



Memberi Rasa Aman
bagi Nasabah Perbankan

Laporan Tahunan
Annual Report **2008**

Providing Peace of Mind for Banking Customer



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Dengan menjamin simpanan nasabah di bank, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) mengambil-alih sebagian risiko bank, sehingga nasabah bank dapat memperoleh kepastian akan dana mereka apabila terjadi sesuatu yang tidak diinginkan pada bank bersangkutan. Dalam kondisi perekonomian yang tidak menentu seperti akhir-akhir ini, keberadaan LPS membantu memberi rasa aman bagi nasabah perbankan, dan sekaligus memungkinkan terlaksananya kegiatan penghimpunan dana masyarakat sebagai bagian dari fungsi intermediari keuangan perbankan.

By guaranteeing customers' deposits in banks, the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) assumes part of the risks of a bank, so that banking customers can be assured of their funds in the event of something unfortunate happening to a particular bank. In a condition of economic uncertainties as of lately, the existence of LPS is of a great help in providing peace of mind for banking customers and, in doing so, enabling the banking industry to continue with third-party funding activities as part of its financial intermediary function.

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Sekilas Perjalanan LPS 2005-2007

IDIC's Highlights 2005-2007

2005

LPS resmi beroperasi (22 September 2005).
IDIC was officially operated in 22nd September 2005.

Berlaku pentahapan penjaminan simpanan nasabah bank.
Stages of the Amount of Deposit Insured were in effect.

Tahap 1
(September 2005 s/d Maret 2006) : seluruh simpanan nasabah di bank dijamin.
Stage 1 (Sep 2005 – Mar 2006) : Blanket Guarantee.

2006

Berlaku pentahapan penjaminan simpanan nasabah bank.
Stages of the Amount of Deposit Insured were in effect.

Tahap 2
(Maret 2006 s/d September 2006) : maksimum Rp5 miliar per nasabah untuk setiap bank.
Stage 2 (Mar – Sep 2006) : maximum amount of deposit insured by IDIC was Rp5 billion for each depositor at one bank.

Tahap 3
(September 2006 s/d Maret 2007) : maksimum Rp1 miliar per nasabah untuk setiap bank.
Stage 3 (Sep 2006 – Mar 2007) : maximum amount of deposit insured by IDIC was Rp1 billion for each depositor at one bank.

Terdapat 6 BPR yang dinyatakan LPS tidak dapat diselamatkan dan kemudian dicabut izinnya oleh Bank Indonesia.
There were 6 rural banks which could not be resolved and its license then revoked by Bank Indonesia.

Simpanan yang ditetapkan layak dibayar sebesar Rp39,36 miliar atau sebanyak 3.805 rekening.
The eligible to be paid was amounting Rp39.36 billion or 3,805 accounts.

Total simpanan layak dibayar yang telah dicairkan sejak tahun 2005 s/d 2006 adalah sebesar Rp38,56 miliar atau mencakup 98% simpanan yang layak dibayar.
From 2005 to 2006, total claims paid by IDIC was Rp38.56 billion. This amount covers 98% of total eligible to be paid deposits.

Kunjungan LPS ke *International Open House* yang diselenggarakan di Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation.
A visit to International Open House held by Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation.

LPS menghadiri *the 15th Executive Council Meeting of the IADI & Enterprise Risk Management* di Malaysia.
IDIC participated in the 5th Executive Council Meeting of the IADI & Enterprise Risk Management in Malaysia.

LPS menghadiri *5th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting* di Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
IDIC participated in the 5th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Kunjungan ke IADI dan *Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago* di Chicago, USA.
IDIC visited IADI and Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in Chicago, USA.

Kunjungan ke *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation* di Washington D.C., USA.
IDIC visited Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Washington D.C., USA.

Menerima kunjungan delegasi *the Credit Guarantee Corporation*, Nepal.
Courtesy visit from the Credit Guarantee Corporation, Nepal.

Menerima kunjungan delegasi *Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan*, Jepang.
Courtesy visit from the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan, Jepang.

Mulai berlaku penjaminan terbatas sebesar Rp100 juta per nasabah untuk setiap bank. Limited guarantee for a maximum amount of deposit insurance at Rp100 million for each depositor in one bank was applied.

Terdapat 5 BPR yang dinyatakan LPS tidak dapat diselamatkan dan kemudian dicabut izinnya oleh Bank Indonesia. 5 rural bank's licenses were revoked by Bank Indonesia and liquidated.

Secara kumulatif (dari tahun 2005 s/d 2007), simpanan yang ditetapkan layak dibayar sebesar Rp46,39 miliar atau sebanyak 7.528 rekening. Secara kumulatif, realisasi simpanan yang telah dicairkan periode 2005 s/d 2007 sebesar Rp45,26 miliar (mencakup 97% simpanan yang layak dibayar). From 2005 to 2007, the eligible to be paid deposit was 7,528 accounts amounting at Rp46.39 billion and total claims paid by IDIC was Rp45.26 billion. This amount covers 97% of eligible to be paid deposits.

LPS menerbitkan Peraturan LPS (PLPS) No. 1/PLPS/2007 tentang Perubahan atas PLPS No. 1/PLPS/2006 tentang Program Penjaminan Simpanan dan PLPS No. 2/PLPS/2007 tentang Perubahan atas PLPS No. 4/PLPS/2006 tentang Penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang Tidak Berdampak Sistemik. IDIC enacted IDIC Regulation (PLPS) Number 1/PLPS/2007 concerning Amendment on PLPS Number 1/PLPS/2006 regarding Deposit Insurance Scheme and PLPS Number 2/PLPS/2007 concerning Amendment on PLPS Number 4/PLPS/2006 regarding A Non-Systemic Bank Resolution.

LPS menghadiri 6th *IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting* di Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. IDIC participated in the 6th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

LPS menghadiri 1st *IADI Inter-regional Conference* di Istanbul, Turki. IDIC participated in the 1st IADI Inter-regional Conference in Istanbul, Turki.

LPS menghadiri 5th *IADI Asia Regional Committee Annual Meeting and International Conference* di Hanoi, Vietnam. IDIC participated in the 5th IADI Asia Regional Committee Annual Meeting and International Conference in Hanoi, Vietnam.

LPS menghadiri 2nd *Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan Roundtable Discussion* di Tokyo, Japan. IDIC participated in the 2nd Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan Roundtable Discussion in Tokyo, Japan.

Pengantar Ketua Dewan Komisiner

Message from The Chairman

Krisis keuangan global yang mendera industri perbankan Indonesia, telah mendorong LPS untuk dapat memainkan peran penting dalam kerangka stabilitas sistem keuangan.

Krisis keuangan yang berawal di Amerika Serikat pada tahun 2007, dampaknya mulai dirasakan ke seluruh dunia termasuk terhadap negara-negara berkembang pada tahun 2008.

Di Indonesia, imbas krisis keuangan tersebut mulai terasa terutama menjelang akhir 2008. Dampak krisis keuangan global yang paling terasa adalah ketatnya likuiditas di pasar uang antar bank, penurunan harga saham yang tajam, potensi meningkatnya kredit bermasalah, serta derasnya aliran modal keluar yang menekan nilai tukar Rupiah.

Setelah mencatat pertumbuhan ekonomi di atas 6% sampai dengan triwulan III tahun 2008, perekonomian Indonesia mulai mendapat tekanan pada triwulan IV tahun 2008. Hal itu tercermin pada perlambatan ekonomi secara signifikan terutama karena anjloknya kinerja ekspor.

Sebagai langkah untuk mengantisipasi dampak krisis keuangan global, pada bulan Oktober 2008 Pemerintah menaikkan jumlah simpanan yang dijamin LPS dari maksimum Rp100 juta menjadi maksimum Rp2 miliar untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank. Keputusan yang ditetapkan dalam Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2008 dan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 66 Tahun 2008 tersebut, dimaksudkan untuk menjaga kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap sistem perbankan.

Dampak krisis keuangan global terhadap industri perbankan semakin terasa setelah PT Bank Century, Tbk diserahkan penanganannya kepada LPS. PT Bank Century, Tbk ditetapkan sebagai bank gagal yang berdampak

The effects of the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007, began to be felt throughout the world in 2008, including in the developing countries.

The impact of this financial crisis began to be felt in Indonesia particularly towards the end of 2008. Its impact was especially apparent through the tight liquidity experienced by the inter bank financial markets, sharp decline in share prices, increased potential of loan defaults, as well as rapid capital flight that suppressed the Rupiah's exchange rate.

After registering economic growth rate of above 6% up to the third quarter of 2008, Indonesia's economy began to experience pressure in the fourth quarter of 2008. This is reflected in the significant economic slowdown experienced as a result of the drop in export performance.

In its efforts to minimize the impact of the global financial crisis, the Government decided to increase the maximum amount of deposit insured by IDIC in October 2008 from the previous maximum insured amount of Rp100 million per depositor in each bank to a maximum of Rp2 billion per depositor in each bank. This decision was made through Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 3 of 2008 and Government Regulation Number 66 of 2008 which was meant to maintain public confidence and trust in the banking system.

The impact of the global financial crisis on the banking industry was particularly felt after the decision was made to hand over the handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk to IDIC. PT Bank Century, Tbk's status was determined



Rudjito
Ketua Dewan Komisiner • Chairman

The global financial crisis' impact on Indonesia's banking industry has pushed IDIC to play a vital role within the framework of the financial system stability.

sistemik berdasarkan Keputusan Komite Stabilitas Sistem Perbankan (KSSK) Nomor 04/KSSK.03/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 dan Keputusan Komite Koordinasi (KK) Nomor 01/KK.01/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008.

Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dilakukan LPS tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama karena pemegang saham lama tidak dapat memenuhi persyaratan keikutsertaan dalam penanganan sesuai Pasal 33 Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang LPS. Dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk, LPS telah mengambil alih segala hak dan wewenang Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS), kepemilikan, kepengurusan, dan/atau kepentingan lain pada bank dimaksud sesuai Pasal 40 Undang-Undang LPS.

Beberapa tindakan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang telah dilakukan LPS antara lain melakukan penyertaan modal sementara, memberhentikan seluruh Direksi dan Komisaris lama dan sekaligus mengangkat Direksi dan Komisaris baru, meminta kepada Direksi untuk menyusun rencana bisnis, menunjuk Akuntan Publik untuk melakukan audit Laporan Keuangan per tanggal penyerahan (20 November 2008), dan menunjuk Konsultan Jasa Penilai untuk melakukan penilaian terhadap beberapa aset PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008, dengan mengacu pada perhitungan dari Bank Indonesia, LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk sebesar Rp4.977,14 miliar. Biaya tersebut merupakan biaya untuk menambah modal disetor bank sehingga bank memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank, baik solvabilitas maupun likuiditas. Seluruh biaya penanganan yang telah dikeluarkan merupakan penyertaan modal sementara LPS pada PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Adanya krisis keuangan global yang mendera industri perbankan Indonesia, telah mendorong LPS untuk dapat memainkan peran penting dalam kerangka stabilitas sistem keuangan. Tindakan penyelamatan (resolusi) terhadap PT Bank Century, Tbk tersebut merupakan perwujudan dari pelaksanaan fungsi LPS untuk turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. Hal tersebut menjadi bukti bahwa LPS merupakan salah satu komponen utama dalam jaring pengaman sistem keuangan.

to be that of a systemic failed bank on the basis of the Financial System Stability Committee's (FSSC) Decree Number 04/KSSK.03/2008 dated 21 November 2008 and the Coordinating Committee's (CC) Decree Number 01/KK.01/2008 dated 21 November 2008.

PT Bank Century, Tbk was handled by IDIC without the inclusion of the previous shareholders since the previous shareholders could not fulfill the requirements specified with Article 33 of the Law Number 24 of 2004 concerning IDIC. Within the context of the handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk, IDIC has taken all the rights and authorities of the General Shareholders Meeting (GSM), the ownership, management, and/or other interests in the bank as prescribed in Article 40 of the IDIC Law.

IDIC has taken the following action in the course of its handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk which included temporary capital injection, termination of the previous members of the Bank's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners and the appointment of new members to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners, instruct the Board of Directors to formulate a business plan, appoint a Public Accounting Firm to audit the Bank's Financial Statement as of the date of the Bank's handover to IDIC (20 November 2008), and the appointment of an Appraisal Company to appraise the value of a number of PT Bank Century, Tbk's assets.

On the basis of Bank Indonesia's calculations, IDIC has, up to 31 December 2008, injected handling costs to PT Bank Century, Tbk amounting to Rp4,977.14 billion. These costs represent costs that derive from the bank's additional paid in capital that was required for the Bank to reach the required levels of soundness, both in terms of solvability as well as liquidity. All of these handling costs represents as IDIC's temporary capital injection to PT Bank Century, Tbk.

The global financial crisis' impact on Indonesia's banking industry has pushed IDIC to play a vital role within the framework of the financial system stability. The resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk manifests IDIC function to actively participate in maintaining the stability of the banking system. This clearly proves IDIC's important role as a major component of the financial system safety net.

Disamping melakukan penyelamatan bank, LPS juga melaksanakan fungsi penjaminan simpanan nasabah bank. Tugas LPS dalam melakukan penanganan klaim penjaminan dan likuidasi bank yang dicabut izin usahanya juga terus berjalan. Pada tahun 2008, terdapat 4 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya. Sehingga secara sejak tahun 2005 sampai dengan 2008, LPS telah melakukan penanganan klaim dan melakukan likuidasi terhadap 15 BPR.

Dalam konteks kerjasama internasional, tahun 2008 juga menjadi momen istimewa mengingat LPS dipercaya oleh *International Association of Deposit Insurers* (IADI) untuk menjadi tuan rumah pada acara tahunan *the 6th IADI Asian Regional Committee (ARC) Annual Meeting and International Conference* pada bulan Maret 2008 di Bali. Acara tersebut telah terselenggara dengan baik dan sukses. Adapun beberapa hal yang dibahas dalam konferensi tersebut antara lain *Deposit Insurance and Small Banks, Risk Assessment and Intervention, dan Public Awareness*.

Kami berharap pencapaian-pencapaian tersebut dapat menjadi dasar bagi LPS untuk berkarya lebih baik pada tahun yang akan datang. Kami juga berharap LPS dapat terus memainkan peran yang penting dalam stabilitas sistem perbankan. Sebagai penutup, pada kesempatan ini kami ingin mengucapkan rasa terima kasih kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia, Departemen Keuangan, Bank Indonesia, Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, industri perbankan Indonesia, serta jajaran Direktur dan pegawai LPS atas dukungannya kepada LPS selama tahun 2008.

Semoga Allah SWT senantiasa memberikan kekuatan bagi kita dalam melaksanakan tugas. Amien.

Apart from bank resolution, IDIC also performs the function of deposit insurer for bank depositors. IDIC continues to handle tasks related to handling deposit insurance claims and the liquidation of banks that had their licenses revoked. There were 4 Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked in 2008. As a result, IDIC has, since 2005 and up to 2008, handled deposit insurance claims and the liquidation of 15 Rural Banks.

IDIC also strives to play an active role in the international stage where, in 2008, IDIC was entrusted by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) to host the 6th IADI Asian Regional Committee (ARC) Annual Meeting and International Conference that was held in March 2008 in Bali. The event was successfully conducted. The Conference itself touched on a number of vital topics which included Deposit Insurance and Small Banks, Risk Assessment and Intervention, and Public Awareness.

We hope that these achievements serve as the basis for IDIC to perform even better in the years to come. We also hope that IDIC continue to play a vital role in maintaining the banking system's stability. To conclude, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, the Indonesian Parliament (DPR), Indonesia's banking industry, as well as the Directors and staff for their support for IDIC throughout 2008.

May Allah Almighty provide us with the strength to carry out our tasks. Amien.

Dewan Komisioner / Board of Commissioners

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan / Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation



Rudjito

Ketua Dewan Komisioner / Chairman, Board of Commissioners

Pengantar Kepala Eksekutif

Message from The Chief Executive Officer

Pada tahun 2008 ini, LPS telah memasuki babak baru dalam melaksanakan fungsinya untuk turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. LPS untuk pertama kalinya melaksanakan penanganan bank gagal sistemik dengan melakukan penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Tahun 2008 merupakan tahun keempat operasional LPS, yang mulai beroperasi sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Dari sisi internal, LPS telah melakukan beberapa penyempurnaan ketentuan yang berkaitan dengan program penjaminan simpanan, resolusi bank, dan prosedur operasional (SOP) di lingkungan LPS. Selama tahun 2008, LPS telah menyempurnakan 3 Peraturan LPS (PLPS) yang terdiri dari PLPS mengenai program penjaminan simpanan, likuidasi bank, dan penyelesaian bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik.

Selain itu, LPS juga menetapkan 22 Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) dan 103 Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE) yang mengatur mengenai beberapa kebijakan/prosedur operasional pelaksanaan tugas LPS. Untuk mendukung pelaksanaan tugasnya, LPS juga telah mulai melengkapi organisasi dengan menambah pegawai.

Pada tahun 2008 ini, LPS telah memasuki babak baru dalam melaksanakan fungsinya untuk turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. LPS untuk pertama kalinya melaksanakan penanganan bank gagal sistemik dengan melakukan penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk. Sedangkan dalam pelaksanaan fungsi penjaminan simpanan nasabah bank, pada tahun 2008 LPS menangani 4 BPR yang telah dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia yaitu:

1. PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri
2. PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri
3. PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja
4. PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati

2008 was IDIC's fourth year of operation since its establishment in 22nd September 2005. Internally, IDIC has strived to enhance regulations related to deposit insurance, bank resolution, and its Standard Operating Procedures. In 2008, IDIC amended 3 IDIC Regulations that comprised of IDIC Regulations concerning the deposit insurance program, bank liquidation, and the handling of a systemic failed bank.

In addition to this, IDIC also issued 22 Board of Commissioners Decrees and 103 Chief Executive Decrees that govern IDIC's operational policies/procedures. To support its tasks, IDIC also sought to strengthen its organizational capacity through the recruitment of additional personnel.

IDIC ventured into a new era in 2008 especially in regards to its role as an active participant in maintaining the stability of the banking system. For the very first time, IDIC was entrusted with the handling of systemic failed bank through its rescue of PT Bank Century, Tbk. While in regards to its role as a deposit insurer, in 2008 IDIC handled 4 Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked by Bank Indonesia which comprised of:

1. PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri
2. PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri
3. PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja
4. PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati



Firdaus Djaelani
Kepala Eksekutif • Chief Executive Officer

IDIC ventured into a new era in 2008 especially in regards to its role as an active participant in maintaining the stability of the banking system. For the very first time, IDIC was entrusted with the handling of systemic failed bank through its rescue of PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Dengan demikian, dari tahun 2005 sampai dengan tahun 2008, LPS telah menangani 15 BPR yang telah dicabut izin usahanya. LPS juga melaksanakan pembayaran klaim atas simpanan nasabah 15 BPR tersebut dan melakukan proses likuidasi bank. Berdasarkan hasil rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi atas simpanan nasabah 15 BPR dimaksud, secara kumulatif, simpanan yang ditetapkan sebagai simpanan yang layak dibayar sebesar Rp71,41 miliar. Dari jumlah tersebut, simpanan yang telah dicairkan sebanyak Rp68,27 miliar atau telah mencakup 95,6% dari total simpanan yang layak dibayar.

Dalam melakukan proses likuidasi terhadap BPR yang telah dicabut izin usahanya dimaksud, LPS telah melaksanakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) pembubaran badan hukum terhadap 13 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya. Sedangkan 2 BPR, yaitu PD BPR Cimahi dan PD BPR Gunung Halu, sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008, belum dilakukan RUPS.

LPS juga menjalin hubungan kerjasama internasional dengan turut aktif dalam berbagai kegiatan yang diselenggarakan *International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI)*. LPS dipercaya oleh *International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI)* sebagai tuan rumah *6th Asia Regional Committee (ARC) Annual Meeting and International Conference* yang diselenggarakan di Bali pada akhir Maret 2008. Kegiatan tersebut dihadiri oleh penjamin simpanan dari berbagai belahan dunia. Selain itu, dalam rangka menjalin kerjasama dengan penjamin simpanan luar negeri, LPS juga turut berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan-kegiatan yang diselenggarakan oleh IADI maupun penjamin simpanan negara lain.

Dari sisi pengelolaan keuangan, LPS telah mengelola keuangan sesuai dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Berdasarkan hasil audit Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) atas laporan keuangan LPS tahun buku 2005 s/d 2008, BPK memberikan opini wajar tanpa pengecualian selama tiga tahun buku berturut-turut. BPK telah memberikan penghargaan kepada LPS atas prestasinya dalam mengelola keuangan.

As a result, IDIC had, from 2005 and up to 2008, handled 15 Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked. IDIC also paid the depositor claims of these 15 Rural Banks and carried out the liquidation process for these banks. Overall, based on the results of the reconciliation and verification of the deposits of the 15 Rural Banks, an estimated Rp71.41 billion of these deposits were deemed as eligible for payment of which an estimated Rp68.27 billion, or 95.6% of the total deposits that are deemed eligible for payment, were claimed.

In the course of implementing the liquidation process for the Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked, IDIC convened the General Shareholders Meetings (GSM) to formally disband the legal entities of 13 Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked. However, the GSM for 2 other Rural Banks, PD BPR Cimahi and PD BPR Gunung Halu, up to the end of 2008 have yet to be convened.

IDIC also strives to foster close relations with other international organizations through its active participation in a number of events that was organized by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI). In fact, IDIC was entrusted by IADI to serve as the host for the 6th Asia Regional Committee (ARC) Annual Meeting and International Conference that was held in Bali at the end of March 2008. This event was attended by deposit insurers from different parts of the world. In addition to this, as part of our efforts to foster relations with deposit insurers from other countries, IDIC also participated in a number of activities hosted by IADI as well as deposit insurers of other countries.

From a financial management perspective, IDIC has managed its finances in accordance with the prevailing law and regulations. IDIC successfully received, on the basis of the financial audit results conducted by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia for Financial Year 2005 up to 2008, the predicate of unqualified opinion for three consecutive Financial Years. In recognition of this achievement, in 2008, the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia awarded IDIC with an Award in recognition of IDIC's achievements in financial management.

Total aktiva LPS per 31 Desember 2008 mencapai Rp13,95 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp3,66 triliun atau 36% dari akhir tahun 2007. Total aktiva tersebut terutama ditempatkan pada Investasi dalam Surat Berharga sebesar Rp8,34 triliun (59,8%), Penyertaan Modal Sementara sebesar Rp4,98 triliun (35,7%), Kas dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp316,5 miliar (2,3%), serta Piutang Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp248,4 miliar (1,8%).

IDIC's total assets as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp13.95 trillion, which represents an increase of Rp3.66 trillion or 36% compared to that achieved at the end of 2007. These total assets were mainly in the form of Investments in Marketable Securities amounting to Rp8.34 trillion (or 59.8% of total assets), Temporary Capital Investment amounting to Rp4.98 trillion (35.7%), Cash and Cash Equivalents amounting to Rp316.5 billion (2.3%), as well as Account Receivable-Interest on Investment amounting to Rp248.4 billion (1.8%).

Total kewajiban LPS per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp5,27 triliun, meningkat sebesar 58% dari kewajiban pada akhir tahun 2007. Kewajiban tersebut terdiri dari Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp5,13 triliun atau 97,4% dan Hutang Pajak sebesar Rp125,2 miliar atau 2,4%. Ekuitas LPS per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp8,68 triliun, meningkat 25% atau Rp1,73 triliun dari ekuitas pada akhir tahun 2007. Pertambahan ekuitas berasal dari Surplus setelah Pajak yang dialokasikan pada Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan dengan porsi masing-masing 20% dan 80%.

IDIC's total liabilities as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp5.27 trillion, which represents an increase of 58% of liabilities compared to that achieved at the end of 2007. These liabilities comprise of Provision for Insurance Claims amounting to Rp5.13 trillion or 97.4% and Tax Payables amounting to Rp125.2 billion or 2.4%. IDIC's equity as of 31 December 2008 amounts to Rp8.68 trillion, that represents an increase of 25% or Rp1.73 trillion compared to IDIC's equity at the end of 2007. This equity growth derived from Surplus after Tax that was allocated to Special Reserves and Insurance Reserves whose breakdown respectively comprise of 20% and 80%.

Pada kesempatan ini, kami ingin mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang setinggi-tingginya kepada seluruh Direktur dan pegawai LPS atas kerjasama, loyalitas, dedikasi dan prestasi yang telah diberikan dalam pelaksanaan tugas LPS selama ini. Kami menyadari bahwa apa yang telah dicapai LPS sampai saat ini masih perlu ditingkatkan di masa yang akan datang. Untuk itu, kerja keras dan kesungguhan dari pegawai, serta dukungan dan kerjasama dari para pemangku kepentingan (*stakeholders*) merupakan prasyarat yang harus dipenuhi.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my utmost gratitude and appreciation to the Directors and employees of IDIC for their cooperation, loyalty, dedication and achievements that was extended within the conduct of their duties throughout this time. We realize that, going forward, IDIC must continue to strive to improve on what it has achieved to date. For that purpose, the hard work and dedication of all of our employees as well as the support of all of our stakeholders is vital to achieve our objectives.

Semoga Tuhan Yang Maha Esa selalu melimpahkan Rahmat dan Hidayah-Nya bagi kita semua. Amien.

May God Almighty provide us with his guidance and blessings. Amen.

Kepala Eksekutif / Chief Executive Officer
Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan, / Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation,



Firdaus Djaelani

Pernyataan Tanggung Jawab Laporan Tahunan Commissioner Statement of Accountability

Kami, atas nama Dewan Komisiner LPS, menyatakan telah menyetujui dan bertanggung jawab penuh atas kebenaran isi Laporan Tahunan LPS tahun 2008.

We, on behalf of IDIC's Board of Commissioners, have approved and are fully responsible for the validity of the contents of IDIC's 2008 Annual Report.

Laporan Tahunan LPS juga memuat Laporan Keuangan LPS yang berakhir per 31 Desember 2008 yang telah diaudit oleh Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia.

IDIC Annual Report also contains IDIC's Financial Statement as of 31 December 2008 that was audited by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia.

Dewan Komisiner Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan

Board of Commissioners of Indonesia Deposits Insurance Corporation

Ketua Dewan Komisiner/Anggota
Dewan Komisiner
Chairman/Member of the
Board Commissioner



Rudjito

Kepala Eksekutif/Anggota Dewan
Komisiner
CEO/Member of the
Board Commissioner



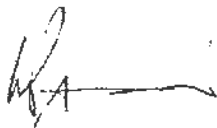
Firdaus Djaelani

Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board Commissioner



Pontas R. Siahaan

Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board Commissioner



Markus Parmadi

Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board Commissioner



Darmin Nasution

Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board Commissioner



Muliaman D. Hadad

Ringkasan Eksekutif

Executive Summary

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) sebagai Lembaga independen yang memiliki dua fungsi yaitu menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya, sejak berdiri tahun 2005, telah melakukan berbagai upaya dalam melaksanakan kedua fungsi tersebut baik dalam penetapan ketentuan atau kebijakan dalam melaksanakan program penjaminan simpanan maupun dalam rangka melaksanakan resolusi bank.

Sepanjang tahun 2008, LPS telah menetapkan 3 Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (PLPS) yaitu PLPS Nomor 1/PLPS/2008 tentang Laporan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat, PLPS Nomor 2/PLPS/2008 tentang perubahan PLPS Nomor 2/PLPS/2005 tentang Likuidasi Bank, dan PLPS Nomor 3/PLPS/2008 tentang perubahan PLPS Nomor 5/PLPS/2006 tentang Penanganan Bank Gagal Yang Berdampak Sistemik. Selain itu, LPS juga menetapkan 22 Keputusan Dewan Komisiner dan 103 Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif mengenai kebijakan/prosedur operasional pelaksanaan tugas LPS.

Dalam rangka melaksanakan administrasi kepesertaan program penjaminan simpanan, LPS melakukan kegiatan antara lain meliputi pendaftaran peserta program penjaminan, penerimaan premi, penerimaan kontribusi kepesertaan. Berdasarkan data LPS, sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008, jumlah bank peserta program penjaminan LPS sebanyak 2.047 bank yang terdiri dari 124 Bank Umum, 1.792 Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR), dan 131 Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS). Kontribusi kepesertaan yang diperoleh oleh LPS pada tahun 2008 adalah sebesar Rp122,17 juta. Sedangkan pendapatan premi penjaminan yang diperoleh LPS dari Bank Umum adalah sebesar Rp3,12 triliun dan dari BPR/BPRS sebesar Rp44,17 miliar.

Dalam rangka penyusunan dan pengimplementasian sistem manajemen risiko lembaga, LPS melakukan penelitian mengenai risiko-risiko yang perlu dikelola agar pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas LPS sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam UU LPS dapat dilaksanakan dengan baik. Penelitian yang telah dilakukan antara lain penelitian mengenai penerapan premi berbasis risiko, dan kajian lanjutan menentukan kriteria dan indikator risiko yang digunakan serta besarnya tingkat premi masing-masing kelompok.

Sebagai wujud pelaksanaan fungsi kedua LPS yaitu turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, LPS melakukan analisis resolusi bank, pelaksanaan resolusi bank, penanganan klaim, dan likuidasi bank. Dalam melakukan analisis resolusi bank, LPS berkoordinasi dengan Bank Indonesia (BI) atas data/informasi terkini

Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation is an independent institution that has two functions which are to insure depositor funds in the banks as well as to actively participate in maintaining the stability of the banking system in accordance with its authority. Since its establishment in 2005, IDIC has carried out various ways to effectively carry out its two functions by determining the regulations and policies needed for implementing deposit insurance as well as those pertaining to bank resolution.

Throughout 2008, IDIC has determined 3 Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation Regulations (IDIC Reg) which are IDIC Reg. Number 1/PLPS/2008 concerning Rural Bank Reports, IDIC Reg. Number 2/PLPS/2008 concerning amendments to IDIC Reg Number 2/PLPS/2005 concerning Bank Liquidation, and IDIC Reg Number 3/PLPS/2008 concerning amendments to IDIC Reg Number 5/PLPS/2006 concerning the Handling of a Systemic Failed Bank. In addition to this, IDIC also issued 22 Board of Commissioners decrees and 103 Chief Executive Officer's Decrees pertaining to IDIC's policies/standard operating procedures.

In regards to the administration of the deposit insurance membership, IDIC carried out activities that included registration of deposit insurance members, receiving premium payments, and receiving membership contributions. Based on IDIC's data, the total number of deposit insurance members as of the end of 2008 amounts to 2,047 banks that comprise of 124 Commercial Banks, 1.792 Rural Banks, and 131 Islamic Rural Banks. Membership contribution received by IDIC in 2008 amounts to Rp122.17 million while deposit insurance premium received by IDIC from Commercial Banks amounts to Rp3.12 trillion and Rp44.17 billion from conventional rural banks and Islamic Rural Banks.

In terms of formulating and implementing a Corporate Risk Management System, IDIC studied the risks that need to be managed to ensure that its tasks and functions are implemented as duly mandated within the IDIC Law. Studies that were carried out includes research on the implementation of risk-based premium, and continuing research on determining the risk criteria and indicators to be used as well as the scale and level of premium to be applied to a respective group.

In regards to implementing IDIC's second function which is to actively participate in maintaining the stability of the banking system, IDIC has carried out a bank resolution analysis, implement bank resolution, handled claims, and liquidate banks. IDIC has, within the context of bank resolution analysis, coordinated with Bank Indonesia (BI)

mengenai bank dalam status pengawasan khusus. LPS berkoordinasi dengan Bank Indonesia terus memantau perkembangan kondisi keuangan maupun operasional bank dalam status pengawasan khusus.

Selama tahun 2008, terdapat 4 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia yaitu PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri-Bandung (14 Februari 2008), PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri-Solo (13 Maret 2008), PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja-Solo (23 April 2008), dan PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati (18 Desember 2008). Dengan dicabutnya izin usaha keempat BPR tersebut, maka total bank yang dicabut izin usaha sejak 2005 adalah sebanyak 15 BPR. LPS telah melaksanakan pembayaran klaim penjaminan bagi nasabah 14 BPR. Pembayaran klaim penjaminan terhadap simpanan nasabah PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati belum dilakukan mengingat masih dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi.

Dari hasil rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi atas data simpanan nasabah 14 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya yang dilakukan oleh LPS hingga akhir 2008, tercatat Rp71,56 miliar yang ditetapkan sebagai simpanan layak bayar dan telah dilakukan *set-off* dengan pinjaman. Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008, secara kumulatif, jumlah simpanan layak bayar yang telah dicairkan oleh nasabah sebesar Rp69,58 miliar.

Selain melaksanakan penjaminan simpanan, LPS juga melaksanakan proses likuidasi atas 15 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya tersebut. Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008, dari kelima belas BPR tersebut, LPS telah melaksanakan proses likuidasi terhadap 13 BPR, sedangkan 2 BPR lainnya yaitu PD BPR Cimahi dan PD BPR Gunung Halu belum dilakukan proses likuidasi. Pelaksanaan likuidasi atas PD BPR Cimahi dan PD BPR Gunung Halu belum dilaksanakan karena masih terhambat pada prosedur pembubaran badan hukum perusahaan daerah. Dalam pelaksanaan likuidasi bank, LPS telah memberikan dana talangan bagi Bank Dalam Likuidasi sebesar Rp1,05 miliar sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008.

Pada November 2008, LPS melakukan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk. Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dilakukan oleh LPS setelah Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) menetapkan PT Bank Century, Tbk sebagai bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik berdasarkan Keputusan Nomor 04/KSSK.03/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 dan Komite Koordinasi menyerahkan PT Bank Century, Tbk menyerahkan kepada LPS berdasarkan Keputusan Komite

to obtain the latest data/information regarding banks that are placed under special surveillance. IDIC continuously coordinates with Bank Indonesia to monitor the financial as well as the operational conditions of the bank that is placed under special surveillance.

There are, throughout 2008, 4 Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked by Bank Indonesia which included PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri-Bandung (14 February 2008), PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri-Solo (13 March 2008), PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja-Solo (23 April 2008), and PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati (18 December 2008). By revoking the licenses of these 4 Rural Banks, there are, to date 15 Rural Banks that have their licenses revoked since 2005. IDIC has paid depositor claims of 14 Rural Banks. Claim payments for depositors of PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati has not been carried out since the reconciliation and verification process is still ongoing.

Based on the results of the data reconciliation and verification of the deposits belonging to depositors of the 14 Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked in 2008, there was an estimated Rp71.56 billion that was determined as deposits that eligible for payment and were set off with its debts. Overall, the number of eligible deposits that were paid, as of 31 December 2008, amounted to Rp69.58 billion.

Apart from implementing deposit insurance, IDIC also carried out the liquidation of 15 Rural Banks that had their licenses revoked. Of the 15 Rural Banks that were under liquidation, up to the end of 2008, 13 Rural Banks has carried out the liquidation process, while 2 other Rural Banks which are PD BPR Cimahi and PD BPR Gunung Halu has not carried out the liquidation process. The liquidation of PD BPR Cimahi and PD BPR Gunung Halu has not commenced since it has yet to overcome obstacles in the form of its legal disbandment procedures as the 2 Banks are provincial entities. In implementing bank liquidations, IDIC has advanced funds within the Banks under Liquidation, up to the end of 2008, amounting to Rp1.05 billion.

In November 2008, IDIC was given the mandate to handle PT Bank Century, Tbk. The handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk was entrusted to IDIC based upon the decision of the Financial System Stability Committee (FSSC) that determined PT Bank Century, Tbk as a systemic failed bank on the basis of Decree Number 04/KSSK.03/2008 dated 21 November 2008 and the Coordination Committee determined to hand over PT Bank Century, Tbk to IDIC on

Koordinasi Nomor 01/KK.01/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 tentang Penyerahan Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang merupakan Bank Gagal yang Berdampak Sistemik kepada Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.

Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dilakukan tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama karena pemegang saham lama tidak memenuhi persyaratan untuk dapat diikutsertakan dalam penanganan. Dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk, sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008, LPS dengan mengacu pada perhitungan dari Bank Indonesia telah mengeluarkan biaya sebesar Rp4,98 triliun. Biaya tersebut merupakan biaya untuk menambah modal disetor bank sehingga bank memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank.

LPS juga terus berupaya untuk mensosialisasikan program penjaminan simpanan kepada kalangan perbankan dan masyarakat. Pada tahun 2008, LPS ikut bergabung dalam Kelompok Kerja Edukasi di Bidang Perbankan (Program Ayo ke Bank) yang diprakarsai oleh Bank Indonesia dan beranggotakan perbankan nasional. Pada tahun 2008, LPS juga berpartisipasi dalam acara Festival Ekonomi Syariah yang dilaksanakan di berbagai daerah sebagai upaya mensosialisasikan program penjaminan simpanan LPS kepada masyarakat khususnya nasabah bank syariah. Selain itu, LPS juga melaksanakan sosialisasi kepada aparat kalangan perbankan, penegak hukum, dan instansi terkait di beberapa daerah.

Dari sisi kerjasama internasional, LPS mendapat kepercayaan untuk menyelenggarakan *6th International Association of Deposit Insurers Asia Regional Committee Annual Meeting and International Conference* di Bali yang diselenggarakan pada akhir Maret 2008. LPS juga aktif dalam berbagai kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh *Deposit Insurer* negara lain seperti *7th IADI Annual General Meeting & International Conference* di Washington DC, *3rd Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ) Round Table* di Tokyo, dan *executive training* yang diselenggarakan oleh *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*.

Dari sisi pengelolaan keuangan, LPS telah mengelola keuangan sesuai dengan ketentuan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Berdasarkan hasil audit Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) atas laporan keuangan LPS tahun buku 2005 s/d 2008, BPK memberikan opini wajar tanpa pengecualian selama tiga tahun buku berturut-turut. BPK telah memberikan penghargaan kepada LPS atas prestasinya dalam mengelola keuangan.

the basis of the Coordination Committee's Decree Number 01/KK.01/2008 dated 21 November 2008 concerning the Hand Over of PT Bank Century, Tbk, which constitutes as a Systemic Failed Bank to Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk was carried out without the involvement of the previous shareholders as the previous shareholders did not meet the requirements set for inclusion within the handling process. In regards to the handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk, IDIC has, up to 31 December 2008 and on the basis of Bank Indonesia's calculations, disbursed funds amounting to Rp4.98 trillion into the Bank. This expense represents temporary capital injected into the Bank to allow it to obtain the required levels of soundness.

IDIC also strives to increase public and banking sector awareness of deposit insurance. In 2008, IDIC joined the Working Group on Banking Education (Let's Go To The Bank Program) that was spearheaded by Bank Indonesia and included banks operating in Indonesia as its members. IDIC also participated in the Islamic Economics Festival in 2008 in its bid to increase public awareness of deposit insurance, particularly for deposits within Islamic banks. Aside from this, IDIC also sought to increase awareness of its tasks and functions with practitioners from the banking industry, law enforcement agencies and other related agencies in various parts of Indonesia.

From an international perspective, IDIC was entrusted to host the *6th International Association of Deposit Insurers Asia Regional Committee Annual Meeting and International Conference* that was held in Bali in late March 2008. IDIC also actively participated in various activities that was organized by Deposit Insurers of other countries such as the *7th IADI Annual General Meeting & International Conference* held in Washington DC, the *3rd Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ) Round Table* in Tokyo, and executive training organized by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

From a financial management perspective, IDIC has managed its funds in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations. Based on the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia's (BPK-RI) audit of IDIC's financial statement from Financial Year 2005 and up to 2008, BPK had provided the predicate of unqualified opinion for IDIC for three consecutive years. In fact, BPK has awarded IDIC in recognition of its achievement in the area of financial management.

Pada posisi per 31 Desember 2008, total aktiva mencapai Rp13,95 triliun atau mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp3,66 triliun atau 36% dari akhir tahun 2007. Total aktiva sebesar Rp13,95 triliun tersebut terutama terdiri dari Investasi dalam Surat Berharga sebesar Rp8,34 triliun (59,8%), Penyertaan Modal Sementara sebesar Rp4,98 triliun (35,7%), Kas dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp316,5 miliar (2,3%) dan Piutang Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp248,4 miliar (1,8%).

Total kewajiban per 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp5,27 triliun atau meningkat sebesar 58% dari kewajiban per 31 Desember 2007. Kewajiban sebesar Rp5,27 triliun terutama terdiri dari Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp5,13 triliun atau 97,4% dan Hutang Pajak sebesar Rp125,2 miliar atau 2,4%. Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp8,68 triliun, meningkat 25% atau bertambah sebesar Rp1,73 triliun dari ekuitas per 31 Desember 2007. Pertambahan ekuitas tersebut berasal dari Surplus setelah Pajak yang dialokasikan pada Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan dengan porsi masing-masing 20% dan 80%.

Total Pendapatan Operasi untuk periode 1 Januari s/d 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp4,31 triliun, yang terutama berasal dari Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp3,16 triliun (73,3%), Pendapatan Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp1,15 triliun (26,6%) dan Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim sebesar Rp1,9 miliar (0,04%). Sedangkan total Biaya Operasi untuk periode 1 Januari s/d 31 Desember 2008, sebesar Rp2,23 triliun, yang terdiri dari Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim sebesar Rp1,92 triliun (86,1%), Biaya Investasi sebesar Rp234 miliar (10,5%), Biaya Umum dan Administrasi sebesar Rp74,4 miliar (3,3%) dan 0,1% sisanya adalah Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank.

IDIC's total assets, as of 31 December 2008, amounted to Rp13.95 trillion or increased by as much as Rp3.66 trillion or 36% compared to the end of 2007. These Rp13.95 trillion in total assets comprised of Investments in Marketable Securities amounting to Rp8.34 trillion (59.8%), Temporary Capital Placement amounting to Rp4.98 trillion (35.7%), Cash and Cash Equivalents amounting to Rp316.5 billion (2.3%) and Investment Receivables amounting to Rp248.4 billion (1.8%).

Total liabilities as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp5.27 trillion or increased 58% from liabilities reported as per 31 December 2007. The Rp5.27 trillion in liabilities comprised of Provision for Insurance Claims amounting to Rp5.13 trillion or 97.4% and Tax Payables amounting to Rp125.2 billion or 2.4%. IDIC's equity as per 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp8.68 trillion, or 25% higher or an additional Rp1.73 trillion from the equity reported as per 31 December 2007. This additional equity derived from the Net Surplus (after tax) that was allocated to Special Reserves and Insurance Reserves with the breakdown of 20% and 80% respectively.

Total Operating Income for the period of 1 January and up to 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp4.31 trillion which mainly derive from Income Derived from Insurance Premium amounting to Rp3.16 trillion (73.3%), Income Derived from Investments amounting to Rp1.15 trillion (26.6%) and Income Derived From Returned Claims amounting to Rp1.9 billion (0.04%). While Total Operating Expenses for the period of 1 January up to 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp2.23 trillion and comprised of Expenses Derived From Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Claims amounting to Rp1.92 trillion (86.1%), Investment Costs amounting to Rp234 billion (10.5%), General and Administrative Expenses amounting to Rp74.4 billion (3.3%) and the remaining 0.1% represent Bank Resolution Costs.

BAB I

Chapter I

Kelembagaan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan

Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation at A Glance

- A. Umum
Introduction
- B. Visi, Misi, Nilai-Nilai dan Strategi
Vision, Mission, Values and Strategy
- C. Fungsi dan Tugas
Functions and Duties
- D. Kekayaan
Assets
- E. Tata Kelola
Governance
- F. Profil Manajemen
Management Profile

Percaya Trust

Iklim perbankan yang kondusif berawal dari terjaganya kepercayaan masyarakat

A Conducive banking climate is founded by public trust maintenance





A. Umum

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) merupakan suatu lembaga independen, yang berfungsi menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya. LPS dibentuk berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 (UU LPS) dan mulai beroperasi sejak tanggal 22 September 2005.

B. Visi, Misi, Nilai-Nilai, dan Strategi

Sebagai lembaga yang memainkan peran strategis dalam menjamin simpanan dan menjaga stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional, LPS menetapkan visi, misi, nilai-nilai, dan strategi sebagai berikut:

1. Visi

Sebagai lembaga yang memainkan peran strategis dalam menjamin simpanan dan menjaga stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional, LPS menetapkan visi, misi, nilai-nilai, dan strategi sebagai berikut:

2. Misi

- 1) Mewujudkan program penjaminan simpanan yang efektif; dan
- 2) Berperan aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional.

3. Nilai-Nilai

- 1) Integritas;
- 2) Profesionalisme;
- 3) Independensi;
- 4) Transparansi; dan
- 5) Akuntabilitas.

4. Strategi

Strategi LPS dalam mencapai visi dan misi terdiri dari:

- 1) Merumuskan, menetapkan, dan melaksanakan kebijakan penjaminan simpanan;
- 2) Merumuskan, menetapkan, dan melaksanakan kebijakan penyelesaian bank gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik;

A. Introduction

Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) is an independent institution that insures depositors' funds and actively participates in maintaining the stability of the banking system in accordance with its prescribed mandate. IDIC began operations on 22 September 2005 and was established by virtue of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 24 of 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Corporation which was subsequently amended through Law Number 7 of 2009 (LPS Law).

B. Vision, Missions, Values, and Strategy

As an institution that has a strategic role in insuring depositors' funds and maintaining the stability of Indonesia's banking system, IDIC has formulated its vision, mission, core values, and strategy which are as follows:

1. Vision

As institution with a strategic roles on insuring depositors' fund and maintaining the stability of the national banking system, IDIC determined in 2007, its vision, mission, core values, and strategies as follows:

2. Mission

- 1) To implement an effective deposit insurance program; and
- 2) To play an active role in maintaining the stability of Indonesia's banking system.

3. Values

- 1) Integrity;
- 2) Professionalism;
- 3) Independency;
- 4) Transparency; and
- 5) Accountability.

4. Strategy

IDIC's strategy to achieve its vision and mission are as follows:

- 1) Formulate, determine, and implement policies on deposit insurance;
- 2) Formulate, determine, and implement policies on resolution for failing non-systemic banks;



- 3) Merumuskan masukan untuk kebijakan Komite Koordinasi dalam rangka penanganan bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik;
- 4) Memperkuat lembaga melalui tata kelola yang baik yang didukung dengan peningkatan kapasitas SDM dan pengembangan teknologi informasi yang andal;
- 5) Memperkuat kerjasama dan koordinasi dengan lembaga terkait; dan
- 6) Membangun komunikasi yang efektif atas kebijakan penjaminan simpanan dan penyelesaian/ penanganan bank gagal.

C. Fungsi dan Tugas

1. Fungsi

Sesuai dengan Pasal 4 UU LPS, LPS mempunyai 2 fungsi yang terdiri dari:

- 1) Menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan; dan
- 2) Turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya.

Kedua fungsi tersebut diterapkan pada Bank Umum dan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR), baik bank konvensional maupun bank berdasarkan prinsip syariah. Pengaturan penjaminan untuk bank syariah diatur dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 39 Tahun 2005 tentang Penjaminan Simpanan Nasabah Bank Berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah.

Dalam menjalankan fungsi turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, LPS bekerjasama dengan Departemen Keuangan, Bank Indonesia dan Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan sesuai dengan peran dan tugasnya masing-masing.

2. Tugas

Dalam menjalankan fungsinya, LPS mempunyai tugas:

- 1) Merumuskan dan menetapkan kebijakan pelaksanaan penjaminan simpanan;

- 3) Provide inputs towards the Coordination Committee's policies for the handling of failing systemic bank;
- 4) Strengthen the institution by adopting principles of good corporate governance that is supported by a reliable human resources and information technology development;
- 5) Strengthen cooperation and coordination between related institutions; and
- 6) Build effective communication on policies related to deposit insurance and the handling/resolution of failing banks.

C. Functions and Tasks

1. Functions

As prescribed within Article 4 of Law No. 24 of 2004, concerning the Deposit Insurance Corporation, IDIC has 2 functions which are:

- 1) To insure customers' deposits; and
- 2) To actively participate in maintaining stability within the banking system in accordance with its authority.

These two functions are applied for both commercial and rural banks that prescribe to either conventional or Syariah-based banking principles. The regulation for Insuring Syariah-based banks is stipulated within Government Regulation Number 39 of 2005 concerning Deposit Insurance for Syariah Banks.

In its capacity as an active participant tasked with maintaining the stability of the banking system, IDIC works closely with the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, and the Banking Supervisory Institution in accordance with their respective roles and tasks.

2. Tasks

IDIC's tasks are as follows:

- 1) To formulate and determine policies on deposit insurance;

- 2) Melaksanakan penjaminan simpanan;
- 3) Merumuskan dan menetapkan kebijakan dalam rangka turut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan;
- 4) Merumuskan, menetapkan, dan melaksanakan kebijakan penyelesaian Bank Gagal (*bank resolution*) yang tidak berdampak sistemik; dan
- 5) Melaksanakan penanganan Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik.

D. Kekayaan

Berdasarkan Pasal 81 UU LPS, modal awal LPS berasal dari kekayaan negara yang dipisahkan dan tidak terbagi dalam saham. Modal awal LPS, berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 32 Tahun 2005, ditetapkan sebesar Rp4 triliun. LPS bertanggung jawab atas pengelolaan dan pengadministrasian semua kekayaannya. Kekayaan LPS berbentuk investasi dan bukan investasi. Kekayaan yang berbentuk investasi hanya dapat ditempatkan investasi pada surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dan/atau Bank Indonesia. LPS tidak dapat menempatkan investasi pada bank atau perusahaan lainnya, kecuali dalam bentuk penyertaan modal sementara dalam rangka penyelamatan atau penanganan Bank Gagal. LPS dapat menempatkan kekayaan bukan investasi dalam melaksanakan kegiatan operasionalnya.

E. Tata Kelola

Organ LPS terdiri dari Dewan Komisiner dan Kepala Eksekutif. Sebagai organisasi yang menganut *one tier system*, Dewan Komisiner merupakan organ tertinggi LPS. Dewan Komisiner bertanggung jawab untuk merumuskan dan menetapkan kebijakan LPS dalam menjalankan fungsinya.

1. Dewan Komisiner

Dewan Komisiner LPS ditetapkan oleh Presiden sebanyak 6 orang yang terdiri dari 3 orang *Ex-Officio* yang mewakili Departemen Keuangan, Bank Indonesia dan Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan (LPP), dan 3 orang yang berasal dari dalam dan/atau luar LPS. Dari anggota Dewan Komisiner tersebut 1 orang ditetapkan sebagai Ketua Dewan Komisiner dan 1 orang ditetapkan sebagai Kepala Eksekutif.

Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Dewan Komisiner wajib melakukan rapat secara berkala (Rapat Dewan Komisiner/RDK) sekurang-kurangnya satu kali dalam satu bulan untuk membahas hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- 2) To implement deposit insurance;
- 3) To formulate and determine policies in line with its role to actively participate in maintaining the stability of the banking system;
- 4) To formulate, determine, and implement policies for the resolution of failing non-systemic banks; and
- 5) To perform the handling of failing systemic.

D. Assets

Article 81 of the IDIC Law specifies that IDIC's initial capital derive from the state that is distinct and is not in the form of shares. IDIC's initial capital, as stipulated within Government Regulation Number 32 of 2005, amounts to Rp4 trillion. IDIC is responsible for managing and administering all of its assets. IDIC's assets can be in the form of investment and non-investment assets. Assets in the form of investments can only be in the form of investments in marketable securities that are issued by the Government and / or Bank Indonesia. IDIC cannot invest in banks or other companies, except in the form of temporary investment carried out in the course of the handling or resolution of a failed bank. IDIC can place its non-investment assets within the conduct of its operational activities.

E. Governance

IDIC's governance framework comprise of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief Executive. As an organization that adheres to a one-tier board system, the Board of Commissioners represents the highest decision-making body within the organization and is responsible for formulating and determining IDIC's policies in respect to administering its functions.

1. Board of Commissioners

The six members of IDIC's Board of Commissioners that were duly appointed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia comprise of three Ex-Officio members representing the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, and the Bank Supervisory Institution; as well as three members that derive internally and/or externally of IDIC. The Chairman and a Chief Executive Officer is selected from among the members of Board of Commissioners.

In conducting its tasks, the Board of Commissioners are required to convene the Board of Commissioners Meeting at least once a month to discuss the following issues:

- 1) menetapkan kebijakan penjaminan simpanan nasabah;
- 2) menetapkan kebijakan LPS dalam mendukung stabilitas sistem perbankan;
- 3) mengevaluasi pelaksanaan penjaminan simpanan nasabah dan pelaksanaan peran LPS dalam mendukung stabilitas sistem perbankan;
- 4) menerima dan mengevaluasi hal-hal lain yang dilaporkan Kepala Eksekutif; dan/atau
- 5) hal-hal lain yang berhubungan dengan tugas LPS.

Susunan anggota Dewan Komisiner LPS pada akhir tahun 2008 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Ketua Dewan Komisiner : Rudjito
2. Anggota/Kepala Eksekutif : Firdaus Djaelani
3. Anggota : Markus Parmadi
4. Anggota : Pontas Riyanto Siahaan
5. Anggota : Muliaman D. Hadad
(*Ex-Officio* Bank Indonesia)
6. Anggota : Darmin Nasution
(*Ex-Officio* Departemen Keuangan)

Sejak tanggal 22 September 2008, Markus Parmadi dan Pontas R. Siahaan berakhir masa tugasnya. Per tanggal 10 Oktober 2008, Firdaus Djaelani resmi sebagai Kepala Eksekutif LPS menggantikan Krisna Wijaya yang mengundurkan diri pada awal Januari 2008.

2. Kepala Eksekutif

Pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional LPS dilakukan oleh Kepala Eksekutif. Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Kepala Eksekutif dibantu oleh 5 orang Direktur yang menjalankan fungsi penjaminan dan manajemen risiko, klaim dan resolusi bank, hukum dan peraturan, akuntansi dan keuangan, serta administrasi dan sistem informasi. Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008, LPS memiliki 2 orang Direktur.

Berikut merupakan susunan Kepala Eksekutif dan Direktur per akhir tahun 2008.

- Kepala Eksekutif : Firdaus Djaelani
 Direktur : 1. Noor Cahyo
 2. Mirza Mochtar

- 1) Determine policies related to Deposit Insurance;
- 2) Determine IDIC's policies related to its role of supporting the banking system's stability;
- 3) Evaluate the implementation of the Deposit Insurance Program and IDIC's role in supporting the banking system's stability;
- 4) Accept and evaluate other issues that are reported by the CEO; and/or
- 5) Other issues related to IDIC's tasks.

The composition of IDIC's Board of Commissioners, as of the end of 2008, are as follows:

1. Chairman : Rudjito
2. Member/CEO : Firdaus Djaelani
3. Member : Markus Parmadi
4. Member : Pontas Riyanto Siahaan
5. Member : Muliaman D. Hadad
(*Ex-Officio* Bank Indonesia)
6. Member : Darmin Nasution
(*Ex-Officio* Ministry of Finance)

Markus Parmadi and Pontas Riyanto Siahaan has, as of September 22, 2008, completed their terms in IDIC. Firdaus Djaelani as of October 10, 2008 officially became the Chief Executive Officer upon the resignation of Krisna Wijaya in early January 2008.

2. Chief Executive Officer

The CEO implements IDIC's operational activities and is supported by five directors that perform functions related to deposit insurance and risk management, claims and bank resolution, legal and regulation, accounting and finance, as well as administration and information systems. IDIC has, as of the end of 2008, 2 directors.

The composition of the CEO and Directors, as of end of 2008, are as follows:

- CEO : Firdaus Djaelani
 Directors : 1. Noor Cahyo
 3. Mirza Mochtar

Profil Manajemen Management Profile



Dewan Komisiner Board of Commissioners

Muliaman D. Hadad
Anggota
Member
(Ex-Officio)

Darmin Nasution
Anggota
Member
(Ex-Officio)

Rudjito
Ketua
Chairman

Firdaus Djaelani
Anggota/Kepala Eksekutif
Member/CEO

Pontas Riyanto Siahaan
Anggota
Member

Markus Permadi
Anggota
Member

Rudjito

Ketua Dewan Komisiner
Chairman

Menjabat sebagai Ketua Dewan Komisiner sejak 22 September 2005. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Gajah Mada jurusan Perbankan pada tahun 1972. Jabatan lain yang pernah dijabat oleh beliau sebelumnya adalah Komisaris Utama PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk (Juli 2000-September 2005) dan Direktur Utama PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk (Juli 2000-Mei 2005). Selain itu, beliau terpilih sebagai the Best Indonesian CEO oleh majalah SWA (2005).

Appointed as a Chairman of IDIC since September 22, 2005. Had an Economic Degree in 1972 from Gajah Mada University major in Banking. Previously, he was a President Commissioner of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk (July-September 2005) and President Director of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk (July 2000-Mei 2005). Moreover, he was chosen as the Best Indonesian CEO oleh majalah SWA (2005).

Darmin Nasution

Anggota *Ex-Officio* Departemen Keuangan
Ex-Officio Member-Ministry of Finance

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Ex-Officio Dewan Komisiner dari Departemen Keuangan sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Saat ini, Beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Jenderal Pajak, Departemen Keuangan (2006-sekarang), dan sebelumnya menjabat sebagai Ketua Bapepam (2005-2006).

Appointed as an Ex-Officio member of Board of Commissioner from the Ministry of Finance since September 22, 2005. At present, he is a Director General of Taxation Directorate, Ministry of Finance (2006-now), and previously he was a Chairman of Bapepam (2005-2006).

Pontas R. Siahaan

Anggota
Member

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Lulusan Institut Ilmu Keuangan jurusan Akuntansi (1973) ini sebelumnya menjabat sebagai Deputy Pengawasan Instansi Pemerintah Bidang Perekonomian, Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (Maret 2001-Oktober 2005).

Appointed as a member of Board of Commissioner since September 22, 2005. He graduated from Institut Ilmu Keuangan major in Accounting in 1973 and was a Deputy of Supervision on Government Institution in Economy, Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (March 2001-October 2005).

Markus Parmadi

Anggota
Member

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Alumnus Universitas Indonesia ini juga pernah menjabat sebagai Wakil Ketua/Komisaris Independen, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (September 2003-Mei 2005).

Appointed as a member of Board of Commissioner since September 22, 2005. This University of Indonesia graduate had served as a Vice Chairman/Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (September 2003-May 2005).

Muliaman D. Hadad

Anggota *Ex-Officio* Bank Indonesia
Ex-Officio Member-Bank Indonesia

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Ex-Officio Dewan Komisiner dari Bank Indonesia sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia (1984), Master of Public Administration dari John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (1991) dan Doctor of Philosophy dari Monash University (1996). Saat ini beliau juga menjabat sebagai Deputy Gubernur Bank Indonesia (2006-sekarang).

Appointed as an Ex-Officio member of Board of Commissioner from Bank Indonesia since September 22, 2005. Possesed a Bachelor Degree in Economic from University of Indonesia (1984), Master Degree in Public Administration from John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (1991) and Doctor of Philosophy from Monash University (1996). At present, he is also a Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia (2006-now).

Firdaus Djaelani

Anggota/Kepala Eksekutif
Member/Chief Executive Officer

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner dan kepala eksekutif sejak tanggal 10 Oktober 2008. Memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia (1981) dan Master of Arts dari Ball State University (1988). Sebelum menjabat sebagai Kepala Eksekutif, beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko LPS sejak 22 September 2005. Sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Asuransi, Direktorat Asuransi, Ditjen Lembaga Keuangan, Departemen Keuangan.

Appointed as a member of Board of Commissioner and the Chief Executive Officer since October 10, 2008. He had his Bachelor Degree in Economic from the University of Indonesia in 1981 and a Master of Arts from Ball State University (1988). Before serving as a CEO of IDIC, he was appointed as a Director of Insurance and Risk Management of IDIC since September 22, 2005. Previously, he was a Director of Insurance in Directorate General of Finance Institution of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

Profil Manajemen Management Profile



Dewan Direksi Board of Directors

Mirza Mochtar

Direktur Akutansi & Keuangan
Accounting & Finance Director

Firdaus Djaelani
Kepala Eksekutif
Chief Executive Officer

Noor Cahyo

Direktur Klaim & Resolusi Bank
Claim & Bank Resolution Director

Firdaus Djaelani

Kepala Eksekutif
Chief Executive Officer

Lihat Profil Dewan Komisiner
See Board of Commissioners' Profile

Noor Cahyo

Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank
Director of Claims and Bank Resolution

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Beliau sebelumnya menjabat sebagai Deputy Direktur, Pengawasan Bank I, Bank Indonesia (2004-2005).

Appointed as a Director of Claims and Bank Resolution since September 22, 2005. He was previously a Deputy Director of Bank Supervision I of Bank Indonesia (2004-2005).

Mirza Mochtar

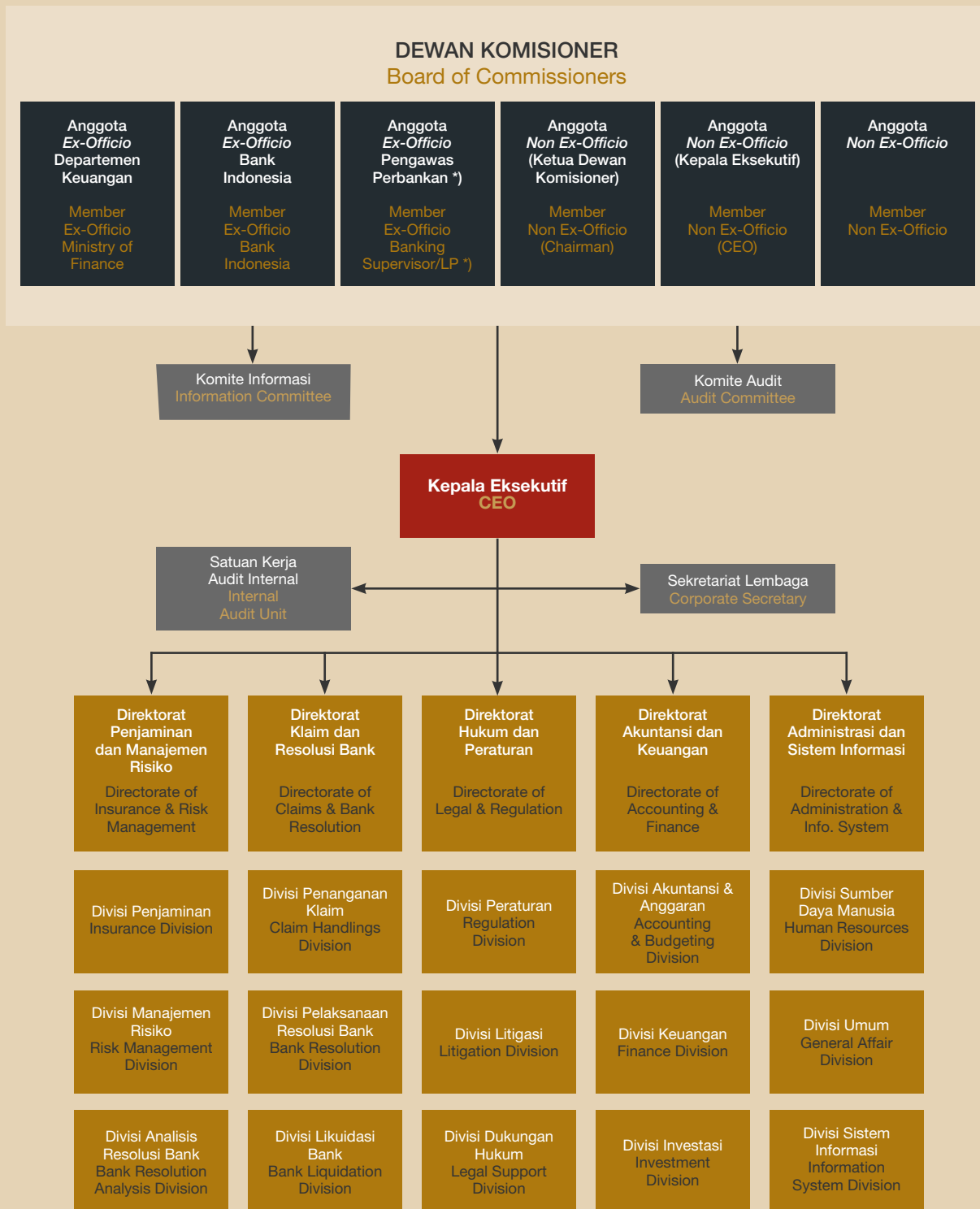
Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan
Director of Accounting and Finance

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Jabatan beliau sebelumnya yaitu sebagai Direktur Pembinaan Akuntan dan Jasa Penilai, Direktorat Pembinaan Akuntan dan Jasa Penilai, Direktorat Jenderal Lembaga Keuangan, Departemen Keuangan (2000-2006).

Appointed as Director of Accounting and Finance since September 22, 2005. Before serving in IDIC, he was a Director of Accountant and Assessment Service Management in Directorate General of Finance Institution of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. (2000-2006).

Struktur Organisasi

Organization Structure



*) Mengingat pengawasan perbankan masih dilaksanakan oleh Bank Indonesia, sesuai UU LPS, Anggota Ex-Officio yang berasal dari Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan dijabat oleh Anggota Non Ex-Officio.

Since the role of bank supervision is still conducted by Bank Indonesia, therefore, in accordance with IDIC Law, the ex-officio member from the Bank Supervisory Institution is occupied by a non-ex-officio member.

BAB II

Chapter II

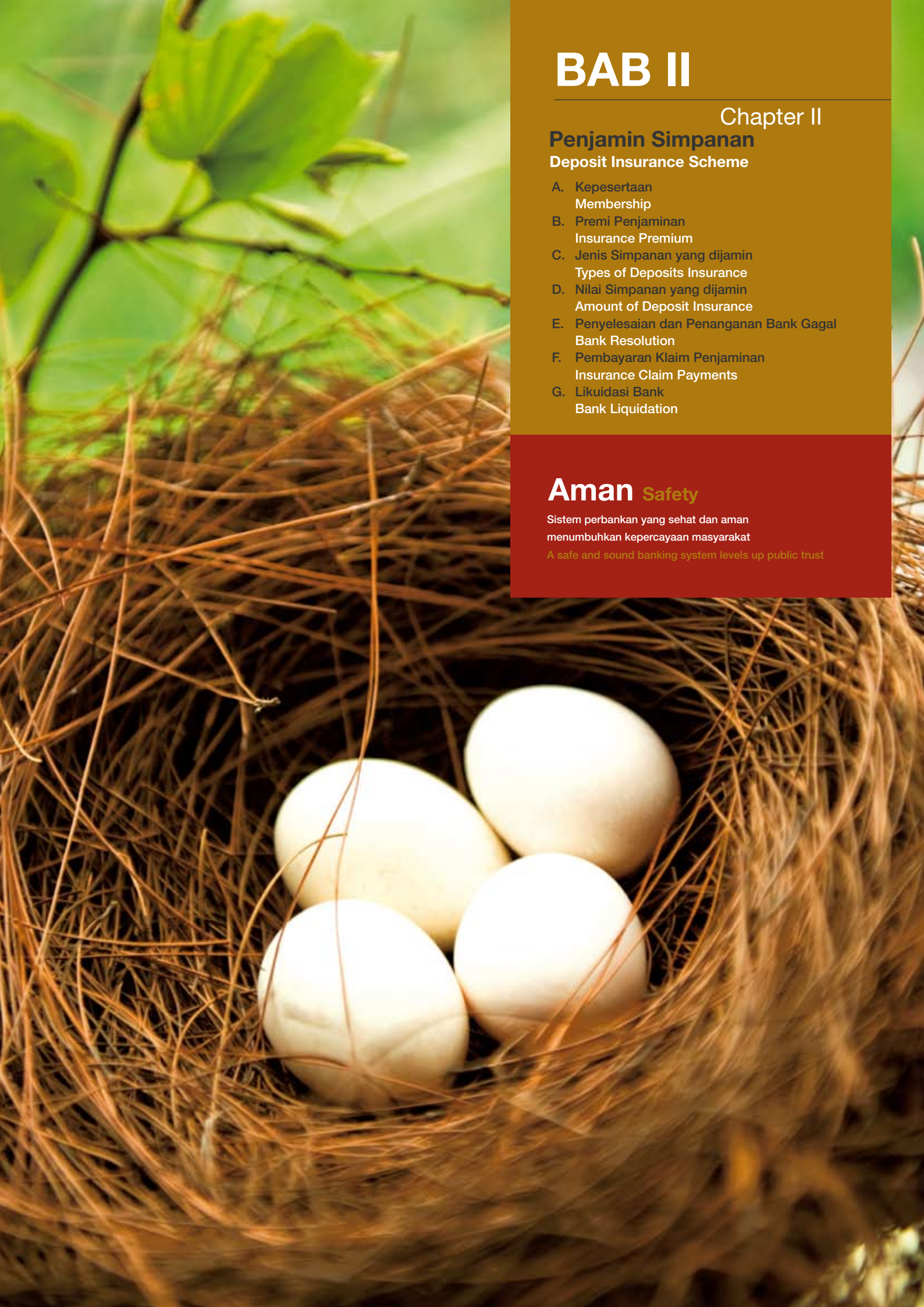
Penjamin Simpanan Deposit Insurance Scheme

- A. Kepesertaan
Membership
- B. Premi Penjaminan
Insurance Premium
- C. Jenis Simpanan yang dijamin
Types of Deposits Insurance
- D. Nilai Simpanan yang dijamin
Amount of Deposit Insurance
- E. Penyelesaian dan Penanganan Bank Gagal
Bank Resolution
- F. Pembayaran Klaim Penjaminan
Insurance Claim Payments
- G. Likuidasi Bank
Bank Liquidation

Aman *Safety*

Sistem perbankan yang sehat dan aman
menumbuhkan kepercayaan masyarakat

A safe and sound banking system levels up public trust



A. Kepesertaan

Setiap bank yang melakukan kegiatan usaha di Indonesia, baik Bank Umum (bank asing, bank campuran, bank swasta nasional, bank pembangunan daerah, dan bank pemerintah) maupun Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR), yang melakukan kegiatan usaha secara konvensional dan/atau berdasarkan prinsip syariah wajib menjadi peserta penjaminan.

Sebagai peserta penjaminan, bank diwajibkan menyerahkan dokumen-dokumen yang diperlukan sehubungan dengan kepesertaan, membayar kontribusi kepesertaan, membayar premi penjaminan, dan menyampaikan laporan berkala.

B. Premi Penjaminan

Bank peserta wajib membayar premi penjaminan sebesar 0,1% dari rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan dalam setiap periode. Premi tersebut dibayarkan sebanyak 2 kali dalam 1 tahun, dengan periode sebagai berikut:

- i. Periode 1 Januari s/d 30 Juni, dibayarkan paling lambat 31 Januari; dan
- ii. Periode 1 Juli s/d 31 Desember, dibayarkan paling lambat 31 Juli.

Bank melakukan penghitungan premi sendiri (*self assesment*) dalam menentukan jumlah premi yang harus dibayar dan LPS melakukan verifikasi atas perhitungan premi dimaksud.

C. Jenis Simpanan yang Dijamin

Jenis simpanan pada bank konvensional yang dijamin LPS adalah giro, deposito, sertifikat deposito, tabungan, dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.

Jenis simpanan pada bank berdasarkan prinsip syariah yang dijamin oleh LPS meliputi:

- i. Giro dan tabungan berdasarkan Prinsip Wadiah;
- ii. Tabungan dan deposito berdasarkan Prinsip *Mudharabah Muthlaqah* atau Prinsip *Mudharabah Muqayyadah* yang risikonya ditanggung oleh bank; dan
- iii. Simpanan berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah lainnya yang ditetapkan oleh LPS setelah mendapat pertimbangan LPP.

