

PT BANK BTPN Tbk (the "**Company**")

Domiciled in South Jakarta

**ANNOUNCEMENT ON
TREASURY STOCKS WITHDRAWAL**

The Board of Directors of the Company hereby announces that based on Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders that was held on 7 December 2023, in relation to the treasury stocks withdrawal ("Treasury Stocks Withdrawal"), shareholders of the Company have approved the proposed withdrawal of 92,292,198 treasury stock and therefore to amend the article 4 paragraph (2) of the Company's Articles of Association.

Treasury Stocks withdrawal is conducted to comply with the requirements as set out in Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (Financial Services Authority - "OJK") Regulation No. 2/POJK.04/2013 on Buyback of Shares Issued by Issuers or Public Companies in Significantly Fluctuating Market Conditions (which has been revoked and replaced by OJK Regulation No. 13 of 2023 on Policies for Maintaining Capital Market Performance and Stability in Significantly Fluctuating Market Conditions).

If the creditors of the Company have objections towards the Company's plan on Treasury Stocks Withdrawal, the creditors in concern may file such objection in writing within 60 (sixty) days from the date of this announcement along with the cause of objection to the Company at the following address:

PT BANK BTPN Tbk

Menara BTPN, 29 floor, CBD Mega Kuningan
Jl. Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung, Kav 5.5 – 5.6
South Jakarta 12950
Telephone: +62 21 30026200
E-mail: corporate.secretary@btpn.com
Attn: Corporate Secretary

and with a copy to the Minister of Law and Human Rights as provided in Article 45 paragraph (1) of Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies as partially amended by Law No. 6 of 2023 on Stipulation of Government Regulation In Lieu Of Law No. 2 of 2022 on the Job Creation to Become a Law ("**Company Law**").

This announcement is made to comply with Article 44 of the Company Law.

Jakarta, 8 December 2023
The Board of Directors of PT Bank BTPN Tbk

Lawsuit says Meta exposes children to exploitation

Agence France-Presse

San Francisco, United States

The United States state of New Mexico filed a lawsuit on Wednesday accusing Facebook and Instagram of being a "breeding ground" for predators who target children.

The new suit comes less than two months after dozens of US states accused Facebook and Instagram owner Meta of profiting "from children's pain", damaging their mental health and misleading people about the safety of its platforms.

In total more than 40 states are suing Meta, though some opted to file in local courts rather than join in the federal case.

"Our investigation into Meta's social media platforms demonstrates that they are not safe spaces for children but rather prime locations for predators to trade child pornography and solicit minors for sex," New Mexico attorney general Raul Torrez said in a statement.

Children can easily evade Facebook and Instagram age constraints by lying about how old they are, the suit charged, detailing examples.

Once on the social networks, children are targeted by Meta software that not only strives to keep them engaged but directs inappropriate material their way, according to the filing.

"Facebook and Instagram are a breeding ground for predators who target children for human trafficking, the distribution of sexual images, grooming, and solicitation," the suit argued.

The complaint cited the example of a 12-year-old who opened a Facebook account by giving a bogus birthdate and was quickly recommended content

related to masturbation, nudity, bondage and fetishism.

"Child exploitation is a horrific crime and online predators are determined criminals," a Meta spokesperson said in response to an AFP inquiry.

Meta's fight against predators includes using sophisticated technology, employing child safety experts, reporting content to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and sharing information with other companies and law enforcement agencies, the spokesperson added.

Meta disabled more than 500,000 accounts in August alone for violating its child safety policies, according to a task force at the company dedicated to the effort.

Child victims of abuse online are a hot-button issue for regulators and tech companies are eager to show they are taking adequate measures to protect kids and teens.

Big tech companies, including Meta and Google, said last month they would team up in a new program to fight online child sexual abuse or exploitation.

In the new program, called Lantern, companies will share signs of activity that violate their policies on child exploitation so that platforms can move more quickly to detect, take down and report problematic content.

The announcement of Lantern came on the same day that a former Meta senior engineer told a Senate hearing in Washington that top executives, including Mark Zuckerberg, ignored his warnings that teens were unsafe on the company's platforms.

Zuckerberg is named as a defendant in the suit filed by New Mexico.

Australia, Papua New Guinea announce security deal

Steven Trask

Agence France-Presse/Sydney, Australia

Australia clinched a security deal with Papua New Guinea on Thursday, bolstering ties with a Pacific state that has been courted persistently by China.

Canberra pushed for a more substantive treaty earlier this year, but Papua New Guinea balked because leaders feared it undermined the country's "sovereign rights".

Allies Australia and the United States have been on a diplomatic blitz to shore up their relationships in the South Pacific region.

They were jolted into action in April last year when Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea's eastern neighbor, signed a secretive security pact with China.

Australia's salvaged agreement focuses on Papua New Guinea's domestic security, as stretched police struggle to contain arms trafficking, drug smuggling and tribal violence.

Papua New Guinea Prime Minister James Marape said the deal covered a "broad spectrum of security", including policing and support for the country's legal system.

Australian Premier Anthony Albanese said it would promote "regional stability" in the Pacific.

