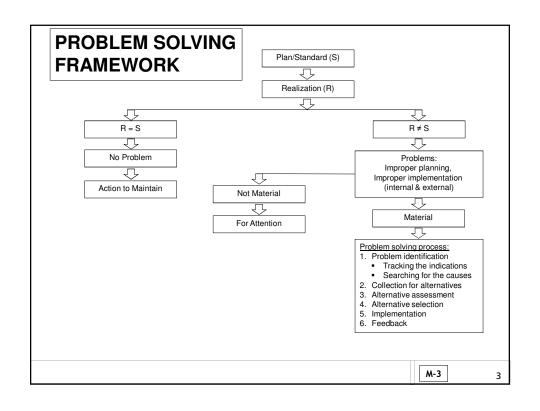
INDICATIONS & CAUSES OF NPLs

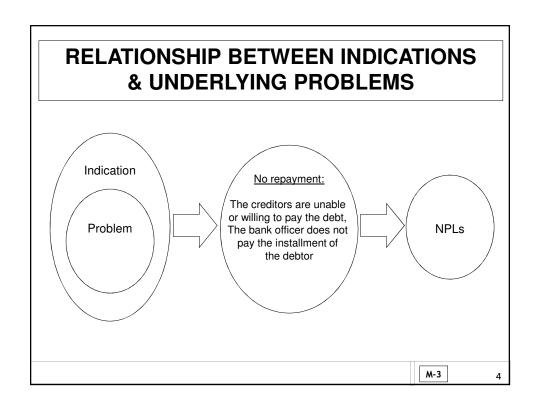
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THERE ARE MANY DEFINITIONS

- McLeod : A CONDITION THAT POTENTIALLY MAY INCUR LOSS OR GENERATE EXTRAORDINARY PROFIT
- TAKES PLACE WHEN THERE ARE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PLAN (STANDARD) AND REALIZATION
- MAY TAKE FORM IN THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PROFITABILITY OR LOSS

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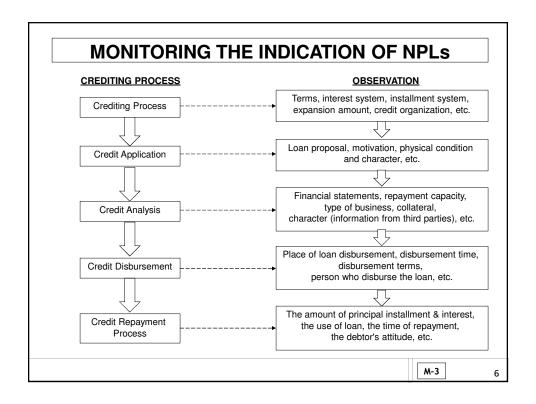


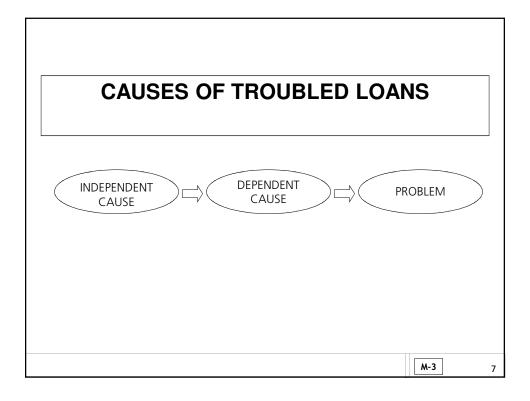


OBSERVING THE INDICATIONS OF NPLs

- 1. DETECTING THE SYMPTOMS
- 2. ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES TO DETECT THE LEVEL OF SEVERITY
 - 1). VERIFY DEBTOR'S FINANCIAL REPORTING
 - 2). VERIFY NEGATIVE INFORMATION ON THE DEBTOR
 - 3). ACTIVE MONITORING

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UNDERLYING CAUSES OF NPLs

Bank's Mistakes

- Lack of background check on prospective borrowers
- Lack of analysis on the purpose and use of credit and sources of repayment
- Lack of understanding on the actual financial needs of the prospective borrowers and the benefits from the acquired credit
- Lack of analysis on the financial condition of prospective borrowers
- Unclear terms including the credit terms
- Too aggressive
- Too much leniency
- Inexperienced credit officers
- Credit officers can easily be persuaded, intimidated or coerced by prospective borrowers
- Over confidence.