A. Membership

Every bank that operates within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia that includes Commercial Banks (foreign banks, joint-venture banks, privately-owned local banks, regional development banks, and state-owned banks) as well as Rural Banks (Bank Perkreditan Rakyat or BPR) that practice either a conventional banking or Syariah-based principles are obligated to become members of the Deposit Insurance.

As a member of Deposit Insurance Program, each bank must submit the required documents related to its membership, pay the membership contribution and insurance premium, as well as submit the necessary reports periodically.

B. Insurance Premium

Members are obliged to pay an insurance premium of 0.1% of the average monthly deposit balance for each period. The premium is paid twice a year, which are:

- i. For the period from the 1st of January up to the 30th of June which shall be paid no later than the 31st of January of the same year; and
- ii. For the period from the 1st of July up to the 31st of December which shall be paid no later than the 31st of July of the same year.

The bank must calculate its premium on the basis of a self-assessment approach which will be verified by IDIC to determine the amount of insurance premium that a bank has to pay.

C. Types of Deposits Insured

IDIC insures bank deposits in the form of current accounts, term deposits, certificates of deposit, savings accounts, and/or other similar forms of deposits.

IDIC also insures Syariah-based deposits in the form of:

- i. Wadiah-based current accounts and saving accounts;
- ii. Savings accounts or term deposits that are based on the principles of *Mudharabah Muthlaqah* or *Mudharabah Muqayyadah* whose risks are borne by the bank;
- iii. other Syariah-based deposits as determined by IDIC upon approval from the Banking Supervisory Authority.

D. Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin

Sejak tanggal 22 Maret 2007, jumlah simpanan yang dijamin oleh LPS sebagaimana diatur dalam UU LPS adalah maksimum Rp100 juta untuk setiap nasabah dalam satu bank. Namun demikian, sejak tanggal 13 Oktober 2008 jumlah maksimum simpanan yang dijamin LPS diubah menjadi maksimum Rp2 miliar sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2008 tentang Perubahan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 juncto Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 66 Tahun 2008 tentang Besaran Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.

Perubahan nilai penjaminan simpanan tersebut untuk mengantisipasi dampak krisis keuangan global pada akhir tahun 2008 pada perbankan Indonesia. Nilai penjaminan simpanan tersebut dapat disesuaikan kembali dikemudian hari apabila diperlukan.

Nilai simpanan yang dijamin LPS mencakup saldo pada tanggal pencabutan izin usaha bank. Saldo dimaksud berupa:

- i. pokok ditambah bunga yang telah menjadi hak nasabah, untuk simpanan pada bank konvensional.
- ii. pokok ditambah bagi hasil yang menjadi hak nasabah, untuk simpanan berdasarkan prinsip syariah.
- iii. nilai sekarang per tanggal pencabutan izin usaha dengan tingkat diskonto yang tercatat pada bilyet, untuk simpanan yang memiliki komponen diskonto.

Saldo yang dijamin untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank adalah hasil penjumlahan saldo seluruh rekening simpanan nasabah pada bank tersebut, baik rekening tunggal maupun rekening gabungan (*joint account*).

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang (Perpu) Nomor 3 Tahun 2008 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan tanggal 13 Oktober 2008, nilai simpanan yang dijamin dapat diubah apabila:

- 1) Terjadi penarikan dana perbankan dalam jumlah besar secara bersamaan;
- 2) Terjadi inflasi yang cukup besar dalam beberapa tahun;
- 3) Jumlah nasabah yang dijamin seluruh simpanannya menjadi kurang dari 90% dari jumlah nasabah penyimpan seluruh bank; atau
- 4) terjadi ancaman krisis yang berpotensi mengakibatkan merosotnya kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap perbankan dan membahayakan stabilitas sistem keuangan.

D. The Amount of Deposit Insured

Since 22nd of March 2007, the maximum amount of deposit insured by IDIC as mandated by the Law of DIC is Rp100 million for each depositor within a bank. Even so, the amount of deposit insured was increased to a maximum of Rp2 billion from 13th of October 2008 as stipulated within the Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 3 year 2008 concerning the Amendment of Law Number 24 year 2004 in relation to Government Regulation Number 66 year 2008 concerning The Amount of Deposit Insured by IDIC.

The amendment of the amount of deposit insured was made to anticipate the effect of global financial crises at end of 2008 to Indonesia's banking system. The amount of deposit insured can be amended if needed.

The amount of deposit insured by IDIC is the deposit's balance on the date of the bank's license revocation which comprise of:

- i. Initial balance plus return, for deposits placed in Syariah banks.
- ii. Initial balance plus interest, for deposits placed in conventional banks.
- iii. Present value as per the bank license revocation date with a discount rate as stated on biljet, for a discount rate-based deposit.

The balance of deposits insured per depositor at one bank is the sum of balance of all of the depositor's accounts within the bank, including joint accounts.

The Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 3 year 2008 concerning the Amendment of Law Number 24 year 2004 dated 13th of October 2008 prescribes that the amount of deposit insured could be revised, if:

- 1) There are simultaneous bank runs;
- 2) There is significantly high inflation over a number of years;
- 3) The number of depositors whose deposits are insured account for less than 90% of total accounts at all banks; or
- 4) There is a threat of crises which potentially leads to the decrease of public confidence on banking and could harm the financial stability system.

E. Penyelesaian dan Penanganan Bank Gagal

Berdasarkan UU LPS, LPS dapat melakukan penyelesaian atau penanganan Bank Gagal dengan cara sebagai berikut:

- 1) Penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik dilakukan dengan melakukan penyelamatan atau tidak melakukan penyelamatan, yang keputusannya didasarkan pada perkiraan biaya penyelamatan dan tidak melakukan penyelamatan.
- 2) Penanganan Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik dilakukan dengan melakukan penyelamatan yang mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama (*open bank assistance*) atau tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama.

1. Penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik

LPS melakukan penyelamatan terhadap bank gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik apabila dipenuhi syarat-syarat sebagai berikut:

- 1) Biaya penyelamatan secara signifikan lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan biaya tidak melakukan penyelamatan.
- 2) Bank memiliki prospek yang baik apabila diselamatkan.
- 3) Terdapat pernyataan dari Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) yang memuat kesediaan untuk:
 - a) Menyerahkan hak dan wewenang RUPS kepada LPS;
 - b) Menyerahkan kepengurusan bank kepada LPS; dan
 - c) Tidak menuntut LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS, apabila penyelamatan tidak berhasil, sepanjang LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS telah menjalankan tugasnya sesuai dengan peraturan dan perundangan.
- 4) Menyerahkan dokumen terkait kepada LPS.

Seluruh biaya penyelamatan bank yang dikeluarkan oleh LPS menjadi penyertaan modal sementara LPS pada bank tersebut. LPS wajib menjual saham bank yang diselamatkan dalam jangka waktu paling lama 2 tahun, yang dapat diperpanjang maksimum 2 kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan 1 tahun. Penjualan saham dilakukan secara terbuka dan transparan dengan tetap mempertimbangkan tingkat pengembalian yang optimal bagi LPS.

E. Bank Resolution

As stipulated by the IDIC Law, IDIC conducts bank resolution through the following:

- 1) Resolution of a non-systemic failing bank is carried out by either rescuing the bank or not whereby the decision is based on the estimated cost needed to rescue the failed bank as compared to the estimated cost of not rescuing the bank.
- 2) Handling of a systemic failing bank could be done either through the involvement of the previous shareholders also referred to as 'open bank assistance' or without the participation of the previous shareholders.

1. Resolution of a Non-Systemic Failing Bank

IDIC can choose to rescue a non-systemic failing bank if the following requirements are fulfilled:

- 1) The cost to Rescue the Failing Bank is significantly lower than if chooses not to rescue the Bank;
- 2) The Bank has good prospects for the future;
- 3) A statement is provided from the General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) that agrees to:
 - a) Submit all rights and authorities of the GSM to IDIC;
 - b) Handover the management of the Bank to IDIC; and
 - c) Not press legal charges against IDIC or other parties duly appointed by IDIC, in the event that the rescue process is unsuccessful as long as IDIC, or the duly appointed party, conducts the process in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations;
- 4) Submit all necessary documents to IDIC.

All expenses that arise from the rescue process are treated as temporary capital injection within the bank. IDIC has to dispose the bank's shares within a maximum period of two years that may be extended of not more than two times, with a period of one year for each extension. The shares are divested in an open and transparent manner while, at the same time, constantly seek to obtain optimum returns for IDIC.

2. Penanganan Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik dengan mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama

LPS melakukan penanganan terhadap bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik dengan mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama (*open bank assistance*) apabila dipenuhi syarat-syarat sebagai berikut:

- 1) Pemegang saham telah menyetorkan modal minimal 20% dari perkiraan biaya penanganan. Kekurangannya akan menjadi tanggung jawab LPS.
- 2) Ada pernyataan dari RUPS bank yang memuat kesediaan untuk:
 - a) menyerahkan kepada LPS hak dan wewenang RUPS;
 - b) menyerahkan kepengurusan kepada LPS; dan
 - c) tidak menuntut LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS apabila proses penanganan tidak berhasil, sepanjang LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS telah menjalankan tugasnya sesuai dengan peraturan dan perundangan.
- 3) Bank menyerahkan dokumen terkait kepada LPS.

Terhitung sejak LPS menetapkan untuk melakukan penanganan bank gagal dengan mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama, maka:

- 1) Pemegang saham dan pengurus bank melepaskan dan menyerahkan kepada LPS segala hak, kepemilikan, kepengurusan dan/atau kepentingan lain pada bank dimaksud; dan
- 2) Pemegang saham dan pengurus bank tidak dapat menuntut LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS apabila proses penanganan tidak berhasil, sepanjang LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS telah menjalankan tugasnya sesuai dengan peraturan dan perundangan.

Seluruh biaya penanganan bank yang dikeluarkan oleh LPS menjadi penyertaan modal sementara LPS pada bank tersebut. LPS wajib menjual saham bank yang diselamatkan dalam jangka waktu paling lama 3 tahun, yang dapat diperpanjang maksimum 2 kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan 1 tahun. Penjualan saham dilakukan secara terbuka dan transparan dengan tetap mempertimbangkan tingkat pengembalian yang optimal bagi LPS.

2. Handling of a Systemic Failing Bank through the Involvement of the Bank's Previous Shareholders

The handling of a systemic failing bank can be carried out through the involvement of the previous bank's shareholders (*open bank assistance*) upon fulfillment of the following conditions:

- 1) Shareholders injected minimum capital of 20% of the estimated resolution cost;
- 2) Submission of a statement from the Bank's GSM that expresses its agreement to the following:
 - a) grant IDIC the rights and authorities of the GSM;
 - b) submit management of the Bank to IDIC; and
 - c) To not press legal charges against IDIC or other parties duly appointed by IDIC, in the event that the rescue process is unsuccessful as long as IDIC, or the duly appointed party, conduct the process in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- 3) Submit all necessary documents to IDIC.

When IDIC decides to handle a failing bank through the involvement of the Bank's previous shareholders, therefore the following must be fulfilled:

- 1) The Shareholders and management of the bank must hand over its rights, ownership, management and/or other interests within the Bank to IDIC; and
- 2) The Shareholders and management shall not press legal charges against IDIC or other duly appointed parties, in the event the rescue process is unsuccessful as long as IDIC or the duly appointed party conducts the process in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.

All expenses arising from the handling process will be treated as temporary capital injection to the bank. IDIC has to dispose of the bank's shares within a maximum period of three years that may be extended twice comprising of a one year period per extension. The shares are divested in an open and transparent manner which, at the same time, seeks to obtain optimum returns for IDIC.

3. Penanganan Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama

LPS melakukan penanganan terhadap bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama apabila penyelamatan terhadap bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik dengan mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama (*open bank assistance*) tidak dapat dilakukan.

Terhitung sejak LPS menetapkan untuk melakukan penanganan bank gagal tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama, maka:

- 1) LPS mengambil alih segala hak dan wewenang RUPS, kepemilikan, kepengurusan, dan/atau kepentingan lain pada bank dimaksud; dan
- 2) Pemegang saham dan pengurus tidak dapat menuntut LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS apabila proses penanganan tidak berhasil, sepanjang LPS atau pihak yang ditunjuk LPS telah menjalankan tugasnya sesuai dengan peraturan dan perundangan.

Seluruh biaya penanganan bank yang dikeluarkan oleh LPS menjadi penyertaan modal sementara LPS pada bank tersebut. LPS wajib menjual saham bank yang diselamatkan dalam jangka waktu paling lama 3 tahun, yang dapat diperpanjang maksimum 2 kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan 1 tahun. Penjualan saham dilakukan secara terbuka dan transparan dengan tetap mempertimbangkan tingkat pengembalian yang optimal bagi LPS.

F. Pembayaran Klaim Penjaminan

Dalam hal suatu bank dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia, LPS wajib membayar klaim penjaminan atas simpanan layak bayar setelah dilakukan verifikasi dan rekonsiliasi.

LPS mulai membayar klaim yang layak dibayar selambat-lambatnya 5 hari kerja terhitung sejak verifikasi dimulai. LPS wajib melakukan verifikasi untuk menentukan simpanan yang layak bayar paling lambat 90 hari kerja terhitung sejak izin usaha bank dicabut. Dalam rangka pembayaran klaim penjaminan, LPS wajib mengumumkan tanggal dimulainya pengajuan klaim sekurang-kurangnya pada 2 surat kabar berperedaran luas. Jangka waktu pengajuan klaim oleh nasabah kepada LPS adalah 5 tahun sejak izin usaha dicabut.

3. Handling of a Systemic Failing Bank Without the Involvement of Previous Shareholders

IDIC handles a systemic failing bank without the involvement of the previous shareholders in the event efforts aimed at rescuing the systemic failing bank through the involvement of the previous shareholders (*open bank assistance*) is not applicable.

When IDIC decides to handle a failing bank without the involvement of the previous shareholders, therefore,:

- 1) LPS takes over all rights and authority of the GSM, ownership, management, and/or other interest within the Bank; and
- 2) The Shareholders and management may not press legal charges against IDIC or other parties duly appointed by IDIC, in case the rescue process proves to be unsuccessful as long as IDIC, or the duly appointed party, conduct the process in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations.

All expenses arising from the handling process are treated as temporary capital injection within the bank. IDIC has to dispose the bank's shares within a maximum period of two years that may be extended of not more than two times, with a period of one year for each extension. The shares are divested in an open and transparent manner while, at the same time, constantly seek to obtain optimum returns for IDIC.

F. Insurance Claim Payments

Once a bank's license is revoked by Bank Indonesia, IDIC has to subsequently pay insurance claims on the basis of the results of the verification and reconciliation process that is conducted to determine a deposit's eligibility for payment.

IDIC begins the payment process on claims that it deems eligible within five working days from the starting date of the verification process. IDIC is obliged to determine eligible deposits that are to be paid within 90 working days from the date of the revocation of the Bank's license. IDIC has to publicly announce the initial date for the submission of insurance claims within at least two nationally-circulated newspapers. The timeframe for the submission of insurance claims to IDIC is five years from the date of the bank's license revocation.

Sesuai dengan UU LPS, simpanan dinyatakan tidak layak bayar apabila:

- 1) Data simpanan nasabah tidak tercatat pada bank;
- 2) Nasabah penyimpan merupakan pihak yang diuntungkan secara tidak wajar, misalnya nasabah yang memperoleh tingkat bunga jauh diatas tingkat bunga yang ditetapkan oleh LPS; dan/atau
- 3) Nasabah penyimpan merupakan pihak yang menyebabkan keadaan bank menjadi tidak sehat, misalnya penerima kredit yang kreditnya macet.

G. Likuidasi Bank

Dalam rangka melakukan likuidasi bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, LPS melakukan tindakan sebagai berikut:

- 1) Mengambil alih dan menjalankan segala hak dan wewenang pemegang saham, termasuk hak dan wewenang RUPS.
- 2) Memberikan talangan untuk pembayaran gaji pegawai yang terutang dan talangan pesangon pegawai sebesar jumlah minimum pesangon sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan.
- 3) Melakukan pengamanan aset bank sebelum proses likuidasi dimulai.
- 4) Memutuskan pembubaran badan hukum bank, membentuk tim likuidasi dan menyatakan status bank sebagai "bank dalam likuidasi."

Pelaksanaan likuidasi bank dilakukan oleh Tim Likuidasi, dan LPS melakukan pengawasan atas pelaksanaan likuidasi bank.

Likuidasi bank dilakukan dengan cara:

- 1) Pencairan aset dan/atau penagihan piutang kepada para debitur diikuti dengan pembayaran kewajiban bank kepada para kreditur dari hasil pencairan dan/atau penagihan tersebut; atau
- 2) Pengalihan aset dan kewajiban bank kepada pihak lain berdasarkan persetujuan LPS.

Pembayaran kewajiban bank kepada para kreditur dari hasil pencairan dan/atau penagihan dilakukan dengan urutan sebagai berikut:

- 1) Penggantian atas talangan pembayaran gaji pegawai yang terutang;
- 2) Penggantian atas pembayaran talangan pesangon pegawai;
- 3) Biaya perkara di pengadilan, biaya lelang yang terutang, dan biaya operasional kantor;

As stipulated within the IDIC Law, a deposit is deemed ineligible for payment, if:

- 1) The deposit's data is not registered within the bank;
- 2) The depositor is considered to be a party that benefited in an unusual manner, eg. a depositor that clearly benefits from interest rates that exceed IDIC's published rate; and/or
- 3) Depositor is considered to be a party that led to the bank's collapse, eg. a debtor who has a non-performing loan.

G. Bank Liquidation

In the process of liquidating a failed bank whose license has been revoked, IDIC will undertake the following action:

- 1) IDIC will take over the shareholder's and the General Shareholders Meeting's rights and authorities;
- 2) Provide advance payments for accrued and unpaid staff salaries and employee severance payments amounting to the minimum severance payment amount as prescribed within prevailing laws and regulations;
- 3) Undertake actions required to preserve the bank's assets prior to its liquidation;
- 4) Determine to dissolve the bank's legal entity, appoint a liquidation team, and announce the its status as a "bank under liquidation."

The liquidation of the bank is carried out by a liquidation team. However, IDIC will supervise the bank liquidation process.

The liquidation is carried out through the following means:

- 1) The disposal of assets and/or collection of receivables from the debtors which is subsequently followed by payment of the bank's liabilities to its creditors with funds derived from proceeds of the asset disposal and/or collection; or
- 2) Transfer the bank's assets and liabilities to other parties upon approval from IDIC.

The payments of the bank's liabilities to the creditors with funds derived from the disposal and/or collection of the assets will be implemented in the following sequence:

- 1) Refund the advance funding extended by IDIC to the Bank for payment of accrued and unpaid staff salaries;
- 2) Refund the advance funding extended by IDIC to the Bank for staff severance payments;
- 3) Payment of Legal fees and charges, unpaid auction expenses, and operational expenses;

- 4) Biaya penyelamatan yang dikeluarkan oleh LPS dan/atau pembayaran atas klaim Penjaminan yang harus dibayarkan oleh LPS;
- 5) Pajak yang terutang;
- 6) Bagian simpanan dari nasabah penyimpan yang tidak dibayarkan penjaminannya dan simpanan dari nasabah penyimpan yang tidak dijamin; dan
- 7) Hak dari kreditur lainnya.

Dalam hal suatu bank dicabut izin usahanya atas permintaan pemegang saham sendiri, maka likuidasi bank dilakukan oleh pemegang saham yang bersangkutan sehingga LPS tidak membayar klaim penjaminan nasabah bank tersebut.

- 4) The rescuing cost and/ or payments on insurance claims;
- 5) Unpaid taxes;
- 6) Uninsured portion of deposits and ineligible deposits; and
- 7) other creditors.

In the event that the shareholders of a failed bank requests to undertake a self-liquidation process, therefore, the liquidation process will be carried out by the bank itself and IDIC will not be obligated to pay the claims of that bank's depositors.

BAB III

Chapter III

Kegiatan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan

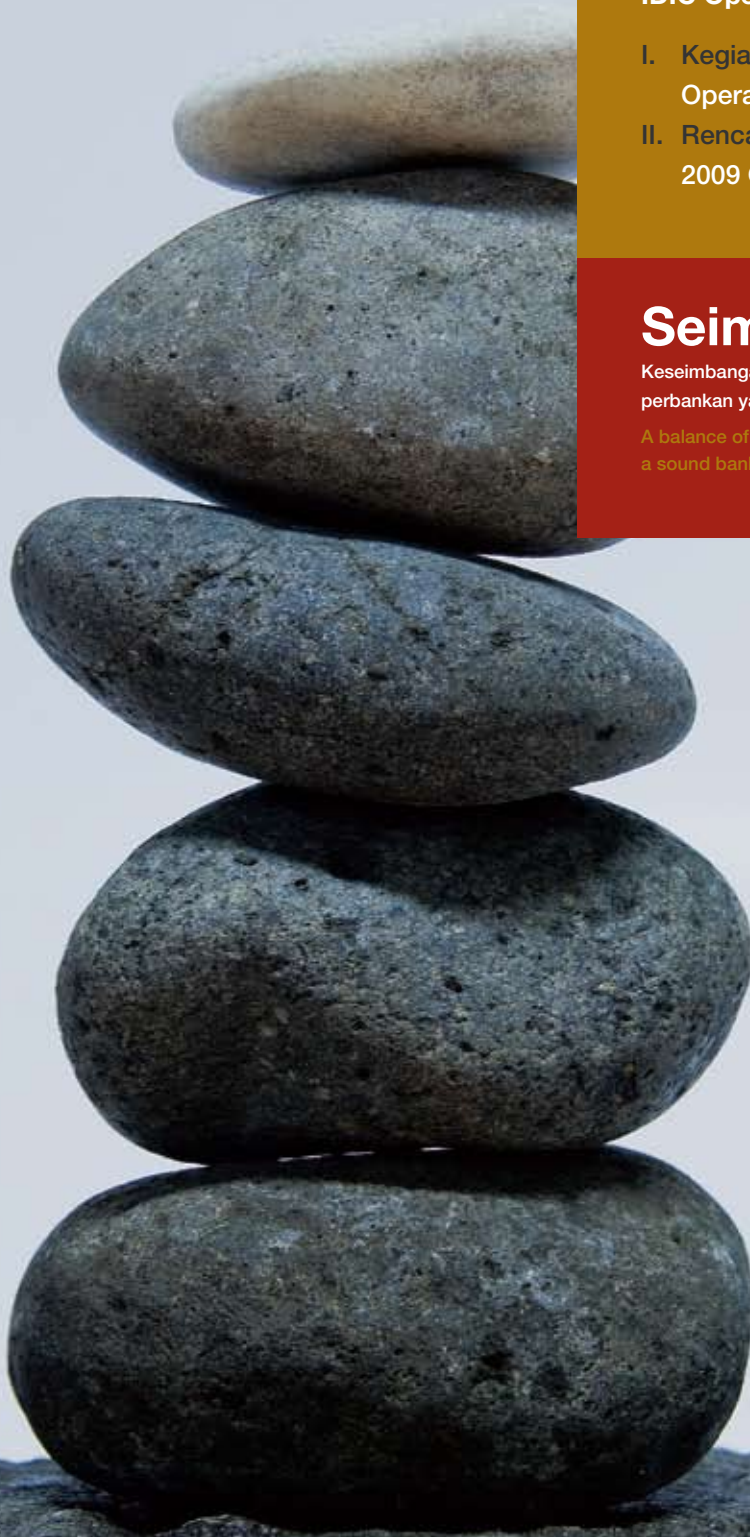
IDIC Operational Highlights

- I. Kegiatan pada Tahun 2008
Operational Highlights for 2008
- II. Rencana Kerja Tahun 2009
2009 Corporate Plan

Seimbang **Balance**

Keseimbangan kepentingan kunci terciptanya sistem perbankan yang sehat

A balance of interest is the key in creating a sound banking system



Kegiatan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan

IDIC Operational Highlights

I. KEGIATAN PADA TAHUN 2008

A. Kegiatan Penjaminan Simpanan

a. Kepesertaan

Jumlah bank peserta penjaminan simpanan pada tahun 2008 menurun. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya penggabungan usaha bank (baik pada bank umum maupun BPR) dengan cara merger maupun konsolidasi, pencabutan izin usaha beberapa bank. Untuk BPR, terdapat beberapa bank baru yang memperoleh izin usaha dari Bank Indonesia. Jumlah bank peserta pada akhir tahun 2008 adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 3.1.
Bank Peserta Penjaminan LPS

No.	Uraian Description	31 Des 2006 Dec 31. 2006	31 Des 2007 Dec 31. 2007	31 Des 2008 Dec 31. 2008
1.	Bank Umum / Commercial Bank			
	a. Konvensional / Conventional	127	127	* 119
	b. Syariah / Syariah Based	3	3	5
	Sub Total	130	130	124
2.	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat / Rural Bank			
	a. Konvensional / Conventional	1.914	1.814	1.792
	b. Syariah / Syariah Based	102	110	131
	Sub Total	2.016	2.024	1.923
	Total	2.146	2.154	2.047

* Pada tahun 2008, terdapat 28 Unit Usaha Syariah.

I. OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2008

A. Deposit Insurance Activities

a. Membership

The total of banks that became members of the deposit insurance program in 2008 declined. This decline was due to merge of banks (in commercial and rural banks) or consolidation, and license revocation. In the case of rural banks, there were new banks licenses approved by Bank Indonesia. The total of member banks as of the end of 2008 were as follows:

Table 3.1.
Members of IDIC's Deposit Insurance Scheme

No.	Uraian Description	31 Des 2006 Dec 31. 2006	31 Des 2007 Dec 31. 2007	31 Des 2008 Dec 31. 2008
1.	Bank Umum / Commercial Bank			
	a. Konvensional / Conventional	127	127	* 119
	b. Syariah / Syariah Based	3	3	5
	Sub Total	130	130	124
2.	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat / Rural Bank			
	a. Konvensional / Conventional	1.914	1.814	1.792
	b. Syariah / Syariah Based	102	110	131
	Sub Total	2.016	2.024	1.923
	Total	2.146	2.154	2.047

* Syariah-Based Business Unit in 2008 was of 28 units.

b. Kontribusi Kepesertaan

Kontribusi kepesertaan bagi bank peserta penjaminan sebesar 0,1% dari modal disetor bank. Selama tahun 2008, LPS telah mengadministrasikan kontribusi kepesertaan atas 38 BPR dan 19 BPRS dengan total sebesar Rp96,75 juta.

c. Laporan Posisi Simpanan

Setiap bank peserta diwajibkan untuk menyampaikan laporan posisi simpanan secara periodik kepada LPS, yang terdiri dari:

- Laporan posisi simpanan per akhir bulan; dan
- Laporan rincian posisi simpanan yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan besarnya.

Format laporan posisi simpanan mengalami perubahan untuk menyesuaikan dengan perubahan nilai simpanan yang dijamin oleh LPS, yaitu dari Rp100 juta per nasabah per bank menjadi Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank.

b. Membership Contribution

Membership contribution for each bank member is of 0.1% of paid in capital. IDIC has collected membership contribution, throughout 2008, of 38 rural banks and 19 Islamic rural banks amounting to a total of Rp96.75 million.

c. Deposit Reports

Every member is required to periodically submit its deposit report to IDIC consisting of:

- The Deposit report as of the end of each month; and
- The Deposit report which is classified by the size of its balance.

The format of the deposit report has been modified to address the changes in the maximum amount of insured deposits, from Rp100 million to Rp2 billion per depositor in one bank.

Laporan posisi simpanan yang disampaikan oleh bank kepada LPS dijadikan sebagai acuan dalam penghitungan premi.

i. Laporan Posisi Simpanan Bank Umum

Laporan posisi simpanan bulanan wajib disampaikan oleh Bank Umum paling lambat tanggal 15 bulan berikutnya.

Berdasarkan laporan posisi simpanan yang disampaikan Bank Umum kepada LPS selama tahun 2008, diketahui bahwa saldo bulanan total simpanan Bank Umum untuk tahun 2008 adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 3.2.
Saldo Bulanan Total Simpanan Bank Umum

No.	Bulan Month	2007		2008	
		Jumlah Amount	% Kenaikan % growth	Jumlah Amount	% Kenaikan % growth
1.	Januari January	1.290,25	-	1.477,61	-2,87%
2.	Februari February	1.293,00	0,21%	1.481,43	0,26%
3.	Maret March	1.298,41	0,42%	1.473,14	-0,56%
4.	April April	1.305,50	0,55%	1.488,20	1,02%
5.	May May	1.310,97	0,42%	1.511,03	1,53%
6.	Juni June	1.356,64	3,48%	1.562,20	3,39%
7.	Juli July	1.374,67	1,33%	1.542,72	-1,25%
8.	August August	1.397,40	1,65%	1.532,56	-0,66%
9.	September September	1.406,92	0,68%	1.609,82	5,04%
10.	October October	1.425,79	1,34%	1.682,90	4,54%
11.	November November	1.443,13	1,22%	1.715,80	1,96%
12.	December December	1.521,25	5,41%	1.768,73	3,08%

Dari tabel di atas terlihat bahwa saldo bulanan total simpanan di Bank Umum mengalami kenaikan. Kecuali bulan Januari, Maret, Juli dan Agustus 2008, mengalami pertumbuhan negatif. Saldo rata-rata bulanan tahun 2007 yang dihitung dari saldo bulanan Desember 2006 s.d. Desember 2007 sebesar Rp1.363,21 triliun. Sedangkan untuk tahun 2008, yang dihitung dari saldo bulanan Desember 2007 s.d. Desember 2008 sebesar Rp1.566,72 triliun.

Pada akhir tahun 2008, jumlah rekening bank di Indonesia yang memiliki saldo sampai dengan Rp2 miliar adalah sebanyak 82.601,978 rekening dengan nilai sekitar Rp957,39 triliun. Rincian distribusi simpanan pada Bank Umum dapat dilihat pada lampiran.

The Deposit reports which were submitted by bank are then used as references on the premium calculation.

i. Commercial Bank Deposit Reports

Commercial Banks are required to submit their deposit reports no later than on the 15th of the following month.

On the basis of the monthly deposit reports that were submitted by the banks to IDIC for the period 2008 whereby the monthly balance of deposits within the commercial banks in 2008 are as follows:

Table 3.2.
The Balance of Monthly Total Deposits of Commercial Banks

dalam triliun Rp in IDR trillion

No.	Bulan Month	2007		2008	
		Jumlah Amount	% Kenaikan % growth	Jumlah Amount	% Kenaikan % growth
1.	Januari January	1.290,25	-	1.477,61	-2,87%
2.	Februari February	1.293,00	0,21%	1.481,43	0,26%
3.	Maret March	1.298,41	0,42%	1.473,14	-0,56%
4.	April April	1.305,50	0,55%	1.488,20	1,02%
5.	May May	1.310,97	0,42%	1.511,03	1,53%
6.	Juni June	1.356,64	3,48%	1.562,20	3,39%
7.	Juli July	1.374,67	1,33%	1.542,72	-1,25%
8.	August August	1.397,40	1,65%	1.532,56	-0,66%
9.	September September	1.406,92	0,68%	1.609,82	5,04%
10.	October October	1.425,79	1,34%	1.682,90	4,54%
11.	November November	1.443,13	1,22%	1.715,80	1,96%
12.	December December	1.521,25	5,41%	1.768,73	3,08%

The table above indicates that the monthly balance of total deposits within Commercial Banks have increased, except in January, March, July, and August 2008 which experienced negative growth. The average monthly balance of deposits in 2007 of Rp 1,363.21 trillion was calculated from the monthly balances from December 2006 to December 2007. In 2008, it was calculated from the monthly balances from December 2007 to December 2008, and amounted to Rp 1,566.72 trillion.

At the end of 2008, total bank's accounts in Indonesia that has a balance of up to Rp2 billion was 82,601,978 accounts amounting Rp957.39 trillion. Details of deposit distribution within Commercial Banks could be seen in appendix.

ii. Laporan Posisi Simpanan BPR/BPRS

Berbeda dengan Bank Umum, Bank Perkreditan Rakyat/ Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah (BPR/BPRS) tidak menyampaikan Laporan posisi simpanan bulanan namun wajib menyampaikan Perhitungan Premi 2 kali dalam 1 tahun, yaitu paling lambat tanggal 31 Juli untuk periode Januari s/d Juni dan paling lambat tanggal 31 Januari tahun berikutnya untuk periode Juli s/d Desember.

Serupa dengan kecenderungan saldo bulanan total simpanan di Bank Umum, saldo bulanan total simpanan di BPR/BPRS selama tahun 2008 setiap bulannya juga mengalami peningkatan. Kecuali bulan Agustus dan September 2008, mengalami pertumbuhan negatif. Saldo rata-rata bulanan tahun 2007 sebesar Rp18,42 triliun di hitung dari saldo bulanan dari Desember 2006 sampai Desember 2007. Sedangkan saldo rata-rata bulanan tahun 2008 sebesar Rp21,72 triliun dihitung dari saldo bulanan dari Desember 2007 sampai Desember 2008.

ii. Rural Bank Deposit Reports

In stark contrast to Commercial Banks, Rural Banks (either conventional or Islamic) are not required to submit monthly deposit reports but instead, must submit their premium calculation twice a year; no later than July 31 for the period of January to June and no later than January 31 of the following year for the period of July to December.

The balance of deposits within rural banks in 2008, similar to that experienced by Commercial Banks, tended to increase gradually on a monthly basis, except in August and September 2008 which experienced negative growth. The average monthly balance in 2007 of Rp18.42 trillion was calculated from the monthly balances from December 2006 to December 2007, while the average monthly balances of Rp21.72 trillion in 2008 was calculated from the monthly balances from December 2007 to December 2008.

Tabel 3.3
Saldo Bulanan Total Simpanan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat

Table 3.3
The Balance of Monthly Total Deposit of Rural Banks

dalam triliun Rp in IDR trillion

No.	Bulan Month	2007		2008	
		Jumlah Amount	% Kenaikan % growth	Jumlah Amount	% Kenaikan % growth
1.	Januari January	17,46	-	20,71	2,83%
2.	Februari February	17,61	0,86%	20,98	1,30%
3.	Maret March	17,70	0,51%	21,13	0,71%
4.	April April	17,98	1,58%	21,55	1,99%
5.	Mei May	18,22	1,33%	21,71	0,74%
6.	Juni June	18,30	0,44%	21,78	0,32%
7.	Juli July	18,59	1,58%	22,29	2,34%
8.	Agustus August	18,93	1,83%	22,22	-0,31%
9.	September September	19,04	0,58%	22,21	-0,05%
10.	Oktober October	19,43	2,05%	22,28	0,32%
11.	November November	19,71	1,44%	22,50	0,99%
12.	Desember December	20,14	2,18%	22,91	1,82%

iii. Total Simpanan dan Total Simpanan yang Masuk Lingkup Penjaminan

Dari grafik dibawah terlihat bahwa sejak Oktober 2008, total simpanan yang masuk lingkup penjaminan meningkat tajam mencapai Rp957,39 triliun pada akhir tahun 2008. Kenaikan tersebut disebabkan oleh kebijakan

iii. Total Deposit and Total of Deposit Insured

The chart below shows that total insured deposits increased significantly to Rp957.39 trillion for the period of October to December 2008. The increase was triggered by the policy

pemerintah yang menaikkan nilai simpanan yang dijamin dari Rp100 juta per nasabah per bank menjadi Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2008.

to increase the deposit insured amount from Rp100 million to Rp2 billion for each depositor in one bank by the Government on 13 October 2008.