Papua New Guinea granted the US "unimpeded" access to key naval bases, ports and airfields under a deal hammered out in May this year.

But there was a swift political backlash, with opponents concerned the former British colony was yielding too much influence to foreign powers.

Political backlash

Australian Strategic Policy Institute analyst Euan Graham said the backlash had ultimately damaged Canberra's efforts.

"That's why it has taken until now, because of the political capital Marape used on the American agreement," he told AFP.

"He couldn't do a deal with Australia at the same time."

Marape and Albanese said earlier this year they were putting the finishing touches on a major bilateral security treaty.

But that agreement, which they had hoped to sign in June, started unraveling in the closing stages of negotiations.

By July, Marape was voicing concerns that unspecified clauses encroached on his country's "sovereign rights".

Thursday's revised agreement includes more training for Papua New Guinea's police, resources for the country's judges, and measures to tackle gender-based violence.

It also covers climate change, cyber security and disaster relief.

Perched less than 200 kilometers from Australia's northernmost border, Papua New Guinea is the largest and most populous state in Melanesia.

It is blessed with vast deposits of gas, gold, and minerals, and peers over some of the Pacific region's busiest shipping lanes.

"Because of its size, population, and geography it's always going to be a logical anchor point for a Pacific policy," said Graham.

China's deep links

Australia scored a major strategic win last month when it unveiled a landmark agreement with climate-threatened Pacific nation Tuvalu.

That deal gives Australia a say in Tuvalu's future defense agreements, effectively blocking China from striking up a similar pact.

Papua New Guinea has been treading a more delicate path, eager to deal with Canberra and Washington without needlessly provoking Beijing.



AFP/Hilary Wardhaugh

Containing China: Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister James Marape (right) shakes hands with Australia's Prime Minister Anthony Albanese in Parliament House in Canberra on Thursday. Australia has signed a security deal with Papua New Guinea, bolstering ties to a key Pacific neighbor that has been courted persistently by China.

US Senate blocks Ukraine, Israel aid in row over immigration

White House request for \$106 billion in emergency aid

Danny Kemp and Frankie Taggart

Agence France-Presse/Washington Republican senators blocked a White House request for US\$106 billion in emergency aid primarily for Ukraine and Israel Wednesday as conservatives balked at the exclusion of immigration reforms they had demanded as part of the package.

The vote marked a significant defeat for President Joe Biden, who had warned Congress earlier in the day that Russian President Vladimir Putin would not stop with victory in Ukraine and could even attack a NATO nation.

The package would include roughly \$60 billion to help Ukraine keep up pressure on Russia during the frigid winter months and around \$10 billion for Israel in its conflict with Hamas militants, plus some aid for Taiwan.

Chuck Schumer, the Democratic Senate leader, had committed to holding a vote later on adding the border security measures demanded by Republicans in a bid to secure the 60 votes needed to get it over its first procedural hurdle.

But the 49-strong Republican minority in the 100-member upper chamber voted *en masse* against moving forward, pointing to a lack of government action on the estimated 10,000 migrants crossing from Mexico daily.

"Everyone has been very, very clear on this to say we're standing firm. Now is the moment," Senator James Lankford, a lead Republican negotiator on immigration and border issues, told *Fox Business* ahead of the vote.

"We're completely out of control at the southern border, and it's time to resolve this."

Biden has led the global coalition backing Kyiv, but support has been waning among Republicans in Congress, and the administration has warned that it will run out



AFP/Mandel Ngan

Funding for Ukraine: United States President Joe Biden arrives on Wednesday to deliver remarks urging Congress to pass his national security supplement request, which includes funding to support Ukraine, in the Roosevelt Room of the White House in Washington, DC.

of money for more Ukraine aid in weeks unless lawmakers act.

The president has been under pressure from progressives to reject sweeping conservative demands on immigration, which they say are akin to closing the border, but he vowed in an impassioned televised address he would accept "significant compromise".

'This cannot wait'

"This cannot wait. Frankly, I think it's stunning that we've gotten to this point in the first place, where Republicans in Congress are willing to give Putin the greatest gift he could hope for," Biden said.

The Democratic leader was speaking after a video summit with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky and the leaders of Group

of Seven nations to discuss how to shore up western aid for Kyiv.

Zelensky warned the leaders that Moscow was counting on western unity to "collapse" next year and said Russia had ramped up pressure on the front lines of the war.

But the precarious prospects for the aid package had been clear since a classified Ukraine briefing for senators Tuesday that saw several Republicans walk out, angry that there was no talk of border security.

Zelensky had been due to address the meeting via videolink but canceled at the last minute.

In the Republican-led House, Speaker Mike Johnson, who voted against aid to Kyiv before he took on this job, has made clear he will not agree to sending any more money without "transformative"

changes to border policy.

The Louisiana Republican has also declared that any Israeli aid needs to be offset with spending cuts, a policy Democrats, the White House and most Senate Republicans oppose.

Centrist Democrat Joe Manchin, often a thorn in the side of the White House, voiced support for the security package, but only because of Schumer's pledge that amendments on border security could be added later.

"In the greatest country on Earth, we do not have to choose between protecting our homeland and defending our allies," he said.