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Bank's Mistakes

- Lack of review, request information and analyze the financial condition as well as other information
- Lack of on the spot visits to the debtor's business location
- Lack of frequent contact with the debtor
- Excessive credit
- Excessive interference from bank owners
- Insufficient collateral binding
- Personal interests of bank officers
- Compromise on good credit management principles
- Do not have a sound credit policy
- Inappropriate attitude from the bank officers.

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The causes from the debtors

- Incompetent
- Lack of income security
- Insufficient time to run the business
- Dishonesty
- Greed

External factors

- Economic conditions
- Regulatory changes
- Natural disasters

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND HOW TO DETECT NPLs

Company Management

→ Detected from periodic meetings with debtors.

Finance

→ Detected from the financial analysis of the debtor, compared with previous analysis, cross checked with information from creditors and other sources.

Company operations

→ Detected from on-the spot visits by evaluating equipment and supplies, employees attitude / capacity, the state of facilities and ways of operating business.

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SEEING THE INDICATIONS & CAUSES OF NPLs

- There are arrears
- Request for an extension
- Financial indicators are declining, among others: Decrease in liquidity, the ratio of current assets to fixed assets, the percentage of earnings to assets. Increase in receivables, inventories, long-term debt, production costs, sales (but profits down), fixed assets due to revaluation. The financial statements are late, or no longer audited by an accountant. The average savings balance decreases
- Tense relationships with banks increasingly, avoidant when contacted
- Decrease in value / loss of collateral
- The use of credit does not go according to plan.

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SEE THE INDICATIONS & UNDERLYING CAUSES OF NPLs

1. ACCOUNT PATTERN

- a) VIOLATION TO CREDIT DECISIONS
- b) DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE NOT ACCORDING TO CREDIT DECISIONS
- c) DECREASED AMOUNT OF TOTAL SAVINGS, DEPOSITS AND PROPERTY
- d) DEBTOR OFTEN ASK FOR DELAY
- e) VIOLATION TO THE USE OF CREDIT
- f) DEBTOR REQUESTS FOR EXTENSION
- g) DEBTOR REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL CREDIT
- h) DEBTOR REQUESTS FOR CREDIT RESCHEDULING.

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Continued

- 2. POOR FINANCIAL REPORTING
- 3. POOR MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS
- 4. DEBTORS' BEHAVIOR
- 5. MACRO ECONOMIC SITUATION
 - a) GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS
 - b) RECESSION
 - c) NATURAL DISASTERS

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UNDERLYING CAUSES OF NPLs

FROM THE BANK SIDE

- 1. SELF ORIENTED
- 2. PROFIT ORIENTED
- 3. COMPROMIZE WITH PRUDENCE
- 4. POOR CREDIT POLICY
- 5. INSUFFICIENT CREDIT INFORMATION
- 6. INABILITY TO TAKE LIQUIDATION ACTION ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT

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Continued

- 7. UNDERESTIMATE THE RISK
- 8. LOW SUPERVISION
- 9. LACK OF TECHNICAL ABILITY
- **10. POOR RISK SELECTION**
- 11. AMOUNT OF CREDIT EXCEEDING CAPACITY
- 12. COMPETITION
- **13.FEAR**

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ROOT CAUSES OF NPLs

SISWANTO SUTOJO:

- 1. INTERNAL FACTORS
 - a) BANK'S LACK OF ABILITY / KNOWLEDGE OF CREDIT ANALYSIS BECAUSE:
 - MINIMUM KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE OF THE CREDIT OFFICERS
 - OUTSIDE PRESSURE TO THE MANAGEMENT
 - AGGRESSIVE LENDING

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Continued

- b) LACK OF GOOD INFORMATION SYSTEM, SUPERVISION & CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
- c) INTERFERENCE FROM THE SHAREHOLDERS
- d) INSUFFICIENT COLLATERAL BINDING

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Continued

2. THE UNFEASIBLE DEBTOR

- a) PROBLEM WITH REVENUE
- b) PERSONAL PROBLEMS
- c) LACK OF KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE
- d) POOR MANAGEMENT
- e) FRAUD, ETC.

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Continues

3. EXTERNAL FACTORS

- a) ECONOMIC SITUATION
- **b) NATURAL DISASTERS**
- c) GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

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