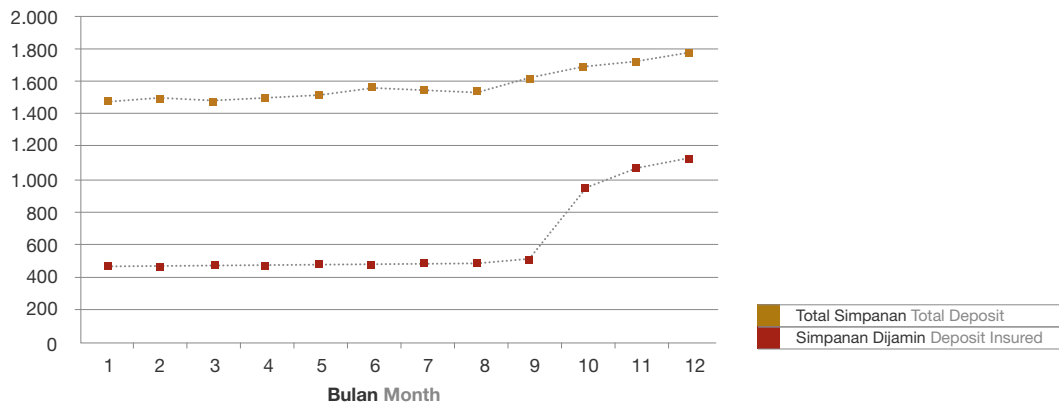
Grafik 3.1

Perbandingan Total Simpanan dan Simpanan Dijamin

Chart 3.1

Comparison of Total Deposit and Deposit Insured

(dalam Triliun Rp in IDR Trillion)



d. Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan

UU LPS mengamanatkan bahwa bank peserta program penjaminan simpanan LPS wajib membayar premi penjaminan sebesar 0,1% dari rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan dalam setiap periode. Pembayaran premi periode I paling lambat diterima LPS pada tanggal 31 Januari, sedangkan untuk periode II, premi paling lambat diterima LPS pada tanggal 31 Juli.

d. Revenues from Insurance Premium

As prescribed by the IDIC Law, each member bank must pay its insurance premium to IDIC amounting to 0.1% of the average balance of monthly total deposit in each period. The premium owed for Period I should be paid to IDIC no later than on 31 January and the premium owed for Period II should be paid to IDIC no later than on 31 July 31.

i. Penerimaan Premi Bank Umum

Jumlah penerimaan premi Bank Umum selama tiga tahun terakhir senantiasa mengalami kenaikan. Tahun 2008, LPS menerima premi sebesar Rp3.117,29 miliar atau sekitar Rp411,7 miliar lebih besar dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya. Rincian peneriman premi tersebut dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut

i. Premium Collected from Commercial Banks

The total amount of premium collected from Commercial Banks within the last three years tend to increase. In 2008, IDIC collected premiums amounting to Rp3,117.29 billion or Rp411.7 billion higher than in the previous year. The details of the premium collected is found in the following table.

Tabel 3.4

Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan

Table 3.4

Revenues from Insurance Premium

No.	Uraian Description	Jumlah (miliar Rp) Amount (in billion Rp)	
		2007	2008
1	Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan Bank Umum Revenues from insurance Premium of Commercial Banks	2.705,59	3.117,29
2	Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan BPR Revenues from insurance Premium of Rural Banks	36,89	44,17
	Jumlah / Amount	2.742,48	3.161,46

ii. Penerimaan Premi BPR/BPRS

Serupa dengan penerimaan premi Bank Umum, penerimaan premi BPR/BPRS juga mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp7,28 miliar atau 19,73% dari penerimaan premi tahun 2007. Sehingga total penerimaan premi BPR/BPRS adalah sebesar Rp44,17 miliar.

ii. Premium Collected from Conventional and Syariah-based Rural Banks

Similar to that experienced by Commercial Banks, the premiums collected from Rural Banks (either conventional or Islamic) also registered an increase by as much as Rp7.28 billion or 19.73% compared to the premium collected within the same period in 2007. As a result, the total amount of premium collected from Conventional and Islamic Rural Banks amounts to approximately Rp 44.17 billion.

B. Kegiatan Manajemen Risiko

a. Analisis Industri Perbankan

Industri perbankan tahun 2008 menghadapi beberapa permasalahan sebagai dampak krisis keuangan global, antara lain ketatnya likuiditas di pasar uang, penurunan indeks harga saham yang tajam, potensi meningkatnya kredit bermasalah, serta derasnya aliran modal keluar yang menekan nilai tukar Rupiah. Pada bulan November 2008, Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) menetapkan PT Bank Century, Tbk sebagai bank gagal dan Komite Koordinasi menyerahkan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk kepada LPS.

Di tengah berbagai permasalahan tersebut, secara umum perbankan Indonesia masih menunjukkan kondisi yang baik tercermin dari berbagai indikator utama perbankan seperti CAR dan NPL. Pertumbuhan aset dan kredit perbankan mengalami perlambatan, namun dana pihak ketiga pada industri perbankan mengalami peningkatan yang cukup signifikan. Salah satu faktor yang diduga menjadi pemicu kenaikan tersebut adalah kebijakan Pemerintah untuk menaikkan jumlah simpanan yang dijamin dari Rp100 juta menjadi Rp2 miliar pada bulan Oktober 2008.

B. Risk Management Activities

a. An Analysis of The Banking Industry

The Banking industry experienced a number of challenges in 2008 as a result of the global financial crisis which include tight liquidity in the money markets, the sharp decline in the stock market's index, the rising potential for an increase in non-performing loans, and abrupt capital outflows which affected the Rupiah. In November 2008, the Financial System Stability Committee (FSSC) determined PT Bank Century Tbk as a failed bank and the Coordination Committee subsequently determined that the Bank was to be handed over to IDIC.

In the midst of these issues, Indonesia's Banking industry generally demonstrated sound conditions as reflected by the main banking indicators such as Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non-Performing Loan (NPL). The banking asset and liabilities growth was slightly slower, however, third party funds increased significantly. One of the factors that triggered this increase was the Government's policy to raise the maximum amount of deposits insured from Rp100 million to Rp2 billion in October 2008.

Tabel 3.5
Indikator Utama Perbankan Tahun 2008

Bulan Month	Aset Assets	Kredit Loans	LDR	NPL		CAR
	Triliun Rp	In Rp Trillion		Gross	Net	
Des Dec 2008	2.310,4	1.353,6	77,2%	3,8%	1,5%	16,2%
Nov Nov 2008	2.303,4	1.371,9	80,3%	4,0%	1,5%	16,3%
Okt Oct 2008	2.235,0	1.343,5	80,2%	3,9%	1,4%	16,3%
Sep Sep 2008	2.122,6	1.287,4	80,4%	3,9%	1,4%	16,5%
Agt Aug 2008	2.066,6	1.246,6	81,6%	3,9%	1,4%	16,0%
Jul Jul 2008	2.057,1	1.210,9	79,0%	4,0%	1,6%	16,2%
Jun Jun 2008	2.040,9	1.190,0	76,6%	4,1%	1,7%	16,4%
Mei May 2008	1.972,5	1.137,7	75,6%	4,3%	1,8%	17,1%
Apr Apr 2008	1.949,3	1.103,1	74,4%	4,4%	1,8%	18,4%
Mar Mar 2008	1.944,7	1.080,1	73,7%	4,3%	1,8%	18,6%
Feb Feb 2008	1.940,7	1.045,9	70,9%	4,8%	2,1%	19,2%
Jan Jan 2008	1.940,3	1.031,1	67,1%	5,6%	2,8%	20,1%

Sumber : Bank Indonesia

Kecukupan modal sebagian besar bank pada saat ini masih berada pada tingkat yang relatif tinggi yaitu dengan nilai Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (CAR) rata-rata pada akhir tahun berkisar pada angka 16,2%. Sementara itu, tingkat *Non Performing Loan* (NPL) perbankan berhasil diturunkan dari 4,8% (*gross*) dan 2,0% (*net*) pada awal tahun 2008 menjadi masing-masing sebesar 3,8% dan 1,5% pada akhir Desember 2008.

Table 3.5
Main Indicators of the Banking Industry in 2008

Source : Bank Indonesia

The capital adequacy of most banks was relatively high with an average CAR at the end of the year of 16.2%. In the meantime, the level of Non-Performing Loan was successfully reduced from 4.8% (gross) and 2.0% (net) at the beginning of the year to 3.8% (gross) and 1.5% (net) at the end of 2008.

Tabel 3.6
Indikator Utama Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Tahun 2008

Bulan Month	Aset Asset	Kredit Loans	Simpanan Deposit
	Triliun Rp Trillion Rp		
Des Dec 2008	32,45	25,42	20,71
Nov Nov 2008	32,09	25,75	20,98
Okt Oct 2008	31,96	25,64	21,13
Sep Sep 2008	31,90	25,72	21,55
Agt Aug 2008	31,36	25,10	21,71
Jul Jul 2008	31,06	24,40	21,78
Jun Jun 2008	30,32	23,88	22,29
Mei May 2008	29,84	23,13	22,22
Apr Apr 2008	29,27	22,35	22,21
Mar Mar 2008	28,67	21,60	22,28
Peb Feb 2008	28,43	21,31	22,50
Jan Jan 2008	28,06	20,90	22,91

Sumber : Bank Indonesia

Tabel 3.6
Main Indicators of the Rural Banks in 2008

Source : Bank Indonesia

Data perbankan tersebut di atas juga digunakan LPS sebagai dasar dalam perhitungan cadangan klaim penjaminan dan evaluasi pencapaian tingkat cadangan penjaminan.

b. Analisis Kondisi Makroekonomi

Pada tahun 2008, perekonomian Indonesia diperkirakan mengalami pertumbuhan sebesar 6,10%. Angka tersebut lebih rendah dibanding pertumbuhan pada tahun 2007 sebesar 6,32%. Neraca Pembayaran Indonesia (NPI) mencatat defisit pada tahun 2008. Neraca transaksi berjalan (*current account*) mulai mencatat defisit pada triwulan II-2008. Defisit tersebut lebih disebabkan oleh tingginya kegiatan impor yang didorong oleh kuatnya permintaan domestik. Secara keseluruhan tahun 2008 NPI diperkirakan akan mencatat defisit sebesar USD2,2 miliar. Sementara itu, cadangan devisa pada akhir Desember 2008 tercatat sebesar USD51,6 miliar. Jumlah cadangan devisa tersebut setara dengan 4,0 bulan impor dan pembayaran hutang luar negeri Pemerintah.

Catatan atas beberapa indikator makro perekonomian tertentu yang meliputi nilai tukar, suku bunga, dan tingkat inflasi sebagai berikut:

i. Nilai Tukar

Sebagai dampak tidak stabilnya pasar keuangan global dan mulai dihindarinya penempatan aset pada pasar negara berkembang (*emerging market*) menyebabkan nilai tukar rupiah mengalami tekanan yang signifikan mulai Nopember 2008. Rupiah yang pada awal tahun sampai triwulan ketiga tahun 2008 berada pada kisaran Rp9.000 s.d Rp9.500 melemah sampai sempat menyentuh angka Rp12.000. Secara umum, volatilitas nilai tukar rupiah pada tahun 2008 meningkat dibanding volatilitas pada tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

Nilai tukar rupiah terhadap US\$ pada akhir tahun 2007 sebesar Rp9.419 sempat menguat menjadi Rp9.100 pada awal bulan Agustus 2008. Namun adanya banyak tekanan pada akhir tahun menyebabkan nilai tukar rupiah menjadi bergejolak hingga pada penutupan tahun 2008 menyentuh angka Rp10.950 per 1 US\$.

Dalam UU LPS diatur bahwa LPS menjamin simpanan nasabah bank baik dalam bentuk rupiah maupun valuta asing. Salah satunya karena alasan

The above banking data was also used by IDIC as a basis on calculating insurance claim reserve and evaluating insurance reserve level achievement.

b. An Analysis of The Macroeconomic Conditions

In 2008, Indonesia's economy was projected to grow by about 6.10%. This level was still below the growth rate achieved in 2007 of 6.32%. Indonesia's balance of payments registered a deficit in 2008 which was predicted to at an estimated US\$ 2.2 billion. Indonesia's balance of payments registered a deficit in 2008. Current accounts began to register a deficit in the second quarter of 2008 which was caused by high import activities that was brought about by strong domestic demand. Overall, the balance of payments in 2008 is projected to register a deficit of USD2.2 billion. In the meantime, the forex reserves at the end of December 2008 amounted to USD51.6 billion. The total amount of forex reserves was in line with 4.0 months import and government's foreign debt payments.

Notes to the macroeconomic indicators comprise of the exchange rate, interest rate and inflation rate are as follows:

i. Exchange Rate

As a result of the global financial market's instability and the reduction in assets placed in emerging markets, the Rupiah's exchange rate was significantly pressured since November 2008. The Rupiah, which at the beginning of the year to the third quarter of 2008 stood at a range of Rp9,000.00 to Rp9,500.00, weakened to a level of as low as Rp12,000.00. Overall, the Rupiah's exchange rate volatility in 2008 was significantly higher than in previous years.

The Rupiah's exchange rate to the USD by the end of 2007 which amounted to Rp9,419 subsequently strengthened to Rp9,100 in early August 2008. However, mounting pressure by the end of the year caused the Rupiah's exchange rate to fluctuate wherein by the end of the year, the Rupiah's exchange rate amounted to Rp10,950.00 to US\$1.00.

IDIC Law stipulates that IDIC insures depositors funds that are denominated either in Rupiah or foreign currencies. Part of the reason for this is

tersebut, volatilitas nilai tukar rupiah dapat ikut mempengaruhi besarnya exposure yang dihadapi oleh LPS. Selain itu, produk simpanan terstruktur yang sebelumnya dinyatakan oleh Bank Indonesia masuk dalam kategori simpanan dan dijamin oleh LPS juga dapat meningkatkan exposure LPS.

ii. Suku Bunga

Sepanjang tahun 2008, suku bunga BI *rate* telah mengalami kenaikan sebesar 125 basis poin, dari 8,00% pada bulan Januari menjadi 9,25% pada bulan Desember dengan kecenderungan menurun seiring menurunnya tekanan tingkat inflasi. Pada bulan Oktober dan Nopember 2008, BI *rate* sempat berada pada tingkat 9,50%. Sedangkan suku bunga *The Fed Fund rate* yang pada akhir tahun 2007 berada pada tingkat 4,25% telah mengalami tujuh kali penurunan sehingga menjadi 0,25% pada bulan Desember.

Sementara itu, suku bunga penjaminan untuk Bank Umum sepanjang 2008 mengalami kenaikan sebesar 200 basis poin, dari 8,00% pada awal tahun menjadi sebesar 10,00% pada bulan Desember 2008. Sedangkan suku bunga penjaminan untuk Bank Perkreditan Rakyat sepanjang 2008 mengalami kenaikan sebesar 150 basis poin, dari 11,50% pada awal tahun menjadi sebesar 13,00% pada bulan Desember 2008.

Penetapan suku bunga penjaminan secara umum dimaksudkan untuk mencegah *moral hazard* pengelola bank dan membatasi *exposure* yang harus ditanggung LPS. Simpanan yang menjanjikan suku bunga melebihi maksimum suku bunga penjaminan akan dinyatakan sebagai simpanan yang tidak layak bayar dalam hal bank dicabut izin usahanya. Sejak LPS berdiri sampai bulan Juni 2007, suku bunga penjaminan ditetapkan setiap bulan. Sejak bulan Juli 2007, penetapan suku bunga penjaminan dilakukan setiap 3 kali dalam satu tahun yakni pada minggu kedua bulan Januari, Mei, dan September. Apabila terjadi perubahan kondisi perekonomian yang signifikan, penetapan suku bunga penjaminan dapat dilakukan pada bulan selain yang tersebut di atas.

Penetapan suku bunga penjaminan tersebut dengan mempertimbangkan beberapa indikator terutama indikator makro ekonomi, diantaranya adalah jumlah simpanan dan rincian besarnya; suku bunga deposito di bank; rata-rata tertimbang

that the Rupiah's volatility can affect the amount of exposure that IDIC is susceptible to. Furthermore, structured products which was previously determined by Bank Indonesia as deposits and therefore insured by IDIC can also increase IDIC's exposure

ii. Interest Rate

BI's interest rates throughout 2008 increased by 125 basis points, from 8.00% in January to reach 9.25% in December whereby this declining trend was in line with reduced inflationary rate pressure. In October and November 2008, the BI rate stood at 9.50%. In the meantime, the Fed Fund rate, which was at 4.25% by the end of 2007, declined 7 times to 0.25% in December.

In the meantime, the deposit insurance rate for Commercial Banks in 2008 increased by 200 basis points, from 8.00% in January to 10.00% in December, while the deposit insurance rate for Rural Banks increased 150 basis points, from 11.50% in the beginning of the year to reach 13.00% by the the end of the year.

The determination of the deposit insurance rates were generally aimed at preventing moral hazards in relation to the management of the bank and to limit IDIC's exposure. Deposits that bear a rate higher than the deposit insurance rate will be deemed ineligible for payment in the event of the bank's closure. The deposit insurance rate, since its establishment and up to June 2007, was determined on a monthly basis. However, the deposit insurance rate was, as of July 2007, determined three times per year; specifically within the second week of January, May and September. IDIC may, in the event of drastic economic changes, choose to readjust its deposit insurance rate at any time it deems necessary.

These deposit insurance rates are determined on the basis of a number of indicators, particularly macroeconomic indicators, that include the total

Tabel 3.7
Suku Bunga LPS

Table 3.7
IDIC's Deposit Rate

Bank Umum Commercial Bank		BPR Rural Bank	Tanggal Penetapan Date of Enactment
Rupiah	US\$	Rupiah	
10,00%	3,50%	13,00%	Dec 12, 2008
10,00%	3,50%	13,00%	Nov 11, 2008
10,00%	3,50%	13,00%	Oct 14, 2008
9,25%	3,50%	12,75%	Sep 11, 2008
8,75%	3,50%	12,25%	Aug 7, 2008
8,75%	3,50%	12,25%	Jul 10, 2008
8,50%	3,50%	12,00%	Jun 13, 2008
8,25%	3,50%	11,75%	May 13, 2008
8,00%	3,75%	11,50%	Apr 9, 2008
8,00%	3,75%	11,50%	Mar 11, 2008
8,00%	3,75%	11,50%	Feb 12, 2008
8,00%	4,25%	11,50%	Jan 9, 2008

suku bunga deposito rupiah dan US\$; suku bunga SBI 1 bulan dan 3 bulan; perbandingan BI rate dan suku bunga penjaminan; tingkat inflasi; nilai tukar rupiah, The Federal Funds rate; dan faktor lain yang relevan.

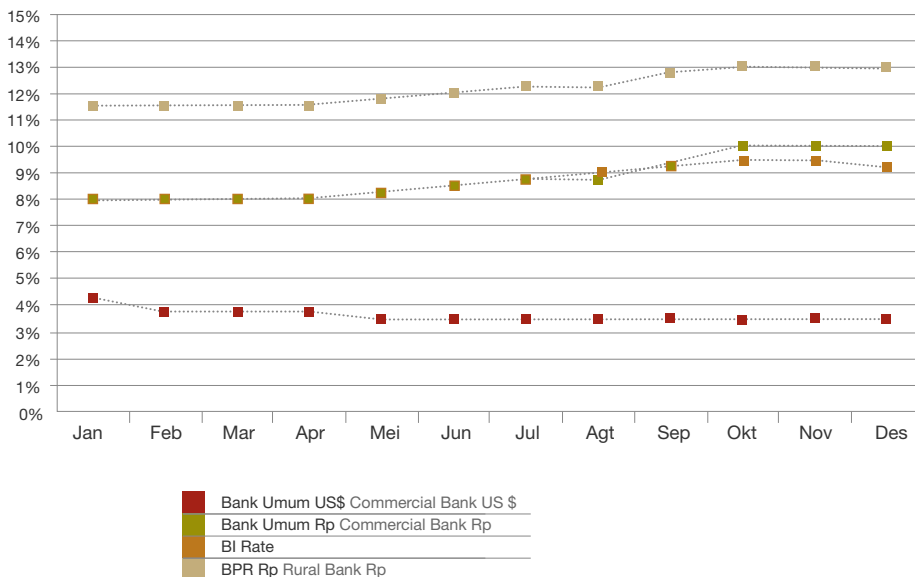
number and value of deposits, bank interest rates, weighted average of Rp and USD term deposit rates, the rates applied for Bank Indonesia Certificates for 1 month and 3 months, comparison between the BI rate and the deposit insurance rate, inflation rate, the Rupiah's exchange rate, the Federal Funds rate, and other relevant factors.

Pada awal tahun 2009, diprediksi suku bunga BI rate akan cenderung turun sebagai reaksi atas melambatnya pertumbuhan ekonomi dan melemahnya tekanan inflasi.

In the early 2009, the BI rate is projected to decline in reaction to the economic slowdown and weak inflation.

Grafik 3.2
Suku Bunga Penjaminan dan BI Rate tahun 2008

Chart 3.2
Deposit Insurance Rate & BI Rate in 2008



iii. Tingkat Inflasi

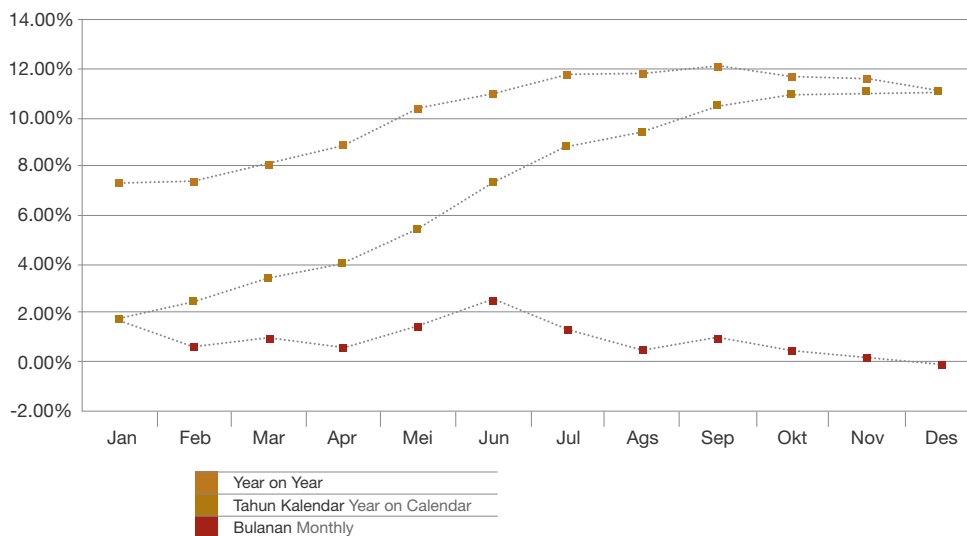
Tingkat inflasi pada tahun 2008 sebesar 11,06% jauh melampaui sasaran inflasi yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia dan Pemerintah sebesar $5\% \pm 1\%$. Secara bulanan inflasi tertinggi terjadi pada bulan Juni yakni sebesar 2,46%, sedangkan yang terendah terjadi pada bulan Desember yaitu sebesar minus 0,04%. Sasaran inflasi tersebut tidak tercapai karena adanya pengaruh beberapa faktor internal maupun eksternal, antara lain dampak kenaikan harga BBM di dalam negeri, kenaikan harga bahan pangan dan komoditi, serta tekanan dari *imported inflation* yakni kenaikan barang yang sebagian besar komponennya berasal dari impor.

iii. Inflation Rate

The inflation rate in 2008 was 11.06% which is beyond the Government's and Bank Indonesia's inflation target of $5\% \pm 1\%$. On a Monthly basis, the highest inflation rate was registered in June (estimated at 2.46%) while the lowest was in December 2008 (-0.04%). The targeted inflation rate was not achieved due to the impact of various external and internal factors such as the increase in domestic fuel prices, increase in food and commodity prices, as well as pressures from imported inflation such as the increasing number of goods with high import content.

Grafik 3.3
Tingkat Inflasi Periode Januari-Desember 2008

Chart 3.3
Inflation Rate from the Period of January to December 2008



Stabilitas makro perekonomian dan sistem keuangan ke depan diperkirakan masih akan terjaga mengingat Pemerintah telah mengambil langkah-langkah antisipatif untuk mengatasi permasalahan yang mungkin timbul sebagai dampak krisis keuangan global. Pertumbuhan ekonomi diperkirakan akan lebih rendah dibanding tahun sebelumnya karena melemahnya permintaan dalam negeri serta menurunnya kinerja ekspor akibat berkurangnya permintaan dari luar negeri. Kondisi tersebut pada gilirannya diperkirakan akan mengurangi tekanan inflasi ke depan.

Macroeconomic and financial system stability in the years to come is expected to remain firm as the Government has taken anticipative measures to resolve issues that may potentially arise as a result of the global financial crisis. Economic growth is expected to be lower than the previous year due to weakened domestic demand and decline in exports as a result of the shortfall in foreign demand. This condition is projected to, in turn, reduce inflationary pressure.

c. Pembentukan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

Kebijakan akuntansi LPS yang ditetapkan dalam Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) Nomor 003/DK-LPS/III/2007 mengatur mengenai pembentukan cadangan klaim penjaminan. Cadangan klaim penjaminan adalah cadangan yang dibentuk pada setiap akhir periode laporan keuangan dengan tujuan untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang akan terjadi di masa mendatang akibat adanya bank yang mengalami kegagalan. Besarnya cadangan klaim penjaminan dihitung dengan mempertimbangkan data tingkat kesehatan bank.

Dalam masa transisi selama 5 tahun sejak LPS beroperasi, dalam KDK dimaksud diatur bahwa pembentukan cadangan dilakukan secara kumulatif sampai dengan tahun ke-5 laporan keuangan. Besarnya cadangan yang dibentuk setiap tahun pada 5 tahun pertama dihitung secara proporsional berdasarkan estimasi jumlah dana pihak ketiga sampai dengan akhir tahun ke-5. Pada tahun ke-6, LPS akan menetapkan besarnya cadangan untuk setiap bank berdasarkan *risk exposure* setiap bank tersebut.

Untuk menghitung cadangan klaim penjaminan berdasarkan *risk exposure* tersebut dapat menggunakan pendekatan *credit risk model*, yang merupakan salah satu pendekatan yang lazim digunakan oleh penjamin simpanan. Dalam pendekatan *credit risk model* tersebut, LPS dianalogikan mempunyai portofolio kredit terhadap bank peserta penjaminan yang masing-masing bank mempunyai potensi kegagalan.

d. Pengendalian Manajemen Risiko

Dalam rangka penyusunan mengimplementasikan sistem manajemen risiko lembaga (*enterprise risk management*), LPS telah melakukan penelitian mengenai risiko-risiko yang perlu dikelola agar pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas LPS sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam UU LPS dapat dilaksanakan dengan baik.

Selain itu, pada tahun 2008, LPS juga melakukan penelitian mengenai penerapan premi berbasis risiko. Dalam penelitian tersebut dikaji beberapa hal pokok dalam penerapan premi berbasis risiko antara lain: kesiapan perbankan, kriteria penilaian risiko, publikasi kelompok risiko bank, serta penyusunan program sosialisasi kepada perbankan dan masyarakat. Pada tahun 2009,

c. Establishment of Provision for Insurance Claims

IDIC's accounting policy, as prescribed by the Board of Commissioners Decree Number 003/DK-LPS/III/2007, regulates the establishment of a provision for insurance claims. The provision for insurance claims is a reserve that is established at the end of each financial reporting period with the aim of covering the potential for losses stemming from future claim payments of failed banks. The amount of provision for insurance claims is calculated on the basis of data related to the bank's level of soundness.

The above-mentioned Commissioner's decree stipulates that the establishment of the provision is cumulatively made up to the fifth financial reporting year. The amount of provision to be established will be proportionally calculated on the basis of the estimated amount of third party funds up to the end of the fifth year. IDIC will, upon the sixth year, determine the amount of provision for each bank based on the respective bank's risk exposure.

To prepare the application of calculating the provision for insurance claim on the basis of its risk exposure, IDIC is currently analyzing ways to implement a credit risk modeling approach which is one of the approach commonly used by deposit insurers. Through this credit risk modeling approach, IDIC will essentially possess a credit portfolio for every member bank which respectively have the potential for failure.

d. Risk Management Control

In the course of formulating and implementing an enterprise risk management system, IDIC has carried out an analysis of the risks that it needs to manage to ensure that IDIC's tasks and functions are carried out well in accordance with that stipulated within the IDIC Law.

In addition to this, IDIC has carried out a research in 2008 on the application of a risk-based premium. This research analyzes the main factors for implementing a risk-based premium such as the bank's readiness, risk assessment criteria, publication of a bank risk group, as well as the formulation of an outreach program for banks and the public. IDIC intends to implement in 2009 a

LPS akan melakukan kajian lanjutan untuk menentukan kriteria dan indikator risiko yang digunakan serta besarnya tingkat premi masing-masing kelompok bank, dengan melibatkan pihak lain seperti konsultan, Bank Indonesia, dan industri perbankan.

C. Kegiatan Analisis Resolusi Bank dan Penyelesaian/ Penanganan Bank Gagal

a. Analisis Resolusi Bank

Guna menunjang pelaksanaan kegiatan analisis resolusi bank, LPS berkoordinasi dengan Bank Indonesia (BI), terutama dalam hal perolehan data/informasi terkini mengenai bank dalam status pengawasan khusus. Data/informasi tersebut akan ditindaklanjuti dengan pelaksanaan analisis resolusi terhadap bank yang bermasalah tersebut. Analisis tersebut dilaksanakan:

- Untuk Bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus yang belum diserahkan penyelesaiannya kepada LPS, dengan tujuan untuk melihat apakah Bank tersebut menjadi lebih baik atau memburuk.
- Untuk Bank yang diserahkan penyelesaiannya kepada LPS, dengan tujuan untuk menetapkan apakah Bank tersebut akan diselamatkan atau tidak diselamatkan.

Sepanjang tahun 2008, terdapat 67 bank yang berada dalam pengawasan khusus, tetapi sebanyak 38 bank berhasil keluar dari status tersebut dan 4 bank dicabut ijin usahanya oleh BI sehingga pada akhir tahun 2008 jumlah bank dalam pengawasan khusus menjadi 25 bank. Posisi akhir jumlah bank dalam pengawasan khusus pada tahun 2008 masih lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan posisi akhir tahun 2007 yaitu 21 bank, namun lebih rendah bila dibandingkan dengan posisi akhir tahun 2006 yaitu 34 bank.

Jumlah bank ditetapkan Dalam Pengawasan Khusus selama tahun 2008 lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan jumlah pada tahun 2007 yaitu 81 bank dan jumlah bank yang dikeluarkan dari status pengawasan khusus tahun 2008 juga menurun dibandingkan dengan jumlah pada tahun 2008. Demikian pula dengan bank yang dicabut izin usahanya jumlahnya menurun dari 5 bank (BPR) pada tahun 2007 menjadi 4 bank (BPR) pada tahun 2008.

follow-up research to determine the risk criteria and indicators to be used as well as the respective level of premiums to be applied to the respective group of banks. The research will involve other parties such as consultants, Bank Indonesia and banking industry experts.

C. Bank Resolution Analysis and Bank Resolution Activities

a. Bank Resolution Analysis

In order to support activities related to bank resolution analysis, IDIC coordinates with Bank Indonesia especially in regards to the compilation of the latest data/information on banks that are placed under special surveillance. The data/information obtained is followed up by conducting a resolution analysis of the problem banks. This analysis is administered:

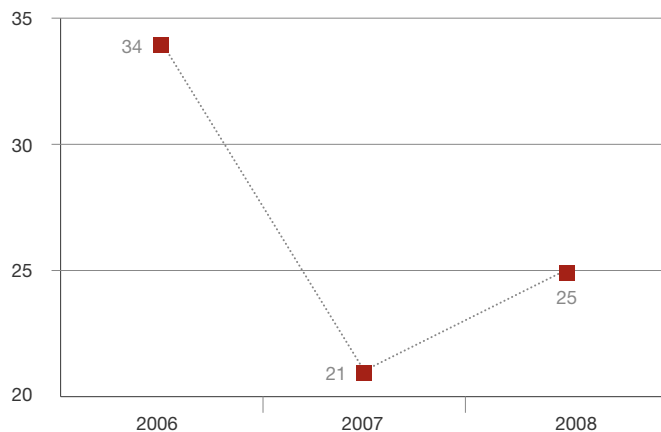
- For banks under special surveillance that have not been handed over to IDIC. The purpose of which is to determine the bank's prospects.
- For banks that have been handed over to LPS to determine as to whether the bank should be rescued or not.

There were, throughout 2008, 67 banks that were placed under special surveillance. However, 38 of these banks succeeded in removing themselves out of the special surveillance category while 4 banks eventually had their licenses revoked by BI. Therefore, by the end of 2008, the total number of banks that were still placed under special surveillance amounts to 25 banks. This was higher than the previous year in which there were 21 banks placed under special surveillance by the end of 2007. However, the figure in 2008 was lower than the total number of banks placed under special surveillance in 2006 which was 34 banks.

The total number of banks that were placed under special surveillance was slightly less than in 2007 (81 banks) and the number of banks that were removed from special surveillance in 2008 also decreased compared to 2007. The number of banks that had their licenses revoked also decreased from 5 banks (rural banks) in 2007 to 4 banks (rural banks) in 2008.

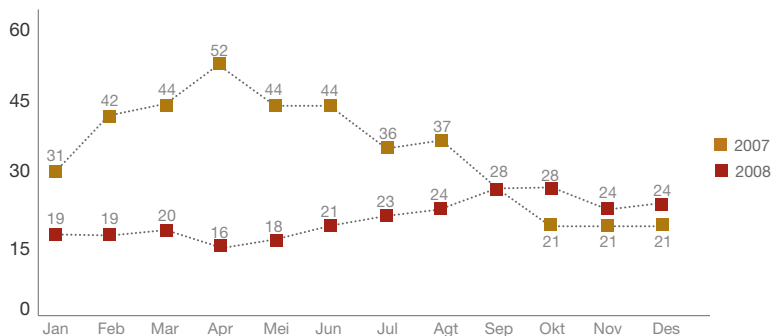
Grafik 3.4
Perkembangan Jumlah Outstanding Bank dalam
Pengawasan Khusus Akhir 2006-2008

Chart 3.4
Development of the Number of Outstanding Bank Under
Special Surveillance as of the End of 2006-2008



Grafik 3.5
Perkembangan Jumlah Bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus
Tahun 2007 dan 2008

Chart 3.5
Development in the Number of Bank Under Special
Surveillance for the Period of 2007 and 2008

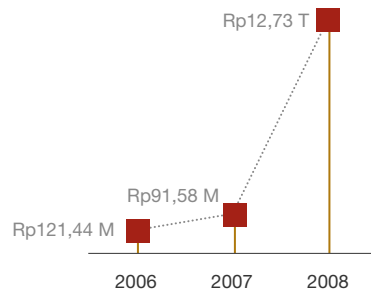


Posisi Dana pihak ke tiga yang dihimpun oleh bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus pada awal tahun 2008 (akhir 2007) sebesar Rp91,58 miliar dan pada bulan Mei 2008 menurun menjadi sebesar Rp39,8 miliar yang merupakan jumlah terendah selama tahun 2008. Namun mulai bulan September, terdapat 3 bank yang ditetapkan dalam pengawasan khusus yang memiliki dana pihak ketiga cukup besar sehingga terjadi lonjakan jumlah Dana Pihak Ketiga menjadi sebesar Rp12,73 triliun pada akhir tahun 2008.

Third party funds collected by banks under special surveillance in early 2008 (end of 2007) amounted to Rp91.58 billion which decreased to Rp39.8 billion in May 2008 which represents the lowest achieved in 2008. However, since September, there were 3 banks placed under special surveillance that possessed substantial third party funds of as high as Rp12.73 trillion at the end of 2008.

Grafik 3.6
Perkembangan Jumlah Dana Masyarakat pada Bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus Akhir 2006 - 2008

Chart 3.6
Development of Total Public Fund at Bank in Special Surveillance Unit from End of 2006 to 2008

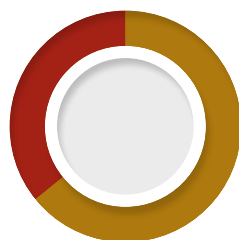


Dari jumlah Rp12,73 triliun tersebut, sebanyak Rp8,18 triliun atau 64,26% adalah simpanan dalam program penjaminan dan Rp4,55 triliun atau 35,74% di luar program penjaminan (berupa kelebihan simpanan di atas Rp2M).

