.2.3. Detail 207

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (2) is filled by specifying the city (DATI II) in which the building with strata-title rights or land with building are located.
- The figure in column (3) is transferred to details 601
- Column (5) represents the difference between column (3) and the column (4) for each unit.
- Line No. II (AYD) is less than or equal to 15% of SAK Own-Equity in the current period.

7.24 Details 208

The columns on these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.

7.25 Details 209

The columns on these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.

7.26 Details 301

For this details the following conditions apply:

Debtor that has claims of less than 5% of the total claims payable will be categorized in "Other/Miscellaneous".

- The figure in columns (7) is transferred to details 601.

7.27 Details 302

For this details the following conditions apply:

- For details of the creditor, the creditor's to be detailed are those that have claims to the company as much as 5% or more of the total coinsurance payable. Debtor that has claims of less than 5% of the total coinsurance payable will be categorized in "Other/Miscellaneous".
- The figure in columns (5) is transferred to details 601.

7.28 Details 303

For this details the following conditions apply:

- For details of the creditor, the creditor's to be detailed are those that have claims to the company as much as 5% or more of the total reinsurance payable. Debtor that has claims of less than 5% of the total reinsurance payable will be categorized in "Other/Miscellaneous".
- The figure in columns (5) is transferred to details 601.

7.29 Details 304

For this details the following conditions apply:

- For details of the creditor, the creditor's to be detailed are those that have claims to the company as much as 5% or more of the total commission payable. Debtor that has claims of less than 5% of the total commission payable will be categorized in "Other/Miscellaneous".
- The figure in columns (4) is transferred to details 601.

7.30 Details 305

For this details the following conditions apply:

accrued would simply be categorized in the "Other/Miscellaneous".

7.30 Details 306

For this details the following conditions apply:

- Column (2) is filled with information debt totalling of 5% or more of the total liabilities. Debt in the amount of less than 5% of the total liability would simply be categorized in the "Other/Miscellaneous".

7.32 Details 401

The columns on these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.

7.33 Details 402

The columns on these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.

7.34 Details 403

The columns on these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.

7.35 Details 501

- These details are the details of the underwriting income as stated in the Comprehensive Profit/Loss Statement, but in this case the underwriting income is specified for new products and continued premium, both individuals and groups, so that the total in line 18 column (12) will be equal to the amount of underwriting income in Comprehensive Profit/Loss Statement on page 2.

7.36 Details 502

- The investment yield in these details include the yields of investment already realized (net investment yield) and unrealized (unrealized gain). But the yields of these investments shall be filled out into the Comprehensive

- Column (7) is filled as follows:

Example: General Insurance Company has corporate bonds with coupon interest payment and valuation is based on market price. Thus, this type of investment will provide yields that can be categorized into two, i.e. interest (coupon) and gain due to rising market prices. Column (7) is filled with the interest earned in the reporting period and the gain (Realized gains and unrealized gain).

7.37 Details 503

For other income, the information specified shall be income in the amount of 5% or more of the total other income. Income of less 5% of total other income would be categorized as “Others/Miscellaneous”.

7.38 Details 504

In this details, each insurance branch shall be specified in terms of types of payment of claims/benefits, such as: at the end of contract, single value, upon death, etc.

7.39 Details 505

For details on yield (expense), information specified shall be the yield (expense) in the amount of 5% or more of the total yield (expense). Yield (expense) of less than 5% of the total yield (expense) would be categorized as "Others/Miscellaneous".

7.40 Details 506

Columns in these details are filled in accordance with the information provided in the format.

7.41 Details 601

- Definition of Current Assets and Current Liabilities are all assets and liabilities of life insurance company which have a term of less than or equal to one year from the date of reporting.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT-LINKED INSURANCE PRODUCTS

The form, content, and structure of financial statement of investment-linked insurance products is basically the same as the main financial statement, yet it is more succinct and does not include calculation of solvency level. Thus, the guideline to fill out the forms can also refer to the guideline as provided above. This form is intended only for companies that sell investment-linked products; companies that do not sell this kind of product do not have to enclose this form in their financial statement.

IV. CONJOINED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The conjoined financial statement is basically a combined statement of main financial statement of Life Insurance Company and financial statement for investment-linked insurance products. This form is intended only for companies that sell investment-linked products.

V. ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Guarantee Fund Report

The Guarantee Fund Report intended use is to monitor company's compliance in fulfilling the minimum requirement of guarantee fund that serves as the last guarantee for policyholders if the company is liquidated. In the report, details are provided for the total amount of guarantee funds, deposit certificates, and calculation of the minimum guarantee fund required.

The summary of guarantee fund, calculation of guarantee fund adequacy, and details of guarantee fund closing position is filled out according to the format.

business.

For Life Insurance Company, the basis to determine additional guarantee funds shall be the net premium for all types of insurance products marketed by the company

2. Financial Soundness Ratio Other Than MMBR

This ratio is an additional ratio in calculating the company's financial soundness level, consisting of:

- a. Liquidity ratio, to identify the company's capacity to meet short-term financial liability when due by using the available current assets.
- b. Investment adequacy ratio, to measure the company's capacity in paying potential claims.
- c. Match between investment yields and net premium income ratio, to compare company asset originating from investment and net income from received premium.
- d. Claim expenses, business expenses, and commission ratio, to calculate the size of the received revenue from premium after deducting expenses.

Details of the ratios are filled out according to the information provided in the formats.

3. Education and Training Ratio

For this detail, the followings apply:

I. Education and Training Cost

- ☞ Column (2) is filled with the name of the education and training that are planned to be held or have been budgeted.
- ☞ Column (3) is filled with the budgeting of the education and training cost for one year.
- ☞ Column (4) is filled with the realization of education and training costs cumulatively up to the reporting period.

II. Education and Training Ratio

staff, directors, and commissioners, within the one year:

- ☐ Column (4) is filled with the realized cost of the staff, directors, and commissioners, as well as the realized cost of the education and training for each users, namely staff, directors, and commissioners, that has been conducted up to the period of report within the year.

4. Matching Assets and Liabilities

Matching assets and liabilities based on currency and maturity is required to identify the difference between values of asset and liabilities in foreign currency, as well as the fluctuation of foreign currency exchange to rupiah. The columns in this detail are filled based on SAK value.

5. Details of Premium Income and Claim Expenses based on Distribution Channel

The columns in this detail are filled according to the information provided in the format.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On 27 August 2013

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF NON-
BANK FINANCIAL INDUSTRY
SUPERVISION OF
FINANCIAL SERVICES
AUTHORITY

Signed.

This copy conforms the original
Head of Legal Assistance Division of
Financial Services Authority,

Signed.

Mufli Asmawidjaja