The State Department separately announced a stopgap \$175 million tranche of new aid for Ukraine on Wednesday, including prized HIMARS rockets, shells, missiles and ammunition.

'Unabated', a word to split the world at COP28

Imran Marashli and Kelly Macnamara

Agence France-Presse/Paris

The outcome of the most important climate negotiations in years could rest on the ambiguity surrounding one linchpin term, according to experts: "Unabated fossil fuels."

With the world experiencing its hottest year on record and devastating heat, wildfires and flooding battering communities across the planet, negotiators at the COP28 talks must hammer out a response to a United Nations assessment that countries are far from meeting their climate targets.

Ditching coal, oil and gas for cleaner energies is essential if the world is to meet its goal of limiting global warming and avoiding the most catastrophic climate impacts.

Among the menu of hotly contested options negotiators have picked over this week include an agreement to accelerate "efforts towards phasing out unabated fossil fuels" and to cut their use to reach net-zero by around mid-century.

There is also an option of a "rapid phase out of unabated coal power" this decade.

The problem, experts say, is in specifying what this actually means.

"Terms like unabated, they have no clear meaning at the moment," Lisa Fischer, an analyst with the think tank E3G said at a briefing this week.

Abated is generally understood as capturing emissions before they go into the atmosphere.

A footnote in the most recent benchmark report of the UN IPCC scientific advisory body said unabated fossil fuels are those "without interventions that substantially reduce" greenhouse gas emissions.

That can include capturing at least 90 percent of carbon dioxide from power plants, or up to 80 percent of the methane that leaks during energy production and transport, the report suggested.

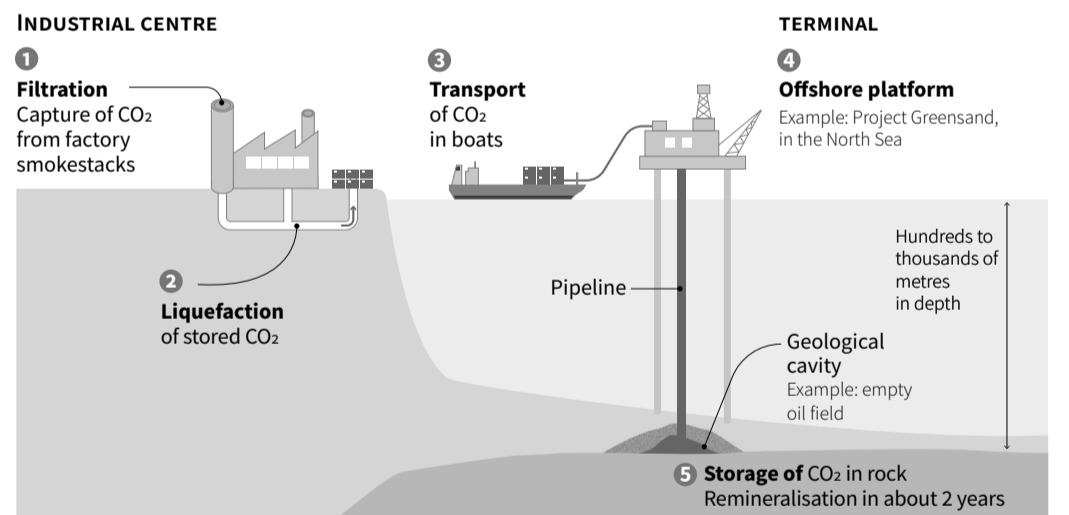
Discussions of abatement largely center around Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies that trap emissions from power stations or industrial facilities.

This is touted by the fossil fuel industry and major producing countries, including oil-rich COP28 host the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

COP28 president Sultan Al

Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

Underground storage of some of the CO₂ emitted by industries avoids it being released in the atmosphere



Sources: European Environment Agency, Project Greensand, Global CCS Institute

AFP

Jaber, who also leads the UAE's national oil company ADNOC, has said climate diplomacy should focus on phasing out emissions, not necessarily the fossil fuels themselves.

His stance clashes with nations seeking a commitment to phasing out oil, gas and coal altogether, such as Pacific island nations that could be swallowed by rising seas.

In the near-term, the IPCC says greenhouse gas emissions need to be slashed almost in half this decade to meet the Paris deal's more ambitious, and safer, limit of 1.5-degree Celsius warming.

That means rapidly replacing fossil fuels with renewables, say experts, noting that CCS has little role to play in this crucial decade.

In 2022, 35 commercial-scale facilities worldwide applying CCS isolated a total of 45 million tonnes of CO₂, according to the International Energy Agency.

By comparison, Jaber has said the world needs to cut emissions amounting to 22 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases "in the next seven years".

Even in the longer term, scientists project there will be only limited use of abatement technology, focused in sectors that are particularly hard to decarbonize, like cement.

In a statement released before the climate talks, the High Ambition Coalition of coun-

tries, including France, Kenya and Colombia, said abatement technology has a "minimal" role to play in decarbonizing energy.

"We cannot use it to green-light fossil fuel expansion," they said.

There are also concerns that the technology will not stop enough emissions from reaching the atmosphere.

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