An estimated Rp8.18 trillion of the Rp12.73 trillion, or 64.26%, were deposits in banks under special surveillance that are insured by IDIC and Rp4.55 trillion, or 35.74%, were deemed not insured by IDIC (where the amount of deposits have balances that exceed Rp2 billion).

Grafik 3.7
Perbandingan Dana Masyarakat pada Bank DPK dalam Penjamin dan di Luar Penjaminan per Desember 2008

Chart 3.7
Comparison of Insured and Uninsured Public Fund in Banks under Special Surveillance as of December 31, 2008



■ Di Luar Penjaminan Rp4,55 T
Uninsured Deposit Rp4.55 T
■ Dalam Penjaminan Rp8,18 T
Insured Deposit Rp8.18 T

Selain melakukan analisis terhadap bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus, LPS juga melakukan analisis terhadap bank gagal sebagai bahan pertimbangan bagi LPS untuk memutuskan apakah bank tersebut akan diselamatkan atau tidak diselamatkan. Hal-hal yang dipertimbangkan dalam mengambil keputusan tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Unsur biaya, mana yang lebih murah antara menyelamatkan bank atau melikuidasi bank (*lower cost test*)
2. Prospek usaha, apakah bank tersebut masih memiliki prospek usaha sebagai bank.

Besides administering an analysis on the banks under special surveillance, IDIC also conducted an analysis of the failed banks to consider and determine as to whether the bank should be rescued or not. Factors that need to be considered to determine this are as follows:

1. Cost - to determine as to whether it is cheaper to rescue the failed bank or not (*lower cost test*)
2. Business prospects - to determine as to whether the bank has business prospects as a bank.

Pada tahun 2008, LPS telah melakukan analisis terhadap 4 BPR Dalam Pengawasan Khusus yang tidak dapat disejahtkan oleh Bank Indonesia yaitu PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri-Bandung, PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri-Solo, PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja-Solo, dan PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati-Masamba. Dari hasil analisis diputuskan bahwa keempat BPR tersebut tidak dapat disejahtkan karena biaya melikuidasi lebih murah daripada biaya menyejahtkan dan BPR-BPR tersebut sudah tidak memiliki prospek usaha sebagai bank.

Permasalahan yang terjadi di bank-bank yang menyebabkan bank-bank tersebut dicabut izin usaha tersebut adalah sebagai berikut :

In 2008, IDIC analyzed 4 rural banks that are under special surveillance that could not be resolved by Bank Indonesia, which includes: PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri-Bandung, PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri-Solo, PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja-Solo, and PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati-Masamba. On the basis of this analysis, it was determined that the four rural banks are unable to be resolved to a sound state since the costs for liquidating the bank was cheaper than the costs for rescuing and that the bank did not have business prospects as banks.

Issues that caused these banks to lose their licenses are as follows:

No.	Bank	Permasalahan	Issue
1.	PT BPR Citraloka Dana Mandiri	<p><i>Fraud</i> yang dilakukan oleh pemilik, pengurus dan beberapa pegawai BPR dengan modus sebagai berikut:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Melakukan penghimpunan dana (deposito) namun tidak dicatat di dalam pembukuan BPR. 2. Melakukan pencairan/ penghapusan catatan atas simpanan deposito tanpa sepengetahuan/persetujuan nasabah. 3. Menerbitkan bilyet deposito secara tidak sah. 4. Menciptakan kredit fiktif. 5. Pemberian kredit kepada debitur yang tidak dicatat dalam pembukuan BPR. 6. Pemberian bunga deposito jauh diatas bunga penjaminan dengan modus pemberian <i>fee</i> (s/d 7%). 	<p>Fraud by the bank's owner, management and some employee through the following methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. collecting public fund (term deposit), that were not duly recorded in the bank's books; 2. liquidating/writing-off records on depositors' term deposits without their consent/approval; 3. illegally issuing term deposit cheques. 4. creating fake loans. 5. granting loans to debtors that were not recorded in the bank's books. 6. granting term deposit rates that are higher than deposit insurance rate through fees (up to 7%).
2.	PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rekeyasa dalam penyaluran kredit yang dananya digunakan oleh Pemegang Saham Pengendali/Komisaris Utama dengan menggunakan nama orang lain (kredit topengan) 2. Penyejahtan Kredit yg tidak sesuai ketentuan. 3. Penilaian kolektibilitas kredit yg tidak sesuai ketentuan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manipulating loans whose funds were used by the controlling shareholders/president commissioner by using other's name (masking loans). 2. Soundness of loans that were not in accordance with regulation. 3. Assessing loan collectibility that are not in compliance with regulations.

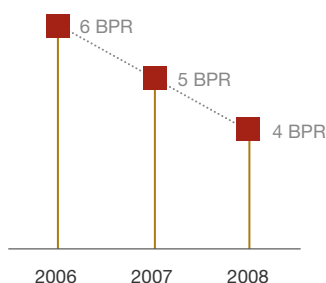
No.	Bank	Permasalahan	Issue
3.	PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rekayasa pemberian kredit kepada Koperasi dengan menggunakan nama anggota koperasi 2. Rekayasa laporan kualitas kredit (kredit macet dilaporkan lancar) 3. Penghimpunan dana dari BPR lain dengan suku bunga di atas suku bunga penjaminan LPS sehingga menimbulkan beban operasional yang berat. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manipulating loans granted to Cooperatives by using the name of a member of the Cooperative. 2. Manipulating the loan quality report (non performing loans falsely reported as performing). 3. Funds collected from other rural banks that receive rates above the deposit insurance rate thereby burdening its operational cost.
4.	PT BPR Handayani Cipta Sehati	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Fraud</i> yang dilakukan oleh PS/ Pengurus/ Pegawai : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kredit topengan - Pengambilan kas bon - Pengambilan dana bank untuk setoran modal 2. <i>Non Performing Loan</i> yang tinggi sehingga bank mengalami kerugian dan penurunan modal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fraud by the bank's shareholders/management/ employees through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masking loans - Taking cash /kas bon - Using bank's fund to pay capital 2. High Non Performing Loans that resulted in losses for the bank and decrease in its capital.

Jumlah bank yang dicabut izin usahanya tahun 2008 tersebut menurun dibandingkan dengan jumlah pada tahun 2006 dan 2007 yaitu masing-masing 6 dan 5 bank (seluruhnya BPR).

The number of banks whose licenses were revoked in 2008 was lower compared to 2006 and 2007 which respectively was 6 and 5 banks each (all rural banks).

Grafik 3.8
Bank Yang Dicabut Izin Usaha Tahun 2006 -2008

Chart 3.8
Bank Whose License was Revoked For
The Period 2006-2008



Selain itu, Bank Century, salah satu bank umum yang masuk Dalam Pengawasan Khusus pada tahun 2008, ditetapkan sebagai bank gagal yang ditengarai berdampak sistemik oleh Bank Indonesia dan ditetapkan sebagai bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik oleh Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) sehingga perlu diselamatkan. Oleh sebab itu, LPS mengambil alih bank tersebut setelah Komite Koordinasi menyerahkan PT Bank Century, Tbk kepada LPS pada tanggal 21 November 2008.

b. Pelaksanaan Resolusi Bank

Pada Triwulan IV 2008, LPS melakukan penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang dinyatakan sebagai bank gagal oleh Bank Indonesia dan ditetapkan sebagai bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik berdasarkan Keputusan Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) Nomor 04/KSSK.03/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 dan Keputusan Komite Koordinasi Nomor 01/KK.01/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 tentang Penyerahan Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang Merupakan Bank Gagal yang Berdampak Sistemik Kepada Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.

Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dilakukan tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama karena pemegang saham lama tidak memenuhi persyaratan untuk dapat diikutsertakan dalam penanganan sesuai Pasal 33 UU Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang LPS sebagaimana diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2008 (UU LPS).

Dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk, LPS mengambil alih segala hak dan wewenang RUPS, kepemilikan, kepengurusan, dan/atau kepentingan lain pada bank dimaksud sesuai Pasal 40 UU LPS. Beberapa tindakan penyelamatan yang telah dilakukan LPS, yaitu:

- a) melakukan penyertaan modal sementara;
- b) memberhentikan seluruh Direksi dan Komisaris lama dan sekaligus mengangkat Direksi dan Komisaris baru;
- c) meminta Direksi menyusun *Business Plan*;
- d) menunjuk Akuntan Publik untuk melakukan audit Laporan Keuangan per tanggal penyerahan (20 November 2008);
- e) menunjuk Konsultan Jasa Penilai untuk melakukan penilaian terhadap beberapa aset (dalam proses penunjukkan);

PT Bank Century, Tbk, one of the commercial banks that were placed under special surveillance in 2008, was categorized as a failed bank that have a systemic impact by BI. The Financial System Stability Committee subsequently determined the Bank to be a systemic failed bank whereby the Bank has to be rescued. Upon the decision of the Coordination Committee, IDIC eventually took over the bank on November 21, 2008.

b. Bank Resolution

In the fourth quarter of 2008, IDIC initiated efforts to rescue PT Bank Century Tbk as the Bank was categorized as a failed bank by Bank Indonesia.. The Bank, which was subsequently determined as a systemic failed bank by the Financial System Stability Committee through its Decree Number 04/KSSK.03/2008 and the Coordinating Committee's Decree Number 01/KK.01/2008 of 21 November 2008 concerning the Take Over of the Handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk, A Systemic Failed Bank, to IDIC.

PT Bank Century, Tbk was handled without the involvement of the previous shareholders since the shareholders did not fulfill the requirements that enable them to be involved in the handling process as stipulated in Article 33 of the IDIC Law which was subsequently amended by Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 3 of 2008.

In regards to the handling PT Bank Century, Tbk, IDIC effectively took over all the rights and authority of the General Shareholders Meeting (GSM), the ownership, the management, and/or other interests of the bank as stipulated in Article 40 of the IDIC Law. There were several steps taken by IDIC that was aimed at rescuing the Bank which includes

- a) injecting temporary capital;
- b) terminate the Bank's previous Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners and appointing new Directors and Commissioner;
- c) requiring the Bank's Directors to formulate a business plan;
- d) appointing a public accountant to audit the Bank's Financial conditions as of the date of the Bank's take over (on 20 November 2008);
- e) appointing an appraisal services consultant to assess the value of several assets (in progress);

- f) meminta Direksi mengidentifikasi seluruh kontrak-kontrak yang terindikasi merugikan bank untuk dilakukan peninjauan ulang/pembatalan sesuai kewenangan LPS; dan
- h) meminta Direksi untuk meningkatkan efisiensi.

Dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk, sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008, LPS dengan mengacu pada perhitungan dari Bank Indonesia, telah mengeluarkan biaya sebesar Rp4.977.140 juta. Biaya tersebut merupakan biaya untuk menambah modal disetor bank sehingga bank memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank, baik solvabilitas maupun likuiditas sebagaimana ditegaskan dalam Penjelasan Pasal 33 UU LPS.

Seluruh biaya penanganan merupakan penyertaan modal sementara LPS pada PT Bank Century, Tbk.

D. Kegiatan Penanganan Klaim

a. Pelaksanaan Verifikasi dan Rekonsiliasi terhadap Simpanan Bank yang Dicabut Izin Usahanya

Dalam rangka penanganan klaim atas simpanan nasabah BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya, LPS terlebih dahulu melaksanakan proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi atas catatan/dokumen/bukti aliran dana simpanan nasabah, untuk menentukan simpanan yang layak dibayar dan simpanan yang tidak layak dibayar.

Dari 4 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya pada tahun 2008, LPS melaksanakan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi atas simpanan pada 3 BPR tersebut, yaitu PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri-Bandung, PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri-Solo, dan PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja-Solo. Sedangkan proses klasifikasi simpanan layak bayar dan pembayaran klaim pada nasabah PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati-Masamba belum dapat dilaksanakan karena masih dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi simpanan.

Dari hasil rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi atas data simpanan nasabah 14 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya yang dilakukan oleh LPS hingga akhir 2008, tercatat Rp71,56 miliar yang ditetapkan sebagai simpanan layak bayar dan telah dilakukan *set-off* dengan pinjaman.

- f) requiring the Directors to identify all contracts that potentially led to losses for the bank and conduct reviews/cancellation in accordance with IDIC's authority; and
- h) requiring the Directors to enhance efficiency.

Throughout the process of handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk, up to 31 December 2008, IDIC has, on the basis of Bank Indonesia's calculation, paid the handling cost amounting to Rp4.977.140 million. The amount paid sought to increase the Bank's paid in capital so as to meet the requirements for a sound bank, both in terms of solvability and liquidity, as stipulated in Article 33 of the IDIC Law.

All expenses incurred throughout the handling process represents IDIC's temporary capital in PT Bank Century, Tbk.

D. Claims Handling Activities

a. Reconciliation and Verification of Deposits of Banks That Had Their Licenses Revoked

In the course of handling depositor claims within a rural bank that had their licenses revoked, IDIC initially administers reconciliation and verification process of the records/documents/evidence of the depositor's funds flow so as to determine the eligibility for payment.

Of the 4 rural banks which had their licenses revoked, IDIC reconciled and verified deposits of 3 rural banks (PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri-Bandung, PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri-Solo, and PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja-Solo). Whileas the process of classifying the eligible depositors and payment of claims to depositors of PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati has yet to be completed as the reconciliation and verification process is still ongoing.

Up to the end of 2008, the results of the reconciliation and verification of deposits within the 14 Rural Bank that had their licenses revoked indicates that Rp71.56 billion are determined to be eligible for payment and were set-off with their outstanding debts.

Selain itu, LPS terus melanjutkan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi yang belum selesai terhadap simpanan BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya.

b. Rekapitulasi Realisasi Pembayaran Simpanan Layak Bayar

Untuk periode Januari 2008 sampai dengan Desember 2008 tercatat tambahan simpanan layak bayar nasabah BPR dimaksud senilai Rp37,92 miliar untuk total simpanan layak bayar sebelum *set-off* dengan pinjaman, atau senilai Rp24,84 miliar (3.075 rekening) setelah perhitungan simpanan sampai dengan batas penjaminan Rp100juta/nasabah dan *set-off* pinjaman jatuh tempo.

Dalam kurun waktu yang sama, simpanan layak bayar tersebut yang telah dicairkan oleh nasabah yang bersangkutan sekitar 1.472 rekening senilai lebih dari Rp23,57 miliar (94,92% dari nilai seluruh tambahan simpanan layak bayar yang terjadi dalam tahun 2008).

Dengan demikian, sampai dengan Desember 2008 secara kumulatif tercatat 2.829 simpanan nasabah layak bayar senilai Rp68,27 miliar telah dicairkan oleh nasabah yang bersangkutan (mencakup 95,6% dari nilai simpanan layak bayar nasabah dari 14 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya sampai dengan Desember 2008).

Pada tahun 2008 terdapat beberapa keberatan atas status penjaminan simpanannya yang diajukan oleh eks nasabah BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya. Setelah dilakukan penelitian dan kajian atas informasi/data pendukung tambahan atas simpanan tersebut, beberapa rekening yang keberatannya dapat diterima LPS. Konsekuensi diterimanya keberatan tersebut adalah adanya penambahan nilai simpanan layak bayar yang telah selesai diverifikasi. Nilai tambahan tersebut sudah masuk dalam perhitungan tambahan nilai simpanan layak bayar Rp23,37 miliar selama tahun 2008.

E. Kegiatan yang Berkaitan dengan Likuidasi Bank

Sepanjang tahun 2008 terdapat 4 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya oleh BI sehingga total Bank yang dicabut izin usahanya sejak LPS resmi beroperasi sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008 menjadi 15 BPR. Mayoritas BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya tersebut berada di wilayah Jawa Barat, sisanya berasal dari wilayah Jakarta dan sekitarnya, wilayah Jawa Tengah dan hanya satu BPR yang berasal dari luar Pulau Jawa.

In addition to this, IDIC continuously strives to complete the reconciliation and verification of deposits of rural banks that already have their licenses revoked.

b. Summary of Eligible Claims Paid

There were, for the period from January to December 2008, an estimated Rp37.92 billion in additional rural bank deposits that were deemed eligible for payment prior to its *set-off* with its liabilities, or an estimated Rp24.84 billion (3,075 accounts) upon calculating the deposits that meet the deposit insurance limit of Rp100 million per depositor and setting-off the outstanding debt.

At the same time, there were around 1,472 accounts that were deemed eligible for payment and redeemed by the depositor or amounting to Rp23.57 billion (94.92% of the total value of additional deposits that are deemed eligible for payment in 2008).

As a result, on a cumulative basis, there were, as of December 2008, an estimated 2,829 accounts that were deemed eligible for payment amounting to Rp68.27 billion had been claimed by depositors (this represents 95.6% of the total eligible deposits derived from the 14 rural banks whose licenses were revoked up to the end of December 2008).

In 2008, there were a number of objections conveyed by some of the depositors of the closed banks on the eligibility of their deposits for payment. Upon conducting a thorough review and analysis of the additional information/supporting data of these deposits, some of the accounts were eventually deemed eligible. As a consequence, there was an additional number in the verified eligible deposits. The additional amount that was included in the calculation of the additional eligible deposits in 2008 amounts to Rp23.37 billion.

E. Bank Liquidation Activities

There were 4 rural banks that had their licenses revoked by Bank Indonesia in 2008. Through the closure of these 4 rural banks, therefore, the total number of rural banks whose licenses were revoked amounted to 15 by the end of 2008. Most of these rural banks are located in West Java while the rest derive from Jakarta and nearby cities, Central Java, and one that was located outside of Java.

Terhitung sejak izin usaha suatu bank dicabut, LPS segera mengambil hak dan wewenang Pemegang Saham termasuk RUPS. Dengan diambilnya hak dan wewenang RUPS, LPS segera memutuskan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

- a) Pembubaran badan hukum bank;
- b) Pembentukan Tim Likuidasi;
- c) Penetapan status Bank sebagai "Bank Dalam Likuidasi"; dan
- d) Penonaktifan Direksi dan Komisaris Bank.

Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008, dari kelima belas BPR tersebut, LPS telah melaksanakan proses likuidasi terhadap 13 BPR, sedangkan 2 BPR lainnya yaitu PD BPR Cimahi dan PD BPR Gunung Halu belum dilakukan proses likuidasi. Pelaksanaan likuidasi atas PD BPR Cimahi dan PD BPR Gunung Halu belum dilaksanakan karena masih terhambat pada prosedur pembubaran badan hukum perusahaan daerah. Secara keseluruhan, perkembangan pelaksanaan likuidasi sampai akhir tahun 2008 rata-rata masih belum sesuai harapan LPS.

Upon closure of a bank, IDIC effectively takes over the rights and authority of the shareholders, including the General Shareholders Meeting (GSM). By doing so, IDIC subsequently can decide on the following:

- a) Dismissal of the bank's legal entity;
- b) Appointment of a Liquidation Team;
- c) Determine the Bank's status as that of a "Bank under Liquidation" (Bank Dalam Likuidasi or BDL); and
- d) Deactivate the Bank's Directors and Commissioners.

Of these 15 Rural Banks, IDIC has, as of the end of 2008, carried out the liquidation process for 13 Rural Banks while the liquidation for the other 2 Rural Banks, specifically PD BPR Cimahi and PD BPR Gununghalu, has yet to begin. The liquidation of PD BPR Cimahi dan PD BPR Gunung Halu are pending due to the procedural obstacles faced in legally disbanding this Rural Bank as they are owned by the Regional Government. In general, the actual liquidation carried out in 2008 have not reached IDIC's intended target.

Tabel 3.8
Bank yang Dicabut Izin Usahnya
per 31 Desember 2008

No.	Nama Bank Bank's Name	Kota City	Tanggal Keputusan Tidak Diselamatkan* Date of Decision to Terminate the Bank *	Tanggal Pencabutan Izin Usaha** Date of Revocation**
1.	PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	Yogyakarta	9 Jan 2006	19 Jan 2006
2.	PD BPR Cimahi	Bandung	17 Jan 2006	26 Jan 2006
3.	PT BPR Mitra Banjaran	Bandung	25 Jan 2006	7 Feb 2006
4.	PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga	Semarang	8 Agt 2006	22 Agt 2006
5.	PT BPR Samadhana	Bandung	13 Sept 2006	27 Sep 2006
6.	PD BPR Gunung Halu	Bandung	5 Okt 2006	11 Okt 2006
7.	PT BPR Bekasi Istana Arta	Bekasi	11 Jan 2007	24 Jan 2007
8.	PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	Cibinong	7 Mar 2007	16 Mar 2007
9.	PT BPR Bangunkarsa Arthasejahtera	Bandung	21 Mei 2007	6 Jun 2007
10.	PD BPR Bungbulang	Garut	8 Nov 2007	20 Nov 2007
11.	PT BPR Anugrah Arta Niaga	Pati	4 Des 2007	13 Des 2007
12.	PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri	Bandung	29 Jan 2008	14 Feb 2008
13.	PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	Solo	5 Mar 2008	13 Mar 2008
14.	PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja	Solo	14 Apr 2008	23 Apr 2008
15.	PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati	Makassar	26 Nov 2008	18 Des 2008

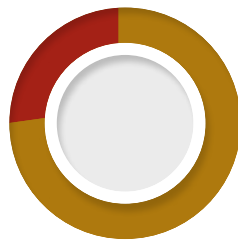
* Ditetapkan oleh Rapat Dewan Komisiner (RDK) LPS
** Ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia

Table 3.8
Banks Whose Licenses were Revoked
as of December 31, 2008

* IDIC Board of Commissioners' Meeting (Rapat Dewan Komisiner/RDK)
** Bank Indonesia

Berdasarkan neraca penutupan bank per tanggal pencabutan izin usaha bank, nilai aset dan kewajiban masing-masing berkisar antara Rp0,32 juta s/d Rp40.832,24 juta dan Rp0,25 juta s/d Rp41.203,27 juta. Prosentase nilai aset terhadap kewajiban berkisar antara 3,50% s/d 54.758,88%. Dari grafik klasifikasi prosentase nilai aset terhadap nilai kewajiban bank dalam likuidasi, hanya 4 dari 15 BPR (Dalam Likuidasi) yang memiliki prosentase aset terhadap kewajiban diatas 100%. Namun demikian, mengingat data tersebut diperoleh dari Neraca *unaudited*, maka tidak dapat disimpulkan bahwa perkiraan hasil likuidasi dapat menutup seluruh kewajiban bank dalam likuidasi.

Grafik 3.9
 Prosentase Jumlah Bank Dalam Likuidasi Berdasarkan Perbandingan Aset dan Kewajiban



Dalam pelaksanaan proses likuidasi, LPS telah memberikan dana talangan bagi Bank Dalam Likuidasi sebesar Rp1,05 miliar sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008. Hingga 31 Desember 2008, Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) membukukan surplus sebesar Rp5,03 miliar. Surplus tersebut akan digunakan untuk menutup biaya likuidasi periode berikutnya dan untuk membayar kewajiban kepada kreditur sesuai urutan yang diatur dalam Pasal 54 UU Nomor 24 Tahun 2004.

Based on the Bank's Closing Balance Sheet as of the date of its license revocation, the value of assets and liabilities was estimated at around Rp0.32 million to Rp40,832.24 million and Rp0.25 million to Rp41,203.27 million respectively. The percentage of assets to liabilities was estimated at around 3.50% to 54,758.88%. The chart below shows that 4 out of the 15 rural banks (in liquidation) have percentage of assets to liabilities that are above 100%. However, since this data is unaudited, therefore, one cannot conclude that the estimated proceeds from the liquidation result can sufficiently cover the liabilities of the bank under liquidation.

Chart 3.9
 The Percentage of Total Bank in Liquidation Based on Comparison of Asset and Liabilities

■ Kelompok II (di atas 100%) group II (more than 100%)	27%
■ Kelompok I (di bawah 100%) group I (less than 100%)	73%

During the liquidation process, IDIC advanced funds for the bank under liquidation that amounted to Rp1.06 billion at the end of 2008. As of 31 December 2008, banks under liquidation booked a surplus of Rp5.03 billion. The surplus will be used to pay the next period of the liquidation process and pay liabilities owed to creditors in accordance with the sequence stipulated in the Article 54 of the IDIC Law.

Tabel 3.9
Aspek Keuangan Bank Dalam Likuidasi s.d. Desember
2008

Table 3.9
Financial Aspect of Bank Under Liquidation As of December
2008

No.	Keterangan Description	Realisasi Keuangan (dalam ribuan rupiah) Realization (in thousand Rp)
I	Penerimaan Revenues	
	1. Hasil Penagihan kredit Debt Collections	8.799.675,00
	2. Hasil Penjualan inventaris Inventory Sales	348.828,00
	3. Penerimaan lainnya Others	1.198.279,00
	Jumlah I Total I	10.346.782,00
II	Pengeluaran Expenses	
	1. Biaya Pendukung Likuidasi Liquidation Support Expenses	3.806.854,00
	2. Biaya Kegiatan Likuidasi Liquidation Expenses	1.513.589,00
	Jumlah II Total II	5.320.443,00
III	Surplus / defisit (I – II) Surplus / deficit (I – II)	5.026.339,00
IV	Talangan dari LPS Advances from IDIC	1.058.525,35

Estimasi tingkat *recovery* biaya klaim penjaminan PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (DL), PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya (DL), PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki (DL) masing-masing adalah 2,88%, 24,24% dan -5,48%. Hal ini berarti estimasi *potential loss* atas biaya klaim penjaminan PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (DL), PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya (DL) dan PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki (DL) masing-masing sebesar 97,12% atau sebesar Rp2,93 miliar dan 75.76% atau sebesar Rp26,61 miliar, serta 105,48% atau sebesar Rp4,71 miliar.

Sedangkan estimasi tingkat *recovery* untuk dana talangan gaji terutang, pesangon pegawai dan biaya operasional likuidasi untuk 2 (dua) bank dalam likuidasi tersebut di atas yaitu PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (DL) dan PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya (DL) adalah sebesar 100%, sedangkan untuk PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki (DL) 0%.

The estimated recovery rate for insurance claim expenses for PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (under liquidation), PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya (under liquidation), PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki (under liquidation) was respectively at 2.88%, 24.24% and -5.48%. This implies that the estimated potential loss from insurance claim expenses for PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (under liquidation), PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya (under liquidation), PT Era Aneka Rezeki (under liquidation) was respectively at 97.12% or amounting to Rp2,93 billion, 75.76% or amounting to Rp26.61 billion, and 105.48% or amounting to Rp4.71 billion.

In addition to this, the estimated recovery rate from remuneration, severance, and liquidation operating expenses for 2 (two) banks under liquidation (PT BPR Mitra Banjaran and PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya) was 100%, while the estimated recovery rate from PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki (under liquidation) was nil.

F. Kegiatan Lainnya

a. Audit Internal

Tata kelola perusahaan yang baik dan bersih selalu diupayakan oleh LPS, sehingga tujuan prinsip-prinsip *Good Corporate Governance* secara optimal dalam setiap pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi unit kerja di lingkungan LPS dapat terlaksana.

Upaya yang dilakukan oleh LPS untuk mencapai hal tersebut diantaranya adalah dengan melakukan audit internal terhadap seluruh divisi LPS, berkoordinasi dengan Komite Audit dan unit kerja terkait dalam rangka penyusunan ketentuan-ketentuan serta berperan sebagai counter part bagi Auditor Eksternal.

b. Sistem Informasi

LPS melakukan pengembangan sistem keuangan yang terintegrasikan, pengembangan sistem pelaporan bank peserta, pengembangan aplikasi manajemen risiko, pengembangan aplikasi penjaminan, pengembangan *webserver*, dan penyusunan Prosedur Standar Operasional (PSO) Sistem Pengamanan Teknologi Informasi.

c. Sumber Daya Manusia

LPS saat ini diperkuat oleh 57 orang pegawai yang terdiri dari 27 orang pegawai tetap dan 30 orang pegawai penugasan yang berasal dari Departemen Keuangan, Bank Indonesia dan BPKP. LPS memahami bahwa SDM yang prima merupakan modal bagi LPS. Oleh sebab itu LPS senantiasa melakukan pengembangan serta peningkatan kualitas SDM LPS dengan mengikutsertakan pegawai-pegawai LPS dalam program-program pelatihan, seminar, *workshop* baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri Untuk terus memastikan pelayanan yang terbaik dan menjaga optimalitas kinerja LPS.

Sebagai wujud kepedulian LPS terhadap kesejahteraan SDM dan guna memotivasi SDM untuk mempertahankan kinerja yang baik, LPS memberikan berbagai fasilitas bagi para pegawai salah satu diantaranya adalah program dana pensiun.

F. Other Activities

a. Internal Audit

IDIC constantly strives to implement governance that is both good and clean whereby the principles of Good Corporate Governance can be optimally applied in every task and function within IDIC.

To achieve this , IDIC's internal audit carried out activities that includes an internal audit of all the divisions within IDIC, and close coordination with the Audit Committee and other related units to formulate regulations, as well as to serve as the counterparts to the external auditor.

b. Information System

IDIC has developed an integrated financial system, a reporting system for member banks, risk management applications, webserver, and formulated Standard Operating Procedures for an IT Security System.

c. Human Resources

IDIC currently has 57 employees that comprise of 27 permanently-recruited staff, and 30 staff seconded from Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance and BPKP. IDIC realizes that a superior Human Resources is an asset for the Company. As a result, IDIC constantly strives to provide its employees access to training programs, seminars, and workshops that are held either within and outside of Indonesia so as to ensure IDIC provides the best service and maintain optimum performance.

As part of IDIC's efforts to improve the welfare of its employees as well as to motivate its employees to constantly maintain high level of performance, IDIC currently provides various benefits for its employees such as a pension program.

d. Hukum dan Peraturan

Sepanjang tahun 2008, LPS telah mengeluarkan beberapa ketentuan guna menunjang kelancaran, efisiensi dan efektifitas operasional lembaga baik yang bersifat best practices maupun yang telah diamanatkan oleh UU LPS yaitu PLPS No. 1/PLPS/2008 tanggal 30 Mei 2008 tentang Laporan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat, PLPS No. 2/PLPS/2008 tentang perubahan PLPS No. 2/PLPS/2005 tentang Likuidasi Bank dan PLPS No. 3/PLPS/2008 tentang perubahan PLPS No. 5/PLPS/2006 tentang Penanganan Bank Gagal Yang Berdampak Sistemik; Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK), serta Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE).

Selain itu, LPS juga melakukan pengkajian permasalahan hukum yang timbul dalam rangka pelaksanaan fungsi, tugas dan wewenang LPS.

Dalam rangka penegakan hukum, LPS juga telah melakukan audit investigatif terhadap PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri dengan bekerja sama dengan BPKP untuk memperoleh bukti dugaan tindak pidana perbankan oleh Pemegang Saham, pengurus, pegawai serta pihak yang terafiliasi.

e. Kesekretariatan dan Kehumasan

Sepanjang tahun 2008, Sekretariat Lembaga telah menyelenggarakan Rapat Dewan Komisiner LPS sebanyak 50 kali. Sekretariat Lembaga menyusun dan mendokumentasikan risalah Rapat Dewan Komisiner LPS. Selain itu, Sekretariat Lembaga juga mendokumentasikan Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (PLPS), Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK), Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE), dan dokumen penting lainnya.

LPS juga terus berupaya untuk mensosialisasikan program penjaminan simpanan kepada kalangan perbankan dan masyarakat. Pada tahun 2008, LPS ikut bergabung dalam berbagai kegiatan Kelompok Kerja Edukasi di Bidang Perbankan (Program Ayo ke Bank) yang diprakarsai oleh Bank Indonesia dan beranggotakan perbankan nasional, seperti pembuatan leaflet Ayo ke Bank, pembuatan komik Ayo ke Bank, dan pelaksanaan kontes poster Ayo ke Bank.

d. Legal and Regulation

IDIC has issued a number of regulations/decrees throughout 2008 that seeks to ensure operational success, efficiency, and effectiveness for IDIC. The regulations/decrees were formulated in accordance with best practices and in accordance with that specified within the IDIC Law which includes IDIC Regulation No. 1/PLPS/2008 dated 30 May 2008 concerning Rural Bank Reports, IDIC Regulation No. 2/PLPS/2008 concerning amendment to IDIC Regulation No. 2/PLPS/2005 concerning Bank Liquidation and IDIC Regulation No. 3/PLPS/2008 concerning amendment to IDIC Regulation No. 5/PLPS/2006 concerning Handling of a Systemic Failed Bank; and Board of Commissioners as well as Chief Executive Decrees.

In addition to this, IDIC also analyzes and reviews the legal issues that arise within the conduct of its function, tasks, and authority.

In regards to legal enforcement, IDIC also has carried out an investigative audit on PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri in cooperation with BPKP to obtain evidence of banking crimes carried out by the Shareholders, management, and affiliated employees.

e. Corporate Secretariat and Public Relations

Throughout 2008, the Corporate Secretary conducted 50 Board of Commissioners Meetings. The Corporate Secretary prepared and documented the Minutes of IDIC's Board of Commissioners Meetings. In addition to this, the Corporate Secretary also documented IDIC Regulations, Board of Commissioners Decrees, Chief Executive Officer's Decrees, and other pertinent documents.

IDIC also constantly strives to increase the bank's and public awareness of the deposit insurance scheme. In 2008, IDIC joined in a number of activities associated with the Working Group on Banking Education (Let's Go To The Bank campaign) that was spearheaded by Bank Indonesia whose members comprised of Banks operating in Indonesia. In this respect, IDIC worked closely to develop leaflets (including one on IDIC), educational comics on banking and organize a poster contest.

Pada tahun 2008, LPS juga berpartisipasi dalam acara Festival Ekonomi Syariah yang dilaksanakan di berbagai daerah seperti Surabaya, Yogyakarta, Bukit Tinggi, dan Makassar sebagai upaya mensosialisasikan program penjaminan simpanan LPS kepada masyarakat khususnya nasabah bank syariah. Selain itu, LPS juga melaksanakan sosialisasi kepada aparat kalangan perbankan, penegak hukum, dan instansi terkait di beberapa daerah.

Media komunikasi lain yang digunakan oleh LPS dalam meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat mengenai program penjaminan simpanan antara lain melalui iklan media cetak, penyebaran poster dan brosur melalui bank-bank peserta program penjaminan simpanan.

Pada awal tahun 2008, LPS dipercaya oleh *International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI)* sebagai tuan *6th Asia Regional Committee (ARC) Annual Meeting and International Conference* yang dilangsungkan di Bali pada akhir Maret 2008 dan dihadiri oleh *Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC)* yang berasal dari berbagai belahan dunia. Sebagai anggota IADI yang aktif dan menggalang kerjasama yang baik dengan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan luar negeri, LPS turut berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan-kegiatan yang diselenggarakan oleh IADI maupun DIC negara lain seperti diantaranya partisipasi pada *7th IADI Annual General Meeting & International Conference* di Washington DC, *3rd Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ) Round Table* di Tokyo, dan *executive training* yang diselenggarakan oleh *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)*.

II. RENCANA KERJA TAHUN 2009

A. Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko

Untuk lebih meningkatkan pelayanan kepada para *stakeholder* serta memberikan informasi yang akurat mengenai kondisi terkini terkait penjaminan simpanan bagi manajemen dalam rangka pengambilan keputusan, di tahun 2009, LPS akan terus berupaya untuk:

- 1) Mengembangkan sistem administrasi terkait posisi simpanan, premi, kontribusi, denda, kepesertaan bank, dan penyampaian laporan keuangan berkala Bank Umum dan BPR;
- 2) Menyusun statistik terkait program penjaminan simpanan dan simpanan yang dijamin;

IDIC also participated in the Islamic Economics Festival that was held in several cities in Indonesia such as Surabaya, Yogyakarta, Bukittinggi and Makassar as part of its efforts to increase public awareness of deposit insurance, particularly to depositors of Islamic Banks. IDIC was also actively involved in outreach activities that were held in conjunction with other related institutions focusing on public awareness and legal enforcement in a number of cities in Indonesia.

Other communications medium used by IDIC to increase public awareness of deposit insurance includes print advertisements, and the distribution of posters and brochures through member banks

IDIC actively participated in events organized by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) as well as maintained close relations with foreign financial institutions and deposit insurers from various countries. In early 2008, IDIC hosted IADI's 6th Asia Regional Committee (ARC) Annual Meeting and International Conference held in Bali and attended by Deposit Insurers from various countries, as well as associates and partners. As an active member of IADI, IDIC also participated in the 7th IADI Annual General Meeting & International Conference held in Washington DC, the 3rd Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ) Round Table held in Tokyo, and IADI Executive Training that was hosted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

II. 2009 CORPORATE PLAN

A. Insurance, Risk Management, and Bank Resolution Analysis

In its bid to enhance services for its stakeholders and provide management with accurate and the latest information on conditions regarding deposit insurance, in 2009 IDIC intends to continue to strive to:

- 1) Develop an administration system related to deposit position, premium, membership contribution, fines, member banks, and submission of periodic reports from Commercial Banks and Rural Banks;
- 2) Compile statistics related to deposit insurance and insured deposits;

- 3) Menyusun dan mengembangkan sistem analisis kondisi bank, sistem pelaporan bank peserta, dan pemodelan dan perhitungan cadangan klaim penjaminan;
- 4) Melakukan analisis sektoral dan industri perbankan;
- 5) Mempersiapkan penerapan sistem pengenaan premi berdasarkan tingkat risiko kegagalan bank dan penerapan manajemen risiko lembaga;
- 6) Mengembangkan infrastruktur pendukung; serta
- 7) Secara kontinu meningkatkan kualitas SDM.

B. Penanganan Klaim, Resolusi Bank dan Likuidasi Bank

Selain mengupayakan kelengkapan perangkat peraturan yang mendukung terkait penanganan klaim, resolusi bank dan likuidasi bank, LPS juga mengembangkan sistem administrasi dan teknologi informasi yang diperlukan dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan tersebut sehingga diharapkan pelaksanaan kegiatan dimaksud dapat berjalan secara efektif dan efisien, LPS juga melakukan pemantauan terhadap bank yang diselamatkan oleh LPS dan pemantauan pelaksanaan likuidasi bank.

C. Hukum dan Peraturan

Dalam pengambilan keputusan dan pelaksanaan kegiatan-kegiatan LPS, aspek hukum menjadi faktor penting bagi LPS baik dalam bentuk opini hukum, pengesahan dokumen/produk hukum yang dikeluarkan LPS, maupun penyediaan perangkat aturan yang dibutuhkan guna menunjang kelancaran, efisiensi dan efektifitas operasional lembaga.

LPS juga memberikan pendampingan hukum kepada para pegawai LPS dalam proses pemberian keterangan sehubungan dengan tindakan penyelidikan maupun penyidikan yang dilakukan pihak berwenang sehingga pegawai tersebut memiliki rasa aman.

D. Akuntansi dan Keuangan

LPS berkomitmen untuk menyempurnakan dan mengembangkan sistem pelaporan keuangan agar informasi keuangan dan non-keuangan dapat disampaikan pada manajemen tepat waktu dan akurat serta menyempurnakan; mengembangkan sistem penyusunan dan pengendalian anggaran; menyempurnakan sistem dan prosedur pengelolaan *treasury*; melakukan pemutakhiran perjanjian kustodian; serta mengembangkan *software* investasi,

- 3) Prepare and develop banking condition analysis system, bank reporting system, as well as models and calculation for insurance claim reserves;
- 4) Provide sectoral and banking industry analysis;
- 5) Prepare to implement a risk-based Premium system and corporate risk management;
- 6) Develop supporting infrastructure; as well as
- 7) Continually enhance the quality of human resources.

B. Claims Handling, Bank Resolution and Bank Liquidation

In addition to its efforts to provide the necessary regulations needed to support handling of claims, bank resolution and bank liquidation, IDIC also intends to develop an administrative and information technology system to accomplish its tasks more effectively and efficiently. IDIC also continuously monitors the conduct of the banks its rescues and liquidates.

C. Legal and Regulation

In the conduct of decision making and the conduct of IDIC's activities, legal aspects are a key element, especially in respect to the legal opinion, legalization of documents/legal products issued by IDIC, as well as the establishment of legal framework that ensures efficient and effective operational activities.

Moreover, IDIC provides legal assistance to each employee so as to provide them with security during the conduct of an investigative process conducted by the proper enforcement authorities.

D. Accounting and Finance

For 2008, IDIC is committed to develop and refine its financial reporting system to ensure that the financial and non-financial information that is conveyed to the management is delivered in both accurate and timely manner. IDIC also intends to enhance and develop its treasury management system and procedures as well as enhance the methods for budget formulation and control system. In addition to this, IDIC also intends to update the custodian agreement as well as develop an investment software.

E. Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi

Untuk mendukung kegiatan operasional, LPS akan melengkapi dan meningkatkan kualitas SDM, memberikan *support* penuh dari sisi administrasi dan logistik, serta mengimplementasikan aplikasi *ERP Financial System* dan *Asset Management*, menyiapkan pengembangan aplikasi *Content Management*, menyiapkan pengembangan aplikasi *Human Capital Management dan Travel & Expense Management*, mengembangkan dan mengimplementasikan aplikasi *Core System* serta membangun infrastruktur sesuai tahapan pengembangan IT LPS.

F. Sekretariat Lembaga

LPS akan memastikan penyelenggaraan rapat Dewan Komisiner berjalan dengan baik dan sesuai ketentuan serta lebih tertib administrasi dan dokumentasi ketentuan-ketentuan LPS.

Pada tahun 2009, LPS akan memprioritaskan kegiatan komunikasi kepada masyarakat melalui media cetak dan media elektronik. Dengan kegiatan tersebut diharapkan kesadaran atau pemahaman masyarakat mengenai program penjaminan simpanan dapat ditingkatkan baik mengenai peraturan maupun tingkat suku bunga yang berubah secara periodik. Selain itu, LPS juga tetap menjaga hubungan baik dengan institusi lain dan *deposit insurer* dari berbagai belahan dunia.

G. Audit Internal

Dalam rangka akuntabilitas publik, LPS menerapkan prinsip-prinsip *Good Corporate Governance* dalam pelaksanaan operasionalnya dengan cara terus menerus mengembangkan sistem pengendalian internal dan meningkatkan peran pengawas internalnya.

H. Komite Audit

Komite Audit terus membantu Dewan Komisiner dalam pengawasan pelaksanaan *Good Corporate Governance*. Dalam rangka pelaksanaan *Good Corporate Governance*, diperlukan pedoman standar operasional dan sistem informasi pendukung. Komite Audit juga akan memberikan masukan kepada SKAI dalam pengembangan pengendalian internal.

I. Komite Informasi

LPS akan membuat database informasi terkait masalah ekonomi dan keuangan, fiskal, moneter, perbankan, pasar uang dan pasar modal serta informasi lainnya yang akurat, relevan dan tepat yang dibutuhkan oleh Dewan Komisiner sebagai bahan pertimbangan dalam pengambilan keputusan.

E. Administration and Information System

To support its tasks and accomplish the organization's goals, IDIC intends to enhance the quality of its human resources as well as fully support the administration and logistics aspect. IDIC also intends to implement an ERP Financial System and Asset Management application as well as prepare the development of Content Management, Human Capital Management and Travel & Expense Management as well as building an infrastructure that is in accordance with IDIC's IT development.

F. Corporate Secretariat

In 2009, IDIC seeks to ensure that the Board of Commissioners meeting are continually convened in accordance with that prescribed within the regulations and that the administration as well as documentation of IDIC's regulations are in order.

IDIC will, in 2009, focus on improving its communications to the public through both the print and electronic media so as to boost public awareness and knowledge of deposit insurance. In addition to this, IDIC will also maintain close relations with institutions and international deposit insurers.

G. Internal Audit

In order to optimize its implementation of good corporate governance principles throughout the organization, IDIC will, in 2009, continuously strive to conduct special purpose audits develop an internal control system.

H. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee seeks to sustainably assist the Board of Commissioners in its monitoring functions to ensure of the effective implementation of good corporate governance. In the course implementing good corporate governance, Standard Operating Procedures and a supporting information system is required. The Audit Committee will also provide advice to the Internal Audit on the development of internal control.

I. Information Committee

IDIC plans to create an information database on issues pertaining to economic, financial, monetary, banking, money market, and the stock as well as other relevant and accurate information required by the Board of Commissioners as a basis for their decisions.

BAB IV

Chapter IV

Informasi Keuangan

Financial Overview

- A. Ikhtisar Informasi Keuangan
Financial Highlights
- B. Laporan Keuangan (*Audited*)
Audited Financial Statements
- C. Ikhtisar Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan
Summary of Notes to the Financial Statements

Keterbukaan **Transparency**

Tanggung jawab fidusiari perbankan menuntut adanya kualitas transparansi yang memadai

Fiduciary responsibility of the banking system requires an adequate level of transparency



Ikhtisar Informasi Keuangan

Financial Highlights

A. IKHTISAR INFORMASI KEUANGAN

1. Aktiva

Per 31 Desember 2008, total aktiva mencapai Rp13,95 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp3,66 triliun atau 36% dari akhir tahun 2007 atau kenaikan sebesar Rp6,75 triliun atau 94% dari akhir tahun 2006. Total aktiva sebesar Rp13,95 triliun tersebut terutama terdiri dari Investasi dalam Surat Berharga sebesar Rp8,34 triliun (59,8%), Penyertaan Modal Sementara sebesar Rp4,98 triliun (35,7%), Kas dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp316,5 miliar (2,3%) dan Piutang Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp248,4 miliar (1,8%).

2. Kewajiban dan Ekuitas

Jumlah kewajiban per 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp5,27 triliun, meningkat sebesar 58% dari kewajiban akhir tahun 2007 atau meningkat 224% dari kewajiban tahun 2006. Kewajiban sebesar Rp5,27 triliun terutama terdiri dari Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp5,13 triliun atau 97,4% dan Hutang Pajak sebesar Rp125,2 miliar atau 2,4%.

Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp8,68 triliun, meningkat 25% atau Rp1,73 triliun dari ekuitas akhir tahun 2007 atau meningkat 56% atau Rp3,11 triliun dari ekuitas akhir tahun 2006. Pertambahan ekuitas berasal dari Surplus setelah Pajak yang dialokasikan pada Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan dengan porsi masing-masing 20% dan 80%.

3. Pendapatan Operasi

Total Pendapatan Operasi untuk periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp4,31 triliun, yang terutama berasal dari Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp3,16 triliun (73,3%), Pendapatan Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp1,15 triliun (26,6%) dan Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim sebesar Rp1,9 miliar (0,04%).

4. Biaya Operasi

Biaya operasi LPS dirancang sedemikian rupa agar bisa menggambarkan fungsi dan tugas utamanya sesuai dengan UU LPS. Biaya tersebut dikelompokkan ke dalam biaya klaim penjaminan, biaya terkait dengan resolusi bank, biaya kenaikan (penurunan) cadangan klaim, biaya investasi serta biaya administrasi dan umum. Untuk periode 01 Januari s/d. 31 Desember 2008, total Biaya Operasi sebesar Rp2,23 triliun, yang terdiri dari Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim

A. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. Assets

In 31 December 2008, IDIC's total assets was Rp13.95 trillion, increased by Rp3.66 trillion (36%) from that achieved in the end of year 2007 or increased by Rp6.75 trillion (94%) from that achieved in the end of year 2006. The Rp13.95 trillion in total assets comprised of Investment in Securities amounting to Rp8.34 trillion (or 59.8% of total assets), Temporary Capital Investment of Rp4.98 trillion (35.7%), Cash and Cash Equivalent of Rp316.5 billion (2.3%) and Account Receivable-Interest on Investment of Rp248.4 billion (or 1.8% of total assets).

2. Liabilities and Equities

Total liabilities as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp5.27 trillion, or increased 58% from total liabilities in the end of year 2007 or increased 224% from liabilities in the end of year 2006. The total liabilities of Rp5.27 trillion primarily consisted of Provision for Insurance Claims amounting to Rp5,13 trillion (or 97,4% of total liabilities) and Tax Payables amounting to Rp125.2 billion (or 2.4% of total liabilities).

Total equities as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp8.68 trillion, or increased 25% or Rp1.73 trillion more than that achieved in the end of year 2007 or increased 56% or Rp3.11 trillion more than that achieved in the end of year 2006. The equity growth derived from Net Surplus After Tax that was allocated in a Special Purpose Reserves and a Insurance Reserves with the portion 20% and 80%, respectively.

3. Operating Revenues

IDIC's total operating revenue for the period of 01 January to 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp4.31 trillion that primarily comprised of Revenue from Insurance Premiums amounting to Rp3.16 trillion (73.3%), Revenue from Investment of Rp1.15 trillion (26.6%), and Revenues from Returns of Claim Payments of Rp1.9 billion (0.04%).

4. Operating Expenses

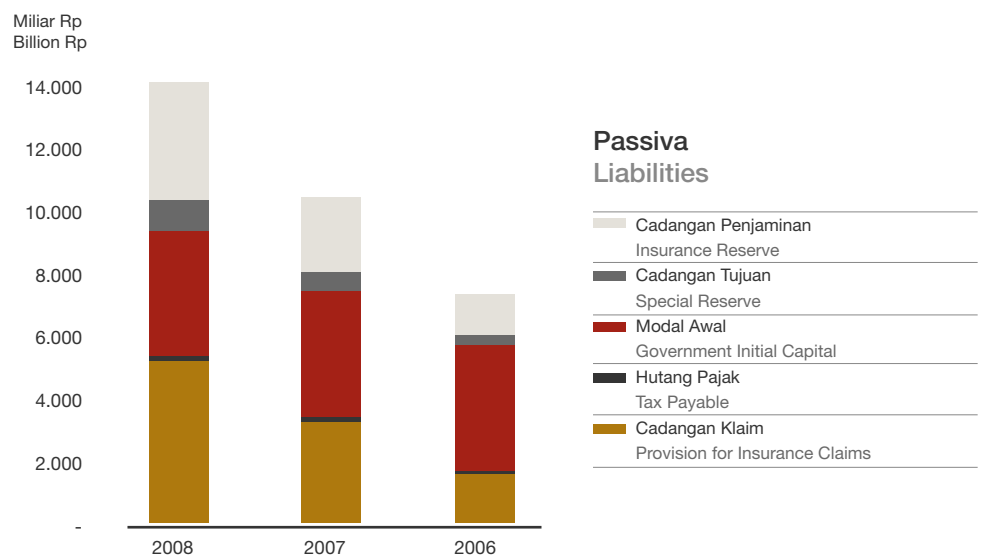
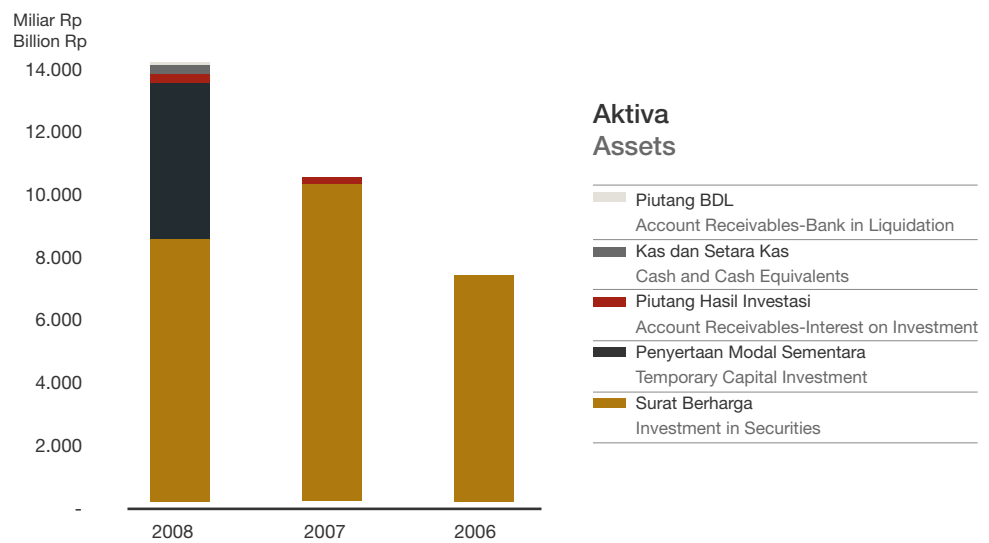
IDIC's operating expenses are formulated in such a way as to best portray IDIC's functions and duties in accordance with the IDIC Law. These expenses are categorized into Insurance Claims Expenses, Expenses Related to Bank Resolutions, Expenses Associated to Increase (Decrease) on Provision for Claims, Investment Expenses and General & Administration Expenses. Total operating expenses for the period of 01 January to 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp2.23 trillion

sebesar Rp1,92 triliun (86,1%), Biaya Investasi sebesar Rp234 miliar (10,5%), Biaya Umum dan Administrasi sebesar Rp74,4 miliar (3,3%) dan 0,1% sisanya adalah Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank.

and consisted of Expenses Associated to Increase (Decrease) on Provision for Claims of Rp1.92 trillion (86,1%), Investment Expenses amounting to Rp234 billion (10,5%), General & Administration Expenses of Rp74.4 billion (3,3%) and the remaining 0.1% comprised of Expenses Related to Bank Resolutions.

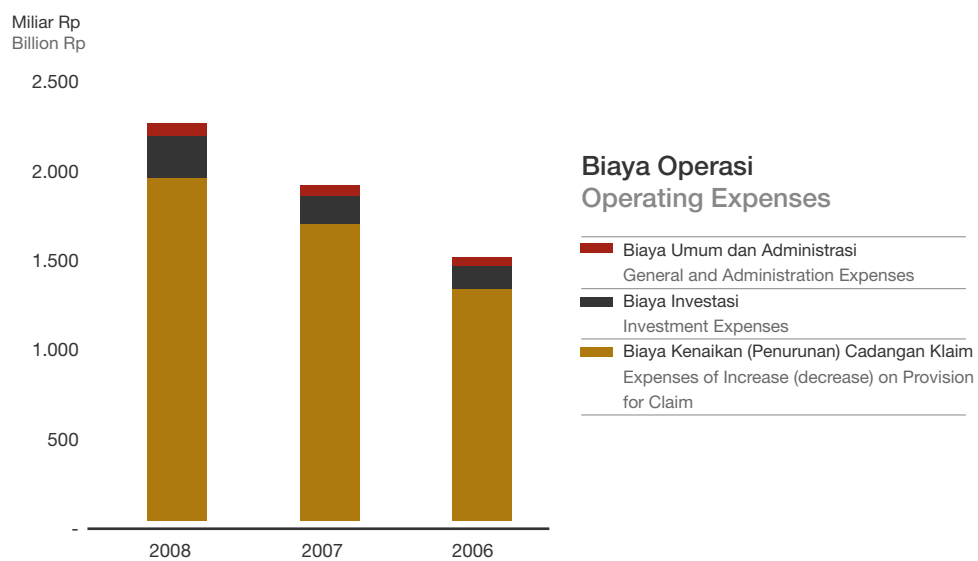
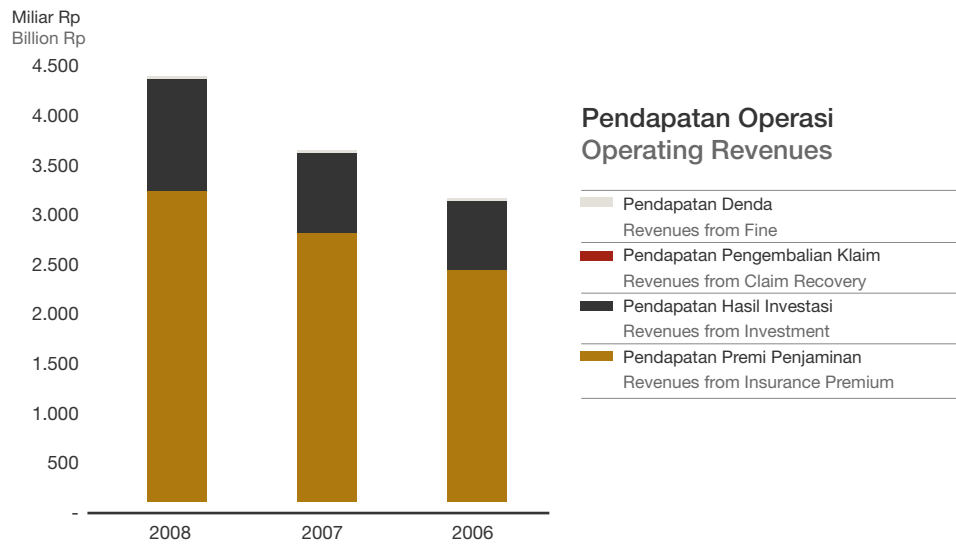
Grafik 4.1
Aktiva dan Pasiva Tahun 2008, 2007 dan 2006

Chart 4.1
Assets and Liabilities in 2008, 2007 and 2006



Grafik 4.2
Pendapatan Operasi & Biaya Operasi Tahun 2008, 2007
dan 2006

Chart 4.2
Operating Revenues & Operating Expenses in 2008, 2007
and 2006



B. LAPORAN KEUANGAN (AUDITED)

1. Opini atas Laporan Keuangan

B. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Independent Auditor's Report



BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Nomor : 03.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2009

LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

Kami telah mengaudit neraca Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) tanggal 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007, laporan surplus defisit, laporan perubahan ekuitas, serta laporan arus kas untuk periode tanggal 1 Januari 2008 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 dan 1 Januari 2007 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2007. Kami juga melakukan pengujian atas kepatuhan LPS terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan pengendalian intern. Laporan Keuangan, kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan, dan pengendalian intern adalah tanggung jawab manajemen LPS. Tanggung jawab kami terletak pada pernyataan pendapat atas laporan keuangan berdasarkan audit kami.

Kami melaksanakan audit berdasarkan Standar Audit Pemerintahan yang diterbitkan Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia (BPK-RI) dan standar audit yang ditetapkan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit agar kami memperoleh keyakinan memadai bahwa laporan keuangan bebas dari salah saji material. Suatu audit meliputi pemeriksaan atas dasar pengujian bukti-bukti yang mendukung jumlah-jumlah dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Audit juga meliputi penilaian atas prinsip akuntansi yang digunakan dan estimasi signifikan yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta penilaian terhadap penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan. Selain itu audit mencakup pengujian atas kepatuhan LPS terhadap kontrak, pasal-pasal tertentu peraturan perundang-undangan serta kepatuhan LPS terhadap pengendalian intern. Kami yakin bahwa audit kami memberikan dasar yang memadai untuk menyatakan pendapat.

Menurut pendapat kami, laporan keuangan yang kami sebut di atas menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan LPS tanggal 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007, dan surplus defisit serta arus kas untuk periode tanggal 1 Januari 2008 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 dan periode tanggal 1 Januari 2007 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2007 sesuai dengan prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum di Indonesia.

Seperti dijelaskan pada Catatan No.4.12 atas laporan keuangan, saldo cadangan klaim penjaminan posisi 31 Desember 2008 pada neraca sebesar Rp5.130.445.726 ribu yang dihitung berdasarkan persentase tertentu dari estimasi simpanan. Cadangan klaim penjaminan tersebut seharusnya ditetapkan berdasarkan *risk exposure* setiap bank untuk menggambarkan tingkat risiko yang sebenarnya akan dihadapi oleh LPS. Mengingat keterbatasan data dan informasi untuk mengidentifikasi *risk exposure* masing-masing bank, LPS mengambil kebijakan untuk menghitung cadangan klaim berdasarkan target akumulasi cadangan klaim pada tahun 2010 sebesar 0,5% dari estimasi Simpanan tahun 2010. Dengan menggunakan estimasi tersebut, akumulasi cadangan klaim yang harus dibentuk pada tahun 2010 setiap tahunnya akan selalu berubah. Berdasarkan perhitungan estimasi yang dibuat tahun 2007, target akumulasi cadangan klaim pada tahun 2010 adalah sebesar Rp9.485.212.912 ribu sedangkan perhitungan estimasi yang dibuat pada tahun 2008, target akumulasi cadangan klaim menjadi sebesar Rp9.674.400.135 ribu atau terjadi peningkatan sebesar Rp189.187.223 ribu.

Dalam Catatan No.4.7 atas laporan keuangan, saldo penyertaan modal sementara pada neraca posisi tanggal 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp4.977.140.000 ribu merupakan penyertaan modal sementara pada Bank Century. Posisi penyertaan modal sementara per tanggal laporan audit sebesar Rp6.132.140.000 ribu. Jumlah penyertaan modal sementara tersebut dilakukan LPS untuk memenuhi ketentuan tingkat kesehatan bank berdasarkan hasil perhitungan Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan (dhi. Bank Indonesia). LPS tidak dapat menentukan tambahan biaya penanganan (penyertaan modal sementara) yang mungkin masih diperlukan mengingat penentuan besarnya kebutuhan modal untuk memenuhi ketentuan tingkat kesehatan bank sepenuhnya merupakan kewenangan Bank Indonesia selaku otoritas pengawas perbankan.

Kepatuhan terhadap pengendalian intern dan peraturan perundang-undangan kami sajikan dalam laporan tersendiri yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan ini.

Jakarta, 12 Maret 2009

**BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

Penanggung Jawab Pemeriksaan,



Syafri Adnan Baharuddin, Ak. MBA
Akuntan, Register Negara No.D-4844

The following is a translation of the Auditor's Report that was issued by The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia (BPK- RI). The official version of this report (as shown above) which was issued by BPK-RI on 12 March 2009 No.03.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2009 was written in Bahasa Indonesia. BPK-RI did not issue an English version of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the balance sheets of the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) as of 31 December 2008 and 2007, the statements of surplus deficit, statements of changes in equity, and the statements of cash flow for the period of 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 and 1 January to 31 December 2007. We also have performed the compliance audit to determine as to whether IDIC complied with the rules and regulations and internal controls. The financial statements, the compliance with rules and regulations, and the internal controls are the responsibility of the IDIC's management. Our responsibility lies with the expression of our opinion towards the financial statements on the basis of our audit.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards issued by The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) and auditing standards stipulated by the Institute of Indonesian Accountants. Those standards require us to plan and perform an audit in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, based on a test basis, evidences that support the amount and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, the audit includes testing of the IDIC's compliance with contracts, certain legal and regulatory articles, and internal controls. We believe that our audit provided a reasonable basis for us to express an opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, fairly presents, in all material respects, the balance sheets as of 31 December 2008 and 2007, and the statements of surplus deficit, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flow for the period of 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 and 1 January to 31 December 2007 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia.

As explained in Note 4.12 of the financial statements, provision for insurance claim as of 31 December 2008 of the balance sheet amounts to Rp5.130.445.726 thousand which was estimated based on specific percentage of the total deposits. This provision should ideally be determined based on the risk exposure of each bank so as to represent the exact risk levels that IDIC can potentially be exposed to. In view of lack of data and information needed to identify the risk exposure of each bank, IDIC adopted a policy to estimate the provision for insurance claims on the basis of the accumulated provision for insurance claims targeted for 2010, which is 0.5% of the estimated deposits in 2010. By utilizing this estimate, the

accumulated provision for insurance claims targeted for 2010 will annually vary. Based on the estimate that was calculated in 2007, the accumulated provision for insurance claims targeted for 2010 amounts to Rp9,485,212,912 thousand while the estimated accumulated provision for insurance claims targeted for 2010 that was made on the basis of the calculation made in 2008 is Rp9,674,400,135 thousand or an increase of Rp189,187,223 thousand.

On note 4.7 of the financial statements, the balance of temporary capital investment as of 31 December 2008 of the balance sheet amounts to Rp4.977.140.000 thousand was a temporary capital investment in PT Bank Century, Tbk. The balance of temporary capital investment as of audit report's date was of Rp6.132.140.000 thousand. The temporary capital investment made by IDIC was the required amount to meet the bank's soundness requirements according to the calculation of Banking Supervisory Institution (currently Bank Indonesia). IDIC was not able to determine by itself the additional amount needed on the resolution cost (temporary capital investment) as the determination of total capital which needed to meet the bank's soundness requirements is solely Bank Indonesia's authority as the banking supervisory authority.

We present the compliance with internal controls and laws and regulations in Appendix A and B, which is an integral part of this report.

The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia,
Auditor in Charge,

Syafri Adnan Baharuddin, Ak. MBA

Accountant, State Register No. D-4844

Jakarta, 12 March 2009

Neraca

Balance Sheets

Per 31 Desember 2008 dan Per 31 Desember 2007
As of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007

dalam ribuan Rupiah

in IDR thousand

Uraian	Catatan Notes	per 31 Desember 2008 As of December 31, 2008	per 31 Desember 2007 As of December 31, 2007	Description
Aktiva				Assets
Kas dan Setara Kas	2.1	316.487.871	3.026.810	Cash and Cash Equivalents
Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga	1.2; 2.2			Investment in Securities
SBI yang dimiliki hingga Jatuh Tempo		-	5.302.000.000	Bank Indonesia Certificate Discount
- Diskonto SBI		-	(11.483.114)	- Bank Indonesia Certificate Discount
Jumlah SBI yang dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo		-	5.290.516.886	BI Certificate held to Maturity Net of Discount
SPN yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo		948.910.000	37.800.000	Indonesia Treasury Bill Bond Hold in Maturity
- Diskonto SPN		(34.146.756)	(1.176.304)	- Indonesia Treasury Bill Bond Discount
Jumlah SPN yang dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo		914.763.244	36.623.696	Indonesia Treasury Bill Bond hold in Maturity Net of Discount
SUN yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo		7.577.579.000	4.739.769.000	Government Bond held to Maturity
+ Premium SUN		77.889.511	85.292.882	+ Government Bond Premium
- Diskonto SUN		(227.647.831)	(56.466.442)	- Government Bond Discount
Jumlah SUN yang Dimiliki Hg Jth Tempo		7.427.820.680	4.768.595.440	Government Bond held to Maturity Net of Discount and Premium
Total Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga		8.342.583.924	10.095.736.022	Total Investment in Securities
Piutang Premi Penjaminan	2.3	22.724	71.184	Account Receivables-Insurance Premium
Piutang Investasi	2.4	248.407.645	159.659.279	Account Receivables-Interest on Investment
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL)		9.808.983	7.349.124	Account Receivables-Bank in Liquidation
- Akum.Penyisihan Piutang BDL		(422.310)	-	- Accumulated Depreciation- AR Bank in Liquidation
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi Bersih	1.5; 2.5	9.386.673	7.349.124	Net Account Receivable-Bank in Liquidation
Piutang Lain-Lain		13.850.972	14.134.125	Other Account Receivables
- Akum.Penyisihan Piutang Lain-Lain		(10.408.977)	-	- Accumulated Depreciation-Other AR
Piutang Lain-Lain Bersih	2.6	3.441.995	14.134.125	Net Other Account Receivable
Penyertaan Modal Sementara Aktiva Tetap	1.3; 2.7	4.977.140.000	-	Temporary Capital Investment Fixed Assets
Partisi		2.132.058	2.120.380	Partition
- Akumulasi Penyusutan Partisi		(687.808)	(421.544)	- Accumulated Depreciation-Partition
Partisi dikurangi akumulasi		1.444.250	1.698.836	Partition Net of Accumulated Depreciation
Peralatan Kantor		2.307.077	2.298.954	Office Equipment
- Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan Kantor		(1.438.987)	(870.469)	- Accumulated Depreciation-Office Equipments
Peralatan kantor dikurangi akumulasi		868.090	1.428.485	Office Equipments Net of Accumulated Depreciation
Komputer dan Peralatan Kantor		1.856.548	1.595.815	Computer and Electronic Instruments
- Akumulasi Penyusutan Komputer & Elektronik		(1.098.847)	(640.100)	- Accumulated Depreciation-Computer and Electronic Instruments
Komputer & Elektronik dikurangi akumulasi		757.701	955.715	Computer and Electronic Instruments Net of Accumulated Depreciation
Total Aktiva Tetap	2.8	3.070.041	4.083.036	Total Fixed Assets
Aktiva Tidak berwujud	2.9	203.484	307.134	Intangible Assets
Aktiva Lain-Lain				Other Assets
Beban Dibayar Dimuka		677.160	632.016	Prepaid Expenses
Pajak Dibayar Dimuka		-	2.531.884	Prepaid Taxes
Uang Muka		70.539	93.900	Advance to Employee
Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan		879.022	515.954	Deferred Tax Assets
Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian		43.501.026	-	On Completion Assets
Aktiva Lainnya		1.362.063	1.288.085	Total Other Assets
Total Aktiva Lain-Lain	2.10	46.489.810	5.061.839	Total Other Assets
Total Aktiva		13.947.234.167	10.289.428.553	Total Assets
Kewajiban				Liabilities
Hutang Klaim Penjaminan	2.11	1.981.994	1.134.296	Insurance Claim Payable
Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan	1.4; 2.12	5.130.445.727	3.235.356.615	Provision for Insurance Claims
Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan	2.13	2.930.073	1.719.848	Provision for Employee Benefit
Hutang Pajak	2.14	125.235.268	96.527.346	Tax Payable
Hutang Lain-Lain	2.15	4.734.273	2.741.504	Other Account Payable
Total Kewajiban		5.265.327.335	3.337.479.609	Total Liabilities
Ekuitas				Equity
Modal Awal Pemerintah	2.16	4.000.000.000	4.000.000.000	Government Initial Capital
Cadangan Tujuan	1.7; 2.17	936.381.367	590.389.789	Special Reserve
Cadangan Penjaminan	1.7; 2.17	3.745.525.465	2.361.559.155	Insurance Reserve
Total Ekuitas		8.681.906.832	6.951.948.944	Total Equity
Total Kewajiban dan Ekuitas		13.947.234.167	10.289.428.553	Total Liabilities and Equity

Laporan Surplus Defisit

Statement of Surplus (Deficit)

Periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2008 dan Periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2007
For The Period from 01 January to 31 December 2008 and For The Period from 01 January to 31 December 2007

dalam ribuan Rupiah

in IDR thousand

Uraian	Catatan Notes	01 Jan-31 Des 2008 01 Jan-31 Dec 2008	01 Jan-31 Des 2007 01 Jan-31 Dec 2007	Description
Pendapatan Operasi				Operating Revenues
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan	2.18	3.161.459.976	2.742.489.250	Revenues from Insurance Premium
Pendapatan Hasil Investasi	2.19	1.149.540.248	805.466.504	Revenues from Investment
Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan	2.20	122.165	47.891	Revenues from Membership Contribution
Pendapatan Denda	2.21	74.024	12.662.649	Revenues from Fine
Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim	2.22	1.918.949	6.836.119	Revenues from Claim Recovery
Total Pendapatan Operasi		4.313.115.362	3.567.502.413	Total Operating Revenues
Biaya Operasi				Operating Expenses
Biaya Klaim Penjaminan	1.6; 2.23	25.162.637	7.024.158	Insurance Claims Expenses
- Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan Direalisasi		(25.162.637)	(7.024.158)	- Provision for Realized Insurance Claims
Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank	2.24	2.123.924	256.221	Expenses Related to Bank Resolution
Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cad. Klaim	2.25	1.920.250.599	1.662.126.811	Expenses of Increase (Decrease) on Provision for Claims
Biaya Investasi	2.26	234.037.136	163.226.078	Investment Expenses
Biaya Umum dan Administrasi	2.27	74.446.827	51.989.972	General and Administration Expenses
Total Biaya Operasi		2.230.858.486	1.877.599.082	Total Operating Expenses
Surplus (Defisit) dari Operasi		2.082.256.876	1.689.903.331	Operating Surplus (Deficit)
Pendapatan dan Biaya Lain-Lain				Other Revenues and Expenses
Pendapatan Lain-Lain	2.28	12.154.507	8.363.951	Other Revenues
Biaya Lain-Lain	2.29	4.450.401	452.246	Other Expenses
Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Sebelum Pajak		2.089.960.982	1.697.815.036	Net Surplus (Deficit) Before Taxes
Pajak Penghasilan Badan				Entity Income Tax
Biaya PPh Badan kini	2.30	360.366.162	320.003.507	Current Income Tax
Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan	2.30	(363.068)	(292.454)	Income Tax Benefit-Deferred
Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Setelah Pajak		1.729.957.888	1.378.103.983	Net Surplus (Deficit) After Taxes
Alokasi Surplus Defisit:				Surplus (Deficit) Allocation
Cadangan Tujuan (20%)	1.7; 2.17	345.991.578	275.620.797	Special Purpose Reserve (20%)
Cadangan Penjaminan (80%)	1.7; 2.17	1.383.966.310	1.102.483.186	Insurance Reserve (80%)

Laporan Arus Kas

Statement of Cash Flow

Periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2008 dan Periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2007
For The Period from 01 January to 31 December 2008 and For The Period from 01 January to 31 December 2007

dalam ribuan Rupiah

in IDR thousand

Uraian	01 Jan-31 Des 2008 01 Jan-31 Dec 2008	01 Jan-31 Des 2007 01 Jan-31 Dec 2007	Description
Aktivitas Operasi			Operating Activities
Penerimaan dari Piutang Lain-Lain	345.307	14.760	Cash Receipts from Other Account Receivable
Penerimaan dari Premi Penjaminan	3.160.880.161	2.741.441.736	Cash Receipts from Insurance Premium
Penerimaan dari Hasil Investasi	990.247.588	639.354.831	Cash Receipts from Investment
Penerimaan dari Kontribusi Kepesertaan	96.185	47.272	Cash Receipts from Membership Contribution
Penerimaan dari Pendapatan Denda	37.850	2.747.569	Cash Receipts from Fines
Penerimaan dari Pendapatan Lain-Lain	12.154.507	8.363.948	Cash Receipts from Other Revenues
Penerimaan Kas dari Aktivitas Operasi	4.163.761.597	3.391.970.116	Cash Receipts from Operating Activities
Pengeluaran Dana Talangan pada Bank Dalam Likuidasi	(540.910)	(347.698)	Cash Disbursement for Advance Payment to Liquidated Bank
Pengeluaran untuk Aktiva Lain-Lain	(43.596.787)	(303.385)	Cash Disbursement for Other Assets
Pengeluaran untuk Pembayaran Klaim Penjaminan	(24.313.790)	(6.625.073)	Cash Disbursement for Insurance Claim Payable
Pengeluaran untuk Hutang Pajak	(96.527.346)	(35.925.537)	Cash Disbursement for Tax Payable
Pengeluaran untuk Hutang Lain-Lain	(928.903)	(3.147.534)	Cash Disbursement for Other Account Payable
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank	(1.701.614)	(239.433)	Cash Disbursement for Expenses related to Bank Resolution
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Investasi	(162.237.004)	(131.646.156)	Cash Disbursement for Investment Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Umum dan Administrasi	(57.194.194)	(47.488.487)	Cash Disbursement for General and Administration Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Lain-Lain	(4.450.401)	(414.313)	Cash Disbursement for Other Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya PPh Badan	(305.085.447)	(251.236.940)	Cash Disbursement for Entity Income Taxes
Pengeluaran Kas untuk Aktivitas Operasi	(696.576.396)	(477.374.554)	Cash Disbursement for Operating Activities
Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Operasi:	3.467.185.202	2.914.595.562	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities
Aktivitas Investasi			Investment Activities
Pengeluaran untuk Pembelian Surat Berharga	1.378.445.993	(2.916.701.611)	Cash Payment for Investment in Securities
Pengeluaran untuk Penyetoran Modal Sementara	(4.531.889.600)	-	Cash Payment for Temporary Capital Investment
Pengeluaran untuk Aktiva Tetap	(280.534)	(98.262)	Cash Payment for Purchase of Fixed Assets
Pengeluaran untuk Aktiva Tidak Berwujud	-	(136.068)	Cash Payment for Purchase of Intangible Assets
Arus Kas Bersih untuk Aktivitas Investasi	(3.153.724.141)	(2.916.935.941)	Net Cash Used in Investment Activities
Aktivitas Pendanaan			Funding Activities
Penerimaan Setoran Modal Awal Pemerintah	-	-	Initial Capital received from the Government
Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Pendanaan	-	-	Net Cash Derived from Financing Activities
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Arus Kas	313.461.061	(2.340.379)	Increase (Decrease) of Cash Flow
Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Awal	3.026.810	5.367.189	Beginning Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents
Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir	316.487.871	3.026.810	Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation

Laporan Perubahan Modal

Statement of Changes of Equity

Periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2008 dan Periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2007
For The Period from 01 January to 31 December 2008 and For The Period from 01 January to 31 December 2007

dalam ribuan Rupiah

in IDR thousand

Uraian	31 Desember 2007 31 December 2007	Penambahan Addition	Pengurangan Subtraction	31 Desember 2008 31 December 2008	Description
1	2	3	4	5 = 2 + 3 - 4	1
Modal dari Pemerintah					Government Capital
Modal Awal	4.000.000.000	-	-	4.000.000.000	Initial Capital
Jumlah Modal Pemerintah	4.000.000.000	-	-	4.000.000.000	Total Government Capital
Alokasi Surplus (Defisit):					Allocation Surplus Deficit
Cadangan Tujuan	590.389.789	345.991.578	-	936.381.367	Special Purpose Reserve
Cadangan Penjaminan	2.361.559.155	1.383.966.310	-	3.745.525.465	Insurance Reserve
Jumlah Alokasi Surplus Defisit	2.951.948.944	1.729.957.888	-	4.681.906.832	Total Allocated Surplus (Deficit)
Jumlah Modal	6.951.948.944	1.729.957.888	-	8.681.906.832	Total Equities

C. IKHTISAR CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN (Sesuai dengan Laporan Keuangan yang Telah Diaudit)

1. Ringkasan Kebijakan Akuntansi Utama

1.1 Penyajian Laporan Keuangan

1.1.1. Dasar, Komponen dan Periode Penyajian

Laporan Keuangan LPS per 31 Desember 2008 disusun berdasarkan Kebijakan Akuntansi LPS yang ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dewan Komisiner No.022/DK-LPS/XII/2005 tanggal 30 Desember 2005 (KDK No.022/2005) yang telah diubah dengan Keputusan Dewan Komisiner No.003/DK-LPS/III/2007 tanggal 7 Maret 2007 tentang Perubahan atas Keputusan Dewan Komisiner No.022/DK-LPS/XII/2005 tentang Kebijakan Akuntansi. Laporan Keuangan disusun sesuai dengan prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum di Indonesia khususnya Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK).

1.1.2. Informasi Komparatif

Laporan Keuangan periode 1 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2008 beserta Catatan Laporan Keuangan disajikan secara komparatif dengan Laporan Keuangan periode 1 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2007.

1.2 Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga

Sesuai dengan pasal 82 ayat (2) UU LPS, investasi yang dilakukan LPS hanya pada surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dan/atau Bank Indonesia. Investasi yang dilakukan diutamakan untuk menjaga tingkat likuiditas tertentu dan tidak dimaksudkan semata-mata untuk memperoleh *capital gain*. Investasi yang dimaksudkan untuk memperoleh *capital gain* dinyatakan dalam keputusan Kepala Eksekutif.

C. SUMMARY OF NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Based on the audited financial statements)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Presentation of Financial Statements

1.1.1. Basis of Presentation

IDIC's Financial Statements as of 31 December 2008 was prepared on the basis of IDIC's Accounting Policies that was enacted by virtue of the Board of Commissioners Decree No.022/DK-LPS/XII/2005 of December, 30 2005 as changed by the Board of Commissioners Decree No.003/DK-LPS/III/2007 of March, 7 2007. The Financial Statements are presented in conformity with the Indonesian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (PSAK).

1.1.2. Comparative Information

The Financial Statements for the year ending in 31 December 2008 and the Notes to the Financial Statements were presented in comparison with the Financial Statements for the year ending on December, 31 2007.

1.2 Investment in Securities

In accordance with article 82 clause (2) of The Law Number 24 of 2004 as amended with The Law Number 7 of 2009 regarding IDIC (The Act of IDIC), the investment of IDIC shall be placed only in securities issued by the Government and/or Bank of Indonesia. The main objective of Investment is to maintain liquidity rate and not to obtain capital gain merely. If any investment are placed in order to obtain capital gain, they should be provided on The Chief Executive's Decree.

1.3 Penyertaan Modal Sementara

Sesuai dengan pasal 27 UU LPS, seluruh biaya penyelamatan bank yang dikeluarkan oleh LPS menjadi Penyertaan Modal Sementara LPS pada bank. Penempatan pada suatu bank atau perusahaan lainnya dalam rangka penyelamatan atau penanganan bank gagal, disajikan sebagai Penyertaan Modal Sementara. Pencatatan Penyertaan Modal Sementara menggunakan metode biaya (*cost method*).

1.4 Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

Cadangan klaim penjaminan adalah cadangan yang dibentuk dengan tujuan untuk menutup kemungkinan kerugian yang akan terjadi di masa mendatang akibat adanya pembayaran klaim penjaminan eks bank yang dilikuidasi.

LPS membentuk cadangan klaim penjaminan pada setiap akhir periode laporan keuangan.

Pembentukan cadangan dilakukan secara kumulatif sampai dengan tahun ke-5 laporan keuangan. Besarnya cadangan yang dibentuk setiap tahun dihitung secara proporsional berdasarkan estimasi jumlah Simpanan (Dana Pihak Ketiga) sampai dengan akhir tahun ke-5 atau akhir tahun 2010. Pada tahun ke-6, LPS akan menetapkan besarnya cadangan untuk setiap bank berdasarkan *risk exposure* setiap bank tersebut. Selisih antara akumulasi cadangan per bank dengan cadangan yang dihitung berdasarkan *risk exposure* per bank diakui sebagai beban atau pendapatan pada tahun ke-6. Setelah tahun ke-6, pembentukan cadangan berdasarkan *risk exposure* setiap bank, dan selisih antara jumlah cadangan klaim penjaminan yang dihitung tersebut dibandingkan dengan saldo cadangan klaim penjaminan diakui sebagai beban atau pendapatan pada tahun berjalan.

1.5 Hutang dan Piutang Terkait dengan Bank Dilikuidasi

Hutang yang timbul karena adanya bank dilikuidasi dan dapat ditagih oleh LPS berdasarkan UU LPS adalah sejumlah pengeluaran yang harus dilakukan LPS dalam rangka penanganan suatu bank dalam likuidasi dan dicatat berdasarkan nilai hasil verifikasi yang layak bayar.

Hutang klaim penjaminan diakui pada saat ditetapkannya hasil verifikasi yang antara lain memuat hasil perhitungan jumlah hutang klaim penjaminan yang harus dibayar LPS.

1.3 Temporary Capital Investment

In accordance with article 27 of The Act of IDIC, all funds placed by IDIC to rescue the bank shall become the IDIC temporary capital investment in the bank. The fund which placed in the bank or other company in order to rescue a failing bank is presented as Temporary Capital Investment. Temporary capital investment is valued on cost method.

1.4 Provision for Insurance Claims

Provision for Insurance Claims is a provision that is established in order to cover probable future losses resulting from insurance claim payments of liquidated banks. IDIC establishes the provision for insurance claims at the end of every period of the financial statements.

The provision for insurance claims are cumulatively established up to the fifth year of the financial statement.

The amount of this provision that is established every year are calculated proportionally based on the estimated deposit up to the end of the fifth year or 2010. Within the sixth year, IDIC will establish the provision for each bank based on the bank's risk exposure. The difference between the accumulated provision for each bank and the provision that is calculated based on risk exposure for each bank, will be recognized as expenses or revenues in the sixth year. Upon the sixth year, the provision will be determined based on the risk exposure for each bank as well, and the difference between this provision that is established and the balance of provision for insurance claims will be recognized as expenses or revenues for the current year.

1.5 Account Payables and Receivables Related to the Liquidated Banks

Account Payables that arise as a result of a bank liquidation and, based on the IDIC Law, claimed by IDIC is the amount that IDIC needs to disburse in the process of handling the liquidated bank and which is recorded based on the verified eligible deposits.

The Insurance Claim Payables is recognized once the verification results is determined, which among others, contain the estimated amount of insurance claim payables that IDIC has to pay.

Piutang atas bank dilikuidasi adalah tagihan kepada bank dalam likuidasi sehubungan dengan pengeluaran yang akan atau telah dilakukan oleh LPS terkait dengan likuidasi bank tersebut, termasuk klaim penjaminan yang dibayarkan, talangan gaji dan pesangon pegawai bank, dan talangan biaya likuidasi. Piutang terkait dengan bank dalam likuidasi disajikan sebesar jumlah yang diharapkan dapat ditagih berdasarkan *recovery rate* yang ditetapkan oleh LPS.

1.6 Biaya Klaim Penjaminan

Biaya klaim dicatat sebesar hutang klaim penjaminan. Untuk tujuan penyajian, biaya klaim tersebut dikurangi dengan cadangan klaim penjaminan direalisasi.

1.7 Cadangan Penjaminan dan Cadangan Tujuan

1. Sesuai dengan pasal 83 UU LPS, Surplus dialokasikan sebesar 20% untuk Cadangan Tujuan dan 80% untuk Cadangan Penjaminan.
2. Defisit yang terjadi karena pembayaran klaim penjaminan dalam satu tahun diperhitungkan sebagai pengurang Cadangan Penjaminan. Dalam hal Cadangan Penjaminan tidak mencukupi, maka defisit yang terjadi karena pembayaran klaim penjaminan dimaksud diperhitungkan sebagai pengurang Modal.
3. Defisit yang terjadi bukan karena pembayaran klaim penjaminan diperhitungkan sebagai pengurang Cadangan Tujuan.

2. PENJELASAN POS-POS NERACA DAN LAPORAN SURPLUS DEFISIT

2.1 Kas Dan Setara Kas

Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp316.487.871 ribu berupa giro sebesar Rp316.443.217 ribu dan kas sebesar Rp44.654 ribu, dan saldo Kas dan Setara Kas per 31 Desember 2007 sebesar Rp3.026.810 ribu berupa giro sebesar Rp3.001.293 ribu dan kas sebesar Rp25.517 ribu.

Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp316.487.871 ribu meningkat secara signifikan jika dibandingkan saldo per 31 Desember 2007 (sebesar Rp3.026.810 ribu). Hal ini disebabkan karena pada akhir tahun 2008 LPS perlu menyediakan dana yang cukup dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk (lihat Catatan 2.7 tentang Penyertaan Modal Sementara).

The receivables associated with the liquidated banks are claims to the liquidated banks in relation to the disbursements that will or have been paid by IDIC in relation to the bank liquidation, including payments of insurance claims, advances for remuneration and severance payments for the liquidated bank's employees, and advances for liquidation expenses. The receivables associated with the liquidated banks shown is in the amount of cash that is expected to be collected based on the recovery rate determined by IDIC.

1.6 Insurance Claim Expenses

Insurance Claim Expenses are recorded in the amount of the insurance claim payables. For presentation purpose, these insurance claim expenses are subtracted by the realized provision for insurance claims .

1.7 Insurance Reserve and Special Reserve

1. According to Article 83 of Law of IDIC, the surplus is allocated for Special Reserve and Insurance Reserve with a proportion of 20% and 80%.
2. The deficit caused by insurance claim payment in a year period was calculated as a deduction of Insurance Reserve. In the event of insufficiency on Insurance Reserve, the deficit will be counted as a Capital deduction.
3. The deficit which occurs not because of insurance claim payment will be calculated as a deduction of Special Reserve.

2. DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS STATED WITHIN THE BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF SURPLUS (DEFICIT)

2.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp316,487,871 thousand and consisted of Demand Deposits of Rp316,443,217 thousand and Cash of Rp44,654 thousand, while the balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents as of 31 December 2007 amounted to Rp3,026,810 thousand and consisted of Demand Deposits of Rp3,001,293 thousand and Cash of Rp25,517 thousand.

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2008 amounted to Rp316,487,871 thousand was increasing significantly from December 31, 2007 (amounted to Rp3,026,810 thousand). It was due to the need of IDIC to provide enough fund in the case of PT Bank Century, Tbk resolution (refer to note 2.7 on Temporary Capital Investment).

2.2 Investasi dalam Surat Berharga

Investasi yang dimiliki oleh LPS, ditempatkan pada surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Indonesia, yaitu dalam bentuk Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI) dan surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah, yaitu dalam bentuk Surat Berharga Negara (SBN), dengan perincian sebagai berikut:

2.2 Investment in Securities

Investment in Securities achieved by IDIC was placed in securities issued by Bank of Indonesia, on the form of Bank Indonesia's Promissory Notes (SBI) and in securities issued by Government, on the form of State Treasury/Debt Securities (SBN), with detailed as follow:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	31-12-2008	31-12-2007
SBI BI's Promisory Note (SBI)	-	5.302.000.000
- Diskonto SBI - Discount	-	(11.483.114)
Jumlah SBI Bersih Total of SBI Nett	-	5.290.516.886
SBN State Treasury/Debt Securities (SBN)	8.526.489.000	4.777.569.000
- Premium SBN - Premium	77.889.511	85.292.882
- Diskonto SBN Discount	(261.794.587)	(57.642.746)
Jumlah SBN Bersih Total of SBN Nett	8.342.583.924	4.805.219.136
Total Investasi dalam Surat Berharga Total of Investment in Securities	8.342.583.924	10.095.736.022

Keseluruhan SBI maupun SBN merupakan surat berharga Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo dan disajikan sebesar harga perolehan setelah amortisasi premium/diskonto.

All of those SBI and SBN are held to maturity and presented at cost less amounts amortized of discount and premium.

2.3 Piutang Premi Penjaminan

Saldo Piutang Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp22.724 ribu per 31 Desember 2008 dan Rp71.184 ribu per 31 Desember 2007 merupakan kekurangan Pembayaran Premi BPR.

2.3 Account Receivables - Insurance Premium

Account Receivables-Insurance Premium amounted to Rp22,724 thousand as of 31 December 2007 and Rp71,184 thousand as of 31 December 2007 whereby the decline was due to insurance premium payments from rural banks (BPR).

2.4 Piutang Investasi

Piutang Investasi per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

Piutang Hasil Investasi SUN Rupiah merupakan hasil kupon SUN yang di-accrue sejak tanggal kupon bunga terakhir atau sejak tanggal perolehan sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007, sedangkan Piutang Bunga Berjalan SUN Rupiah merupakan kupon berjalan SUN yang dibayar pada saat tanggal perolehan SUN.

2.4 Account Receivables – Interest on Investment

Account Receivables-Interest on Investment as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 consisted of:

Account Receivables derived from the interest rate from SBN (State Debt Securities) that is accrued from the last coupon date or the settlement date (whichever is closest to the end of the year) until 31 December 2008 and 2006, while Account Receivables from Accrued Coupon Interest of SBN that is paid at the settlement date.

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	31-12-2008	31-12-2007
Piutang Hasil Investasi SUN Rupiah Account Receivables from SBN's Coupon Interest	242.467.581	124.373.966
Piutang Bunga Berjalan SUN Rupiah Account Receivables from SBN's Accrued Coupon	5.940.064	35.285.313
	248.407.645	159.659.279

2.5 Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi

Saldo Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.5 Accounts Receivables of Banks Under Liquidation

Accounts Receivable of Banks Under Liquidation as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 consisted of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	31-12-2008	31-12-2007
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim Bersih AR derived from Recovery of Claims (net)	8.601.121	6.836.119
Piutang Talangan Gaji-Pesangon Bersih AR derived from Adv. for Renumeration & Severance (net)	124.940	100.480
Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi Bersih AR derived from Adv. for Liquidation Expenses (net)	660.612	412.525
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi Bersih AR of Bank Under Liquidation (net)	9.386.673	7.349.124

Terhadap klaim layak bayar sebesar Rp71.558.405 ribu dari 14 BPR yang telah dilikuidasi (lihat tabel pada Catatan 2.23), LPS telah mengakui pendapatan pengembalian klaim dan piutang kepada Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) sebelum dikurangi penyisihan sebesar Rp8.755.068 ribu (Rp8.601.121 setelah dikurangi penyisihan) dari dua BPR dalam likuidasi, yaitu BPR Tripilar Arthajaya dan BPR Mitra Banjaran (lihat Catatan 2.22). Besarnya Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim diestimasi berdasarkan rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya serta laporan bulanan perkembangan pelaksanaan tugas yang disampaikan oleh Tim Likuidasi kepada LPS setelah Neraca Sementara Likuidasi disetujui.

Piutang Talangan Gaji – Pesangon per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp124.940 ribu merupakan piutang LPS kepada BDL atas pembayaran talangan gaji dan pesangon kepada mantan pegawai bank yang dicabut izin usahanya.

Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp660.612 ribu merupakan pinjaman kepada BDL untuk keperluan biaya operasional Tim Likuidasi. Berdasarkan pasal 54 ayat (2) UU LPS dinyatakan bahwa pelunasan piutang talangan biaya likuidasi akan dilakukan oleh Tim Likuidasi terlebih dahulu dari hasil pencairan aset dan penagihan piutang BDL sebelum dilakukan distribusi berdasarkan urutan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 54 ayat (1) UU LPS.

In regards to the claims deemed eligible for payment, amounts to Rp71,558,405 thousand derived from 14 liquidated rural banks (BPR-DL) (see table at Note 2.23), IDIC has recognized Revenues from Recovery of Claims and Account Receivables (AR) before allowance for bad debts of Rp8,755,068 thousand (of Rp8,601,121 thousand nett after allowance for bad debts) to 2 (two) liquidated banks, which are: BPR Tripilar Arthajaya and BPR Mitra Banjaran (see Note 2.22). The amount of Revenues from Recovery of Claims is estimated on the basis of a Business Plan and Budget as well as Monthly Activity Progress Report that is presented by the Liquidation Team upon IDIC's approval of the Interim Liquidation Balance Sheet.

AR Derived from Advance for Renumeration & Severance of Rp Rp124,940 thousand comprises of IDIC's receivables to the Bank Under Liquidation derived from advance for remuneration and severance payments for employees of the liquidated bank.

AR Derived from Advance for Liquidation Expenses of Rp660,612 thousand comprises of IDIC's receivables to the Bank Under Liquidation for operating expenses needed by Liquidation Team. Based on article 54 clause (2) of The Act of IDIC, was stated that the payment of these AR should be performed first by Liquidation Team from the disposal of the assets and/or collection of receivables before the distribution to the other creditors would be exercised based on the hierarchy as addressed in article 54 clause (1) of The Act of IDIC.

2.6 Piutang Lain-Lain

Saldo Piutang Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.6 Other Account Receivables

Other Account Receivables (AR) as per 31 December 2008 and 2007 comprised of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	31-12-2008	31-12-2007
Piutang Kontribusi Kepesertaan BPR AR of Membership Contribution from Rural Banks	28.600	2.620
Piutang Denda Premi BPR AR of Premium Fines from Rural Banks	1.928.812	1.891.423
Piutang Denda Laporan BPR AR of Report Fines from Rural Banks	10.408.977	10.410.192
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang (-) Acc.Allowance for Bad Debts	(10.408.977)	-
Piutang Lainnya Other Receivables	1.484.583	1.829.890
	3.441.995	14.134.125

Sesuai dengan ketentuan pasal 4 KKE No.KEP.015/KE/III/2008, LPS perlu melakukan penyisihan atas seluruh saldo Piutang Denda Pelaporan BPR tahun lalu yang tidak tertagih sampai dengan 31 Desember tahun berjalan. Berdasarkan hasil penagihan yang dilakukan LPS selama tahun 2008 terhadap 953 BPR tersebut, seluruh BPR dimaksud melakukan penolakan/keberatan pembayaran denda pelaporan dengan menyampaikan surat kepada LPS secara individual maupun secara kolektif melalui Perbarindo. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat ketertagihan atas piutang denda laporan BPR sebagaimana tersebut di atas sangat rendah. Dengan mempertimbangkan rendahnya tingkat ketertagihan atas Piutang Denda Pelaporan BPR per 31 Desember 2008, LPS melakukan penyisihan atas seluruh piutang dimaksud, yaitu sebesar Rp10.408.977 ribu.

In accordance with article 4 of The Chief Executive Decree number KEP.015/KE/III/2008, IDIC should maintain allowance to all balance of previous year AR of Report Fines from Rural Banks which was uncollected till 31 December of current year. Based on result of these AR collection that had been carrying out by IDIC to 953 rural banks during year 2008, all those rural banks convey rejection/objection to these AR claim by sending letter of rejection individually or collectively on behalf of Indonesian Retail Bank Association (Perbarindo). This concerning represented that collectibility rate of forementioned AR of Report Fines from Rural Banks was very low. Considering the low rate of collectibility of AR of Report Fines from Rural Banks as of 31 December 2008, IDIC recognized allowance for bad debts to all of these AR, i.e. of Rp10.408.977 thousand.

2.7 Penyertaan Modal Sementara

Saldo Penyertaan Modal Sementara per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp4.977.140.000 ribu merupakan Penyertaan Modal Sementara LPS pada PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Pada tanggal 21 November 2008, LPS menerima penyerahan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dari Komite Koordinasi berdasarkan keputusan Komite Koordinasi No.01/KK.01/2008 setelah Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) menetapkan PT Bank Century, Tbk sebagai bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik sesuai dengan Keputusan KSSK No. 04/KSSK.03/2008. Berdasarkan UU No. 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan sebagaimana telah diubah dengan UU No. 7 tahun 2009 (UU LPS), penanganan bank gagal berdampak sistemik dilakukan dengan melakukan penyelamatan bank tersebut.

2.7 Temporary Capital Investment

The balance of Temporary Capital Investment as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp4.977.140.000 thousand, constituted with temporary capital investment to PT Bank Century, Tbk.

On 21 November 2008, The Coordinating Committee (the Committee whose members are the Ministry of Finance, LPP, Bank of Indonesia, and the IDIC that determines the resolution and handling policy of a Failing Bank that is predicted to have a systemic effect) handed over the handling of PT Bank Century, Tbk to IDIC based on The Coordinating Committee Decree Number 01/KK.01/2008, after The Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK) had decided to PT Bank Century, Tbk as the Failing Bank that had a systemic effect by KSSK Decree number 04/KSSK.03/2008. Based on The Act of IDIC, the handling of failing bank that has a systematic effect was performed by rescuing the aforementioned failing bank.

Sesuai UU LPS, terhitung sejak dimulainya penanganan bank gagal, LPS mengambil alih segala hak dan wewenang RUPS, kepemilikan, kepengurusan, dan/atau kepentingan lain pada bank dimaksud. Dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk, LPS telah melakukan berbagai tindakan penanganan bank, antara lain menyetor biaya penanganan untuk menambah modal disetor bank, mengganti pengurus bank (Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris), dan melakukan tindakan lainnya untuk mengatasi permasalahan bank.

Berdasarkan pasal 33 UU LPS, perkiraan biaya penanganan bank gagal berdampak sistemik adalah biaya yang diperlukan untuk menambah modal disetor bank sehingga bank memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank. Penentuan besarnya biaya penanganan bank gagal berdampak sistemik dimaksud sepenuhnya merupakan kewenangan Bank Indonesia selaku otoritas pengawas perbankan. Sesuai dengan pasal 41 ayat (2) UU LPS, biaya penanganan Bank Gagal dimaksud merupakan Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS pada PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Selanjutnya, berdasarkan Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan Nomor 5/PLPS/2006 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan Nomor 3/PLPS/2008, dalam rangka PMS LPS, bank menerbitkan saham preferen yang dapat dikonversikan menjadi saham biasa (*convertible preferred stock*). LPS sedang melaksanakan langkah-langkah dalam rangka penerbitan saham preferen tersebut.

Biaya penanganan yang telah dikeluarkan LPS sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp4.977.140.000 ribu. Sampai dengan 28 Februari 2009, biaya penanganan yang telah dikeluarkan LPS adalah sebesar Rp6.132.140.000 ribu (lihat Catatan 4. Peristiwa Kemudian). Tambahan biaya penanganan yang mungkin diperlukan tidak dapat ditentukan LPS mengingat penentuan besarnya kebutuhan biaya penanganan untuk memenuhi ketentuan tingkat kesehatan bank sepenuhnya merupakan kewenangan Bank Indonesia selaku otoritas pengawas perbankan.

Berdasarkan pasal 42 UU LPS, LPS wajib menjual seluruh saham PT Bank Century, Tbk paling lama tiga tahun sejak dimulainya penanganan bank tersebut dan dapat diperpanjang sebanyak-banyaknya dua kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan selama satu tahun.

In accordance with The Act of IDIC, since the time as the handling of the failing bank begin, IDIC take over all of rights and power of General Shareholders Meeting, ownership, management and/or other interest in those failing bank. In order to handle PT Bank Century, Tbk, IDIC has performed several course of actions, instance making the handling fund to increase paid in capital of the bank, renewing the composition of bank management (board of director and commissioner), and performing other actions to figure out the bank matters.

Based on article 33 of The Act of IDIC, the fund estimation to handle of failing bank that has a systematic effect was the fund needed to increase paid in capital of the bank so that Bank could fulfill the prevailed provisions concerning Bank Rating. The determination how much aforementioned fund needed to handle of failing bank that has a systematic effect constituted with the power of Bank Indonesia as The Banking Supervisory Authority. In accordance with article 41 clause (2) of The Act of IDIC, the aforementioned handling fund of failing banks formed as IDIC's temporary capital investment to PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Furthermore, based on IDIC Regulation number 5/PLPS/2006, as changed by IDIC Regulation number 3/PLPS/2008, related to IDIC's temporary capital investment, bank issued preferred stock which could be converted to common stock. IDIC have been performing some actions in order to prepare the issuance of these preferred stock.

The handling fund that had been issued by IDIC till 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp4,977,140,000 thousand. Until 28 February 2009, the handling fund that had been issued by IDIC amounted to Rp6,132,140,000 thousand (see Note 4. Subsequent Event). Extra amount of the handling fund which might be needed, could not determine by IDIC, regarding the determination how much the handling fund needed to fulfill the provision of bank rating constituted with the power of Bank Indonesia as The Banking Supervisory Authority.

In accordance with article 42 of The Act of IDIC, The IDIC must dispose all of PT Bank Century, Tbk's shares within the period of maximum 3 (three) years from the date of handling the Failing Bank and could be extended for a maximum of 2 (two) times with 1 (one) year period for each extension.

2.8 Aktiva Tetap

Saldo Aktiva Tetap per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari :

2.8 Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 consisted of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	31-12-2008	31-12-2007
Partisi : Harga Perolehan Partition : Acquisition Cost	2.132.058	2.120.380
- Akumulasi Penyusutan - Accumulated Depreciation	(687.808)	(421.544)
Partisi Partition	1.444.250	1.698.836
Peralatan Kantor : Harga Perolehan Office Equipment : Acquisition Cost	2.307.077	2.298.954
- Akumulasi Penyusutan - Accumulated Depreciation	(1.438.987)	(870.469)
Peralatan Kantor Office Equipment	868.090	1.428.485
Komputer dan Peralatan Elektronik: Harga Perolehan Computer & Electronic Instruments : Acq. Cost	1.856.548	1.595.815
- Akumulasi Penyusutan - Accumulated Depreciation	(1.098.847)	(640.100)
Komputer dan Peralatan Elektronik Computer & Electronic Instruments	757.701	955.715
Total Aktiva Tetap Bersih Total Fixed Assets Net of Acc. Depreciation	3.070.041	4.083.036

2.9 Aktiva Tidak Berwujud

Aktiva Tidak Berwujud berupa *software* komputer dengan saldo bersih setelah amortisasi per 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp203.484 ribu dan per 31 Desember 2007 adalah sebesar Rp307.134 ribu.

2.9 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets, in the form of computer, with the balance net of accumulated amortization as of 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp203,484 thousand and as of 31 December 2007 amounted to Rp307,134 thousand.

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	31-12-2008	31-12-2007
Beban Dibayar Dimuka Prepaid Expenses	677.160	632.016
Pajak Dibayar Dimuka Prepaid Taxes	-	2.531.884
Uang Muka Advance to Employees	70.539	93.900
Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan Deferred Tax Assets	879.022	515.954
Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian Construction in Progress	43.501.026	-
Aktiva Lainnya Other Current Assets	1.362.063	1.288.085
	46.489.810	5.061.839

2.10 Aktiva Lain-Lain

Saldo Aktiva Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

Saldo Aktiva dalam Penyelesaian sebesar Rp43.501.026 ribu merupakan jumlah pembayaran yang telah dilakukan s.d. tanggal 31 Desember 2008 untuk perolehan tanah dan bangunan di Equity Tower - Jakarta yang masih dalam tahap konstruksi. Sesuai dengan Akta Perjanjian Pengikatan Jual Beli Unit Gedung Perkantoran Equity Tower No.9 tanggal

2.10 Other Assets

Other Assets as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 consisted of:

The balance of Construction in Progress of Rp43,501,026 thousand comprises of accumulated payment has been made to 31 December 2008 for land and building acquisition at Equity Tower – Jakarta which was still under construction. In accordance with The Deed of Sale and Purchase of Equity Tower Building Unit Number 9 dated 07 November 2008

07 Nopember 2008 antara LPS dengan PT Graha Sampoerna, pembangunan unit perkantoran akan diselesaikan pada tanggal 31 Mei 2010 dan serah terima akan dilakukan selambat-lambatnya 14 hari kerja sebelum tanggal penyelesaian.

between IDIC with PT Graha Sampoerna, construction of these building would had been finished on 31 May 2010 and handed over on 14 work day latest before the finished day.

2.11 Hutang Klaim Penjaminan

Hutang Klaim Penjaminan per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.11 Insurance Claims Payables

Insurance Claims Payables as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 comprised of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	12/31/2008	12/31/2007
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	210.063	64.180
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Mitra Banjara	28.067	94.108
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Cimahi	66.115	66.115
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga	195.086	179.067
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Gunung Halu	19.000	19.000
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Samadhana	-	-
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Bekasi Istana Artha	45.644	45.644
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	240.552	283.275
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Bangunkarsa	273.603	382.692
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Bungbulang	160.423	215
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Anugrah Artha	61.160	-
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Citraloka	557.973	-
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	28.525	-
Hutang klaim Claim Payables – BPR Sumber Hiobaja	95.783	-
	1.981.994	1.134.296

Hutang Klaim Penjaminan diakui sebesar simpanan nasabah yang layak bayar berdasarkan hasil verifikasi pada BDL dimaksud di atas. Saldo hutang klaim per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp1.981.994 ribu merupakan saldo klaim layak bayar yang belum diajukan klaim pembayarannya oleh nasabah yang bersangkutan (lihat tabel pada Catatan 2.23).

Insurance Claim Payable is recognized as the amount of eligible deposits based on the result of the verification of the customers deposit within the above liquidated banks. The insurance claim payable balance as of 31 December 2008 of Rp1,981,994 thousand was the the amount of eligible deposits which the payment claim have not been submitted by the customers (see Table on Note 2.23).

2.12 Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp5.130.445.727 ribu per 31 Desember 2008 dan Rp3.235.356.615 ribu per 31 Desember 2007 dapat dirinci sebagai berikut:

2.12 Provision for Insurance Claims

Provision for Insurance Claims amounted to Rp5,130,445,727 thousand as of 31 December 2008 and Rp3,235,356,615 thousand as of 31 December 2007, could be detailed as follows:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	12/31/2008	12/31/2007
Saldo Awal Tahun: Cadangan Klaim Beginning Balance: Provision for Insurance Claims	3.235.356.615	1.580.252.596
+ Pembentukan cadangan + The establishment of provision	1.920.250.599	1.662.126.810
+ Pengembalian kelebihan pembayaran klaim + Return of overpaid claim payment	1.150	1.367
- Penggunaan cadangan untuk realisasi biaya klaim - The realized provision for claims	(25.162.637)	(7.024.158)
	5.130.445.727	3.235.356.615

Idealnya pembentukan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan didasari atas *risk exposure* masing-masing bank. Mengingat keterbatasan data dan informasi untuk mengidentifikasi *risk exposure* masing-masing bank, LPS mengambil kebijakan untuk menghitung cadangan klaim berdasarkan prosentase tertentu dari estimasi simpanan.

Ideally the establishment of provision for insurance claim is based on risk exposure of each bank. Considering lack of data and information to identify risk exposure of each bank, IDIC adopt policy to estimate provision for insurance claims based on certain percentage of estimated deposit.

2.13 Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan

Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan merupakan kewajiban diestimasi yang diakui untuk jasa yang diberikan oleh karyawan. Kewajiban tersebut mencakup hak karyawan atas jasa dan kompensasi sehubungan dengan jasa masa lalu. Perhitungan cadangan manfaat karyawan dilakukan berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang ketenagakerjaan, Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan No.24 dan Keputusan Dewan Komisiner No.011/DK-LPS/VIII/2007 tanggal 11 Agustus 2007 mengenai Sistem Penggajian Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.

Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 adalah sebagai berikut:

2.13 Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision for Employee Benefits was an estimated obligation recognized for performed service by employee. These obligation involved employee rights for service and compensation related to the past performed service. Provision for employee benefits is calculated based on the manpower regulations, the Indonesian generally accepted accounting principles (PSAK) No.24 and the Board of Commissioners Decree No.011/DK-LPS/VIII/2006 dated 11 August 2006 concerning IDIC's Remuneration System.

Provision for Employee Benefits on 31 December 208 and 2007 was detailed as follow:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	12/31/2008	12/31/2007
Saldo Awal Tahun: Cadangan Manfaat Beginning Balance: Provision for Employee Benefits	1.719.848	745.000
+ Pembentukan cadangan + The establishment of provision	1.210.225	974.848
- Penggunaan cadangan - The realized provision	-	-
	2.930.073	1.719.848

2.14 Hutang Pajak

Saldo Hutang Pajak per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.14 Tax Payables

The balance of Tax Payables as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 was consisted of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	12/31/2008	12/31/2007
Hutang PPh 21 Income Tax Payables-PPH.21	850.614	856.164
Hutang Pajak Investasi Investment Tax Payables	69.095.058	26.897.002
Hutang PPh 23 Income Tax Payables-PPH.23	6.167	6.266
Hutang PPh 4 (2) Income Tax Payables-PPH.4(2)	2.714	1.347
Hutang PPh 25 Income Tax Payables-PPH.25	27.735.041	22.839.722
Hutang PPh Badan Entity Income Tax Payables	27.545.674	45.926.845
	125.235.268	96.527.346

Hutang Pajak, selain Hutang Pajak Investasi, terjadi karena perbedaan antara waktu pengakuan/pemotongan dengan saat penyetoran pajak ke kas negara.

Tax payables, apart from Investment Tax Payables, was due to time differences that occurred between tax recognition/cutting and tax payment to the state's treasury.

2.15 Hutang Lain-Lain

Saldo Hutang Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.15 Other Account Payables

The balance of Other Account Payables as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 was consisted of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	12/31/2008	12/31/2007
Premi Yang Akan Dikompensasi Premium to be compensated	415.630	1.043.905
Pendapatan Diterima Dimuka Unearned Revenues	120.379	120.379
Hutang Kepada Pihak III Account Payables to Third Party	4.143.023	1.514.696
Hutang Lainnya Others	55.241	62.524
	4.734.273	2.741.504

2.16 Modal Awal Pemerintah

Saldo Modal Awal Pemerintah per 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp4 triliun. Berdasarkan Surat Menteri Keuangan No.SR-115/MK.05/2005 tanggal 16 September 2005 perihal Persetujuan Penarikan/Pemindahbukuan Dana Rekening No.502.000002 untuk Modal Awal LPS dan Surat Kuasa No.SKU-214/MK/2005 dari Menteri Keuangan kepada Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan tanggal 16 September 2005, pada tanggal 30 November 2005 telah dilakukan pemindahbukuan dana dari rekening No.502.000002 ke rekening No.519.000117 atas nama LPS di BI sebesar Rp4 triliun yang merupakan setoran modal awal Pemerintah pada LPS.

2.16 Government's Initial Capital

The Government's Initial Capital as of December, 31 2008 amounts to Rp4 trillion. In accordance with the Minister of Finance Decree No.SR-115/MK.05/2005 dated 16 September 2005 concerning the Agreement to Withdraw/ Overbook Funds within Account 502.000002 for Initial Capital and the Power of Attorney No.SKU-214/MK/2005 from the Minister of Finance to the Director General of Treasury dated 16 September 2005, the overbooking of Rp4 trillion derived from account no. 502.000002 to account no. 519.000117 in Bank Indonesia was carried out on behalf of IDIC as the Government's Initial Capital in IDIC on 30 September 2005.

2.17 Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan

Saldo Cadangan Tujuan merupakan akumulasi 20% dari surplus setelah pajak sejak tahun buku 2005, sedangkan saldo Cadangan Penjaminan merupakan akumulasi 80% dari surplus setelah pajak sejak tahun buku 2005.

Saldo Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan per 31 Desember 2008 dan 2007 adalah sebagai berikut:

2.17 Special Purpose Reserves and Insurance Reserves

Special purpose reserves constitutes 20% of surplus after tax for each year that is accumulated since 2005, while insurance reserves constitutes 80% of surplus after tax for each year that is accumulated since 2005.

The balance of Special Purpose Reserves and Insurance Reserves as of 31 December 2008 and 2007 are shown below:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	12/31/2008	12/31/2007
Cadangan Tujuan Special Purpose Reserves	936.381.367	590.389.789
Cadangan Penjaminan Insurance Reserves	3.745.525.465	2.361.559.155
	4.681.906.832	2.951.948.944

2.18 Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan

Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan untuk tahun 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.18 Revenues from Insurance Premiums

Revenues from Insurance Premiums in 2008 and 2007 comprised of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan Bank Umum Revenues from Insurance Premiums of Comm. Banks	3.117.291.574	2.705.593.590
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan BPR Revenues from Insurance Premiums of Rural Banks	44.168.402	36.895.660
	3.161.459.976	2.742.489.250

Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan setiap tahun merupakan akumulasi pendapatan premi dari dua periode semester dalam tahun yang bersangkutan. Pendapatan premi semester I dihitung sebesar 0,1 % dari rata-rata saldo bulanan total Simpanan periode Juli – Desember tahun sebelumnya ditambah dengan penyesuaian rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan periode Juli – Desember tahun sebelumnya, sedangkan pendapatan premi semester II dihitung sebesar 0,1% dari rata-rata saldo bulanan total Simpanan periode Januari – Juni tahun bersangkutan ditambah dengan penyesuaian rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan periode Januari – Juni tahun bersangkutan.

In every single year Revenues from Insurances Premium are accumulated from 2 semester period premiums at those year. The Premium of first semester are calculated as 0.1% of the average monthly balance of total deposits for the period from July to December of previous year added by the adjustment of average monthly balance of total deposits for the period from July to December of previous year, while The Premium of second semester are calculated as 0.1% of the average monthly balance of total deposits for the period from January to June of current year and the adjustment of average monthly balance of total deposits for the period from January to June of current year.

2.19 Pendapatan Hasil Investasi

Pendapatan Hasil Investasi terdiri dari hasil diskonto dari Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI), hasil investasi dari Surat Utang Negara (SUN) baik bunga kupon maupun amortisasi diskonto, dan hasil diskonto dari pembelian Surat Perbendaharaan Negara (SPN).

2.19 Revenues from Investment

Revenues from Investment comprise of discount on the purchase of Bank Indonesia Promisory Notes (SBI), investment returns from State Debt Securities (SUN) generated from either its coupon interest as well as amortized discount, and discount on the purchase of State Treasury Securities (SPN).

Pendapatan Hasil Investasi tahun 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

Revenues from Investment in 2008 and 2007 comprised of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Hasil Investasi dari SBI Rupiah Revenues from Investment in SBI	437.385.539	585.899.397
Hasil Investasi dari SUN Rupiah Revenues from Investment in SUN	648.531.492	218.295.427
Hasil Investasi dari SPN Rupiah Revenues from Investment in SPN	63.623.217	1.271.680
	1.149.540.248	805.466.504

Hasil investasi tersebut sudah termasuk pendapatan investasi yang di-*accrue* sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2008 sebelum dikurangi pajak investasi PPh pasal 4 ayat 2 tarif 20% final dari hasil investasi (lihat Catatan 2.26).

The Investment Revenues included accrued investment revenues as of December 31, 2008 before investment tax PPh as in Article 4 clause 2 with a tariff of 20% final of investment revenues (please refer to notes 2.26).

2.20 Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan

Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan tahun 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.20 Revenues from Membership Contribution

Revenues from Membership Contribution in 2008 and 2007 comprise of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan Bank Umum Revenues from MemberContribution – Comm. Banks	-	839
Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan BPR Revenues from MemberContribution – Rural Banks	122.165	47.052
	122.165	47.891

Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan tahun 2008 sebesar Rp122.165 ribu berasal dari kewajiban pembayaran atas kontribusi atau kekurangan kontribusi kepesertaan dari 68 BPR, 52 diantaranya adalah BPR baru yang mendapatkan ijin pada tahun 2008.

Revenues from Membership Contribution in 2008 of Rp122,165 thousand comprise of membership contribution payment or lack of payment from 68 Rural Banks, 52 among those were BPR obtained its operating license in 2008.

2.21 Pendapatan Denda

Pendapatan Denda tahun 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.21 Revenues from Fines

Revenues from Fines in 2008 and 2007 comprised of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Pendapatan Denda Premi Bank Umum Revenues from Premium Fines of Commercial Banks	8.875	16.834
Pendapatan Denda Premi BPR Revenues from Premium Fines of Rural Banks	63.410	2.228.623
Pendapatan Denda Laporan Bank Umum Revenues from Report Fines of Commercial Banks	1.000	7.000
Pendapatan Denda Laporan BPR Revenues from Report Fines of Rural Banks	739	10.410.192
	74.024	12.662.649

Pendapatan Denda Premi merupakan denda atas keterlambatan pembayaran premi, sedangkan Pendapatan Denda Laporan merupakan denda atas keterlambatan penyampaian laporan berkala.

Revenues from Premium Fines are due to failure by commercial/rural banks to submit payment of insurance premium within the specified timeframe/ deadline, while Revenues from Report Fines are due to the failure by commercial/rural banks to submit periodic reports within the prescribed timeframe/ deadline.

2.22 Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim

Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim tahun 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.22 Revenues from Claims Recovery

Revenues from Claims Recovery in 2008 and 2007 consisted of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Estimasi pengembalian klaim BPR Mitra Banjara Estimated Claims Recovery - BPR Mitra Banjara	-	240.864
Estimasi pengembalian klaim BPR Tripilar Arthajaya Estimated Claims Recovery - BPR Tripilar Arthajaya	1.918.949	6.595.255
Estimasi pengembalian klaim BPR Era Aneka Rezeki Estimated Claims Recovery - BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	-	-
	1.918.949	6.836.119

Pada tanggal 23 Mei 2007 ditetapkan Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif No.KEP.034/LPS/V/2007 tentang Perhitungan Estimasi Pengembalian Biaya Klaim Penjaminan. Berdasarkan KKE tersebut, estimasi pengembalian klaim dihitung berdasarkan rencana kerja dan anggaran biaya serta laporan bulanan perkembangan pelaksanaan tugas yang disampaikan Tim Likuidasi kepada LPS. Pencatatan pendapatan pengembalian klaim dan tagihan LPS kepada bank dalam likuidasi tersebut untuk pertama kali dilakukan pada bulan berikutnya setelah Neraca Sementara Likuidasi (NSL) disetujui LPS.

On 23 May 2007 the Chief Executive's Decree number KEP.034/LPS/V/2007 concerning Calculation for the Estimated Insurance Claim Expenses Recovery was stipulated. Based on these Chief Executive's Decree, the estimated claim recovery is calculated based on business plan and budget as well as the monthly progress report that is submitted by the Liquidation Team to IDIC. The revenues from claim recovery is recorded at the in the following month upon approval of the Interim Liquidation Balance Sheet (NSL) by IDIC.

Sebagaimana dijelaskan pada Catatan 2.5, hingga tanggal 31 Desember 2008 NSL yang telah disetujui LPS adalah NSL BPR Mitra Banjara pada tanggal 9 Juli 2007, NSL BPR Tripilar Arthajaya pada tanggal 30 Agustus 2007 dan NSL BPR Era Aneka Rezeki pada tanggal 10 November 2008.

As explained on Note 2.5, until 31 December 2008 the Interim Liquidation Balance Sheet approved by IDIC were the NSL of BPR Mitra Banjara on 9 July 2007, the NSL of BPR Tripilar Arthajaya on 30 August 2007 and the NSL of BPR Era Aneka Rezeki on 10 November 2008.

2.23 Biaya Klaim Penjaminan

Biaya Klaim Penjaminan periode 1 Januari hingga 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp25.162.637 ribu merupakan simpanan layak bayar berdasarkan Laporan Hasil Verifikasi dan Rekonsiliasi Simpanan Nasabah Bank dalam Likuidasi dari lima BPR (lihat tabel di bawah).

2.23 Insurance Claim Expenses

Insurance claim expenses for the period from 1 January and up to 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp25,162,637 thousand, comprise of deposits that are eligible for payment based on the Verification and Reconciliation Report of the Depositors of the Bank Under Liquidation from the 5 (five) rural banks (BPR) (as shown in the table below).

Akumulasi biaya klaim penjaminan sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 mencapai Rp71.558.405 ribu. Dari total biaya klaim penjaminan tersebut, sebesar Rp69.576.412 ribu atau sebesar 97% telah dibayarkan kepada nasabah BDL yang bersangkutan, sehingga saldo hutang klaim per 31 Desember 2008 tersisa sebesar 3% atau sebesar Rp1.981.993 ribu.

Perincian biaya klaim, pembayaran biaya klaim dan hutang klaim dari masing-masing bank dalam likuidasi adalah sebagai berikut:

The total insurance claim expenses up to December 2008 amounted to Rp71,558,405 thousand. Of this total insurance claim expenses, an amount of Rp69,576,412 thousand or 97% has been paid to ex-customer of the liquidated bank. Therefore, the total claim payables as of 31 December 2008 was left 3% or amounted to Rp1,981,993 thousand.

Details of the insurance claim expenses, insurance claim payments and insurance claim payables derived from the respective banks under liquidation are as follows:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

No	Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) Bank Under Liquidation (BDL)	Biaya Klaim Expenses of Claim			Pembayaran Biaya Klaim per 31/12/08 Payment of Claim Exp. till 31/12/08	Hutang Klaim sd. 31/12/08 Claim Payables per 31/12/08
		s.d. till 31/12/07	Tahun 2008 During 2008	s.d. till 31/12/08		
1	BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	34.943.139	149.635	35.092.774	34.882.711	210.063
2	BPR Mitra Banjaran	3.045.615	-	3.045.615	3.017.548	28.067
3	BPR Cimahi	80.164	-	80.164	14.049	66.115
4	BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga	1.302.692	-	1.302.692	1.107.606	195.086
5	BPR Gunung Halu	19.000	-	19.000	-	19.000
6	BPR Samadhana	-	-	-	-	-
7	BPR Bekasi Istana Artha	885.095	-	885.095	839.451	45.644
8	BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	4.812.082	-	4.812.082	4.571.530	240.552
9	BPR Bangunkarsa	1.307.766	-	1.307.766	1.034.163	273.603
10	BPR Bungbulang	215	176.764	176.979	16.556	160.423
11	BPR Anugrah Artha	-	1.567.208	1.567.208	1.506.048	61.160
12	BPR Citraloka	-	19.542.564	19.542.564	18.984.591	557.973
13	BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	-	2.915.382	2.915.382	2.886.857	28.525
14	BPR Sumber Hiobaja	-	811.084	811.084	715.302	95.783
JUMLAH TOTAL		46.395.768	25.162.637	71.558.405	69.576.412	1.981.993

Atas biaya klaim sebagaimana dimaksud di atas, LPS berhak mendapatkan pembayaran pengembalian klaim dari hasil pencairan aset dan/atau penagihan piutang Bank dalam Likuidasi sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan pasal 54 UU LPS (lihat Catatan 2.5).

Related to the above-mentioned insurance claim expenses, IDIC has the right to claim the proceeds derived from the bank's assets liquidation and/or receivables collection as stipulated in Article 54 of the Act of IDIC (see Note 2.5).

2.24 Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank

Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank tahun 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.24 Expenses Related to Bank Resolution

Expenses related to Bank Resolution in 2008 and 2007 consisted of:

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Biaya Verifikasi Klaim Claim verification expenses	557.022	144.156
Biaya Jasa Bank Pembayar Bank payment service charge	534.447	16.789
Biaya Iklan Pelaksanaan Penjaminan Advertisement on the insurance implementation expenses	105.373	60.308
Biaya Pengamanan Aset BDL Bank in liquidations' assets rescuing expenses	29.216	11.546
Biaya Rapat Koordinasi Coordinating meeting expenses	12.229	15.990
Biaya Press Release Press Release/conference expenses	9.758	-
Biaya Operasional Penanganan Bank Gagal Failed bank resolution operating expenses	444.752	-
Biaya Resolusi Lainnya Other resolution expenses	8.817	7.432
Biaya Penyusutan Kerug. Piutang Klaim Penjaminan BPR Expenses of adjustment on loss of rural banks' insurance claim payables	153.947	-
Biaya Penyusutan Kerugian Piutang Talangan Gaji-Pesangon BPR Expenses of adjustment on loss of rural banks' advance on remuneration and severance payment	56.855	-
Biaya Penyusutan Kerugian Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi BPR Expenses of adjustment on loss of advance rural banks' liquidation cost	211.508	-
	2.123.924	256.221

Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank pada tahun 2008 yaitu biaya yang menjadi beban LPS berhubungan dengan proses penutupan enam BPR yaitu PT BPR Bangun Karsa, PT BPR Bungbulang, PT BPR Anugrah Artha Niaga, PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri, PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri dan PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja serta proses penyelamatan satu bank umum yaitu PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Sedangkan biaya penyesuaian kerugian terkait resolusi bank per 31 Desember 2008 terdiri dari:

- biaya penyesuaian kerugian piutang klaim penjaminan BPR sebesar Rp153.947 ribu, merupakan biaya yang timbul akibat menurunnya estimasi pengembalian klaim dari BPR Mitra

Expenses related to Bank Resolution in 2008 that become IDIC's expenses were expenses related to the closing process of six rural banks i.e. PT BPR Bangun Karsa, PT BPR Anugrah Artha Niaga, PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri, PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri and PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja as well as the resolution process of one commercial banks i.e. PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Meanwhile the adjustment loss expenses related to bank resolution as of December 31, 2008 comprised of:

- adjustment loss expenses on rural bank's claim insurance payables amounted at Rp153,947 thousand which occurred from the decline of

Banjaran yang sebelumnya per 31 Desember 2007 tercatat sebesar Rp240.864 ribu dan pada estimasi per 31 Desember 2008 menjadi sebesar Rp86.917 ribu.

- biaya penyesuaian kerugian piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR sebesar Rp56.855 ribu, merupakan biaya yang diakui berdasarkan berdasarkan estimasi dari NSL BPR Era Aneka Rezeki per 31 Desember 2008, bahwa diperkirakan tidak terdapat pengembalian atas piutang talangan gaji-pesangon dari BDL dimaksud.
- biaya penyesuaian kerugian piutang biaya likuidasi BPR sebesar Rp211.508 ribu, merupakan biaya yang diakui berdasarkan berdasarkan estimasi dari NSL BPR Era Aneka Rezeki per 31 Desember 2008, bahwa diperkirakan tidak terdapat pengembalian atas piutang biaya likuidasi dari BDL dimaksud.

estimation claim recovery of BPR Mitra Banjaran that in December 31, 2007 noted at Rp240,864 thousand and estimated at December 31, 2008 amounted to Rp86,917 thousand.

- adjustment loss expenses on advances on rural bank's remuneration and severance payment payables amounted to Rp56,855 thousand which was acknowledged based on the estimation of BPR Era Aneka Rezeki's Temporary Liquidation Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008, it was estimated that there would be no recovery on the advances on remuneration and severance payment payable.
- the adjustment loss expenses on bank in liquidation cost payables amounted to Rp211,508 thousand which was acknowledged based on the estimation of BPR Era Aneka Rezeki's Temporary Liquidation Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008, it was estimated that there would be no recovery on bank in liquidation cost payables.

2.25 Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim

Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan tahun 2008 adalah sebesar Rp1.920.250.599 ribu dan tahun 2007 adalah sebesar Rp1.662.126.811 ribu.

2.25 Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provision for Claims

Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provision for Claims in 2008 amounted to Rp1,920,250,599 and in 2007 amounted to Rp1,662,126,811 thousand.

2.26 Biaya Investasi

Biaya Investasi tahun 2008 dan 2007 terdiri dari:

2.26 Investment Expenses

Investment Expenses in 2007 and 2006 consisted of

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Pajak Investasi Taxes on Investment	231.388.697	161.255.803
Biaya Kustodian Custodian Fee	2.648.439	1.970.275
	234.037.136	163.226.078

2.27 Biaya Umum dan Administrasi

Biaya Umum dan Administrasi tahun 2008 adalah sebesar Rp74.446.827 ribu dan tahun 2007 adalah sebesar Rp51.989.972 ribu antara lain terdiri dari biaya kepegawaian, biaya penyisihan kerugian piutang, biaya perkantoran, biaya publikasi dan kehumasan, biaya transportasi dan kendaraan, biaya penyusutan dan amortasi serta biaya umum.

2.27 General and Administration Expenses

General and Administration Expenses in 2008 amounted to Rp74,446,827 thousand and in 2007 amounted to Rp51,989,972 thousand which comprised of, among others, employee expenses, bad debt expenses, office expenses, publication and public relation expenses, transportation and vehicle expenses, depreciation and amortization as well as general expenses.

2.28 Pendapatan Lain-Lain

Pendapatan lain-lain tahun 2008 adalah sebesar Rp12.154.507 ribu dan tahun 2007 adalah sebesar Rp8.363.951 ribu, yang berasal dari jasa giro, bunga DOC dan pendapatan lainnya.

2.29 Biaya Lain-Lain

Biaya lain-lain tahun 2008 adalah sebesar Rp4.450.401 ribu dan tahun 2007 adalah sebesar Rp452.246 ribu, yang berasal dari administrasi bank, pajak jasa giro, biaya bunga dan biaya lainnya.

Pada tahun 2008 terdapat Biaya Bunga sebesar Rp2.962.270 ribu berasal dari beban bunga atas repo SBI sebesar Rp1.119.010.651 ribu dalam rangka penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk pada akhir tahun 2008 (lihat Catatan 2.7).

2.28 Other Revenues

Other Revenues in 2008 amounted to Rp12,154,507 thousand and in 2007 amounted to Rp8,363,951 thousand which comprised of income derived from interests on demand deposit, interest and others.

2.29 Other Expenses

Other Expenses in 2008 amounted to Rp4,450,401 thousand and in 2007 amounted to Rp452,246 thousand and comprised of bank administration expenses, tax on interest on demand deposit, interest expenses and others expenses.

In 2008, there was an interest expense of Rp2,962,270 thousand derived from interest on SBI-Repo of Rp1,119,010,651 thousand which needed for rescuing PT Bank Century, Tbk in the end of year 2008 (see Note 2.7).

dalam ribuan Rp in IDR thousands

	2008	2007
Pajak Kini Current Income Taxes	360.366.162	320.003.507
Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan Deferred Income Tax Benefits	(363.068)	(292.454)
	360.003.094	319.711.052

2.30 Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Biaya Pajak Penghasilan Badan secara akuntansi pada tahun 2008 dan 2007 adalah sebagai berikut:

Beban pajak kini sebesar Rp360.366.162 ribu untuk tahun 2008 dan Rp320.003.507 ribu untuk tahun 2007 ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan sesuai tarif pajak yang berlaku terhadap surplus menurut pajak atau surplus setelah koreksi fiskal berdasarkan peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku dalam periode yang bersangkutan.

Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan sebesar Rp363.068 ribu untuk tahun 2008 dan Rp292.454 ribu untuk tahun 2007 ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan tarif pajak yang berlaku atas perbedaan temporer pada pengakuan biaya secara akuntansi dan perpajakan pada periode yang bersangkutan, yaitu atas biaya cadangan manfaat karyawan (lihat Catatan 2.13).

2.30 Entity Income Tax

In accounting terms, Entity Income Tax in 2008 and 2007 shown as follow:

Current income tax in 2008 amounted to Rp360,366,162 thousand and in 2007 amounted to Rp320,003,507 thousand which were calculated based on the current tax rate to the taxable surplus, that is surplus after considering several fiscal correction in accordance with the prevailing tax law.

Deferred income tax benefit in 2008 amounted to Rp363,068 thousand and in 2007 amounted to Rp292,454 thousand which was calculated based on the effective tax rate for the temporary differences, in both accounting and tax terms for the specified period, in the current provision for employee benefit expenses recognition (see Note 2.13).

3. Peristiwa Kemudian

Pada tanggal 18 Desember 2008, BI menyerahkan PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati, Luwu Utara – Sulawesi Selatan kepada LPS setelah dicabut ijin usahanya berdasar Keputusan Gubernur BI No.10/84/KEP.GBI/2008 untuk dilakukan penyelesaian sebagai Bank Gagal. Proses verifikasi simpanan layak bayar mulai dilakukan pada awal Januari 2009. Verifikasi dilakukan terhadap saldo simpanan nasabah berdasar Neraca Penutupan Bank sebesar Rp1.283.217 ribu (termasuk bunga dan pajak) dalam 1.226 rekening, yang terdiri dari simpanan dalam bentuk tabungan sebesar Rp753.217 ribu (1.149 rekening) dan simpanan dalam bentuk deposito sebesar Rp530.000 ribu (77 rekening).

Dari verifikasi tahap I atas sebagian simpanan nasabah, simpanan layak bayar yang sudah ditetapkan LPS melalui Keputusan Dewan Komisiner No.PR-003/1/RDK-LPS/2009 tanggal 23 Januari 2009 adalah sejumlah Rp37.015 ribu dari 448 rekening.

Menindaklanjuti hasil rapat Komite Koordinasi/Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 3 Februari 2009, LPS melakukan penambahan biaya penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk sebesar Rp1.155.000.000 ribu sesuai dengan Keputusan Rapat Dewan Komisiner No.008/RDK-LPS/2009 tanggal 3 Februari 2009. Dengan demikian, total biaya penanganan yang telah disetorkan LPS kepada PT Bank Century, Tbk sampai dengan 24 Februari 2009 adalah sebesar Rp6.132.140.000 ribu.

3. Subsequent Events

On 18 December 2008, BI has handed over PT BPR Handayani Ciptasehati, Luwu Utara – South Sulawesi to IDIC after the revocation of its operating license by virtue of the Bank Indonesia Governor's Decree 10/84/KEP.GBI/2008 which determined this bank as a "Failed Bank". The verification process to determine the eligible deposits on the customers deposits was carrying out on the beginning of January 2009. Verification was performed to customer deposit balance based on the Bank's Balance Sheet at the time of its Closure of Rp1,283,217 thousand (included interest and taxes) from 1,226 account, which is consisted of demand deposit form of Rp753,217 thousand (1,149 account) and DOC form of Rp530,000 thousand (77 account).

Based on Verification Process Phase I from the part of those customer deposits, the eligible deposits decided by IDIC through Board of Commissioner's Decree No.PR-003/1/RDK-LPS/2009 dated 23 January 2009 amounted to Rp37,015 thousand from 448 account.

Continuing on minutes of Coordination Committee/ Financial System Stability Committee meeting brought about on 3 February 2009, IDIC made addition of handling fund to PT Bank Century, Tbk of Rp1,155,000,000 thousand as determined on Minutes of Board Commissioner Meeting (Keputusan Rapat Dewan Komisiner) No.008/RDK-LPS/2009 dated 3 February 2009. So that, accumulated handling fund deposited by IDIC to PT Bank Century, Tbk till 24 February 2009 amounted to Rp6,132,140,000 thousand.

Daftar Istilah

Glossaries

- **Bank** adalah badan usaha yang menghimpun dana dari masyarakat dalam bentuk Simpanan, dan menyalurkannya kepada masyarakat dalam rangka meningkatkan taraf hidup rakyat banyak.
- **Bank Gagal** adalah bank yang mengalami kesulitan keuangan dan membahayakan kelangsungan usahanya serta dinyatakan tidak dapat lagi disehatkan oleh LPP sesuai dengan kewenangan yang dimilikinya.
- **Bank Umum** adalah bank yang melaksanakan kegiatan usaha secara konvensional dan/atau berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah yang dalam kegiatannya memberikan jasa dalam lalu lintas pembayaran.
- **Bank Perkreditan Rakyat** adalah bank yang melaksanakan kegiatan usaha secara konvensional atau berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah yang dalam kegiatannya tidak memberikan jasa dalam lalu lintas pembayaran.
- **Cadangan Penjaminan** adalah dana yang berasal dari sebagian surplus Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang dialokasikan untuk memenuhi kewajiban di masa yang akan datang dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugas dan wewenang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.
- **Cadangan Tujuan** adalah dana yang berasal dari sebagian surplus Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang digunakan antara lain untuk penggantian atau pembaruan aktiva tetap dan perlengkapan yang digunakan dalam melaksanakan tugas dan wewenang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.
- **Deposito** adalah simpanan yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan pada waktu tertentu berdasarkan perjanjian nasabah penyimpan dengan bank.
- **Dewan Komisiner** adalah organ tertinggi Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.
- **Giro** adalah simpanan yang penarikannya dapat dilakukan setiap saat dengan menggunakan cek, bilyet giro, sarana perintah pembayaran lainnya atau dengan pemindahbukuan.
- **Keputusan Dewan Komisiner** adalah Keputusan yang ditetapkan oleh Dewan Komisiner Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang memuat aturan intern.
- **Komite Koordinasi** adalah komite yang beranggotakan Menteri Keuangan, LPP, Bank Indonesia, dan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang memutuskan kebijakan penyelesaian dan penanganan suatu Bank Gagal yang ditengarai berdampak sistemik.
- **Bank** an enterprise which collects public fund in the form of savings, and delivers it to public for their welfares.
- **Failing Bank** a bank that experiences financial difficulties and endangering the continuation of its business and is declared cannot be rescued by the LPP in accordance with its authorities.
- **Conventional Bank** a bank which operates conventionally and/ or based on syaria principals and deliver services in outgoing and incoming payment.
- **Rural Bank** a bank which operate conventionally or based on syaria principals and do not deliver services in outgoing and incoming payment.
- **Insurance Reserve** the fund allocated partially from the IDIC surplus, which is allocated to fulfill future obligation(s) under its duties and responsibilities.
- **Special Reserve** the fund allocated partially from the IDIC surplus for certain purposes such as the replacement or refurbishment of fixed assets and accessories that is used to carry out its duties and responsibilities.
- **Time Deposit** a deposit which can only be withdrawn at a certain period of time as stated in the agreement between the depositor and the bank.
- **Board of Commissioners** the highest organs in IDIC.
- **Current Accounts** a deposits which can be withdrawn any time by using cheque, bill of exchange, other forms of payment instruction or by moving the book keeping.
- **Decree of Board of Commissioners** the decree issued by the IDIC Board of Commissioners that contain internal regulation.
- **Coordinating Committee** the Committee whose members are the Ministry of Finance, LPP, Bank of Indonesia, and the IDIC that determines the resolution and handling policy of a Failing Bank that is predicted to have a systemic effect.

- **Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan (LPP)** adalah Bank Indonesia atau lembaga pengawasan sektor jasa keuangan.
- **Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS)** adalah Lembaga independen yang berfungsi menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan turut memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.
- **Nasabah** adalah pihak yang menggunakan jasa bank.
- **Nasabah Debitur** adalah nasabah yang memperoleh fasilitas kredit atau pembiayaan berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah atau yang dipersamakan dengan itu berdasarkan perjanjian bank dengan nasabah yang bersangkutan.
- **Nasabah Penyimpan** adalah nasabah yang menempatkan dananya di bank dalam bentuk simpanan berdasarkan perjanjian bank dengan nasabah yang bersangkutan.
- **Penjaminan Simpanan Nasabah Bank** adalah penjaminan yang dilaksanakan oleh Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan atas simpanan nasabah.
- **Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan** adalah peraturan yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan dalam rangka penjaminan serta penyelesaian dan penanganan Bank Gagal.
- **RUPS** adalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham.
- **Sertifikat Deposito** adalah simpanan dalam bentuk Deposito yang sertifikat bukti penyimpanannya dapat dipindahtangankan.
- **Simpanan** adalah dana yang dipercayakan oleh masyarakat kepada bank berdasarkan perjanjian penyimpanan dana dalam bentuk Giro, Deposito, Sertifikat Deposito, Tabungan dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.
- **Tabungan** adalah simpanan yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan menurut syarat tertentu yang disepakati, tetapi tidak dapat ditarik dengan cek, bilyet giro, dan/atau alat lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.
- **Banking Supervisory Institution** Bank Indonesia or Financial Services Supervisory Institution.
- **Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC)** an independent institution which has functions to insured depositors' deposits and to actively participate in maintaining financial system stability in accordance with its authorities as stipulated in Law Number 24 Year 2004 Concerning Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- **Customer** the party who uses bank's services.
- **Debtor** a person who gets credit facilities or syaria-based financing facilities or any other similar forms as agreed by the bank and the debtor.
- **Depositor** a person who puts their fund at banks in forms of deposit as agreed by the bank and the depositor.
- **Deposit Insurance** the insurance implemented by the IDIC (Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation) on bank customers' deposits.
- **Regulations of IDIC** regulations established by IDIC in terms of deposit insurance scheme as well as the resolution and handling of the failing banks.
- **GSM** the General Shareholders Meeting.
- **Certificate of deposit** a form of term deposit which certificate can be hand over.
- **Deposit** public fund at a bank which have been agreed to be put in the deposit forms of current accounts, term deposits, term deposit with original issued discount, and/or other forms that are equivalently treatad as those mentioned earlier.
- **Saving accounts** a deposit which can only be withdrawn with regard to the agreed precondition, and cannot be withdrawn by cheque, bill of exchange, and/ or other forms that are equivalently treated as those mention earlier.

Lampiran Appendix

Rincian Jumlah Rekening Simpanan Pada Bank Umum Bulan Januari s.d Desember 2008

Total Account of Deposits within Commercial Banks
For The Period of January to December 2008
dalam rekening in accounts

No.	Bulan Month	0 Jt < nominal ≤ 100 Jt 0 M < balance ≤ 100 M	100 Jt < nominal ≤ 1 M 100 M < balance ≤ 1 B	1 M < nominal ≤ 5 M 1 B < balance ≤ 5 B	nominal > 5 M balance > 5 B	Total
1	Januari January	75.991.937 97,95%	1.444.082 1,86%	126.727 0,16%	24.605 0,03%	77.587.351 100%
2	Februari February	79.015.529 98,02%	1.442.006 1,79%	126.511 0,16%	24.522 0,03%	80.608.568 100%
3	Maret March	79.358.908 98,06%	1.414.712 1,75%	125.420 0,15%	24.451 0,03%	80.923.491 100%
4	April April	79.637.231 98,05%	1.435.752 1,77%	124.912 0,15%	24.463 0,03%	81.222.358 100%
5	Mei May	77.769.148 97,98%	1.447.280 1,82%	127.045 0,16%	24.656 0,03%	79.368.129 100%
6	Juni June	77.878.449 97,96%	1.463.781 1,84%	128.176 0,16%	26.037 0,03%	79.496.443 100%
7	Juli July	78.899.818 97,97%	1.483.584 1,84%	127.766 0,16%	25.296 0,03%	80.536.464 100%
8	Agustus August	79.386.137 97,99%	1.477.027 1,82%	127.205 0,16%	25.316 0,03%	81.015.685 100%
9	September September	79.137.541 97,94%	1.515.461 1,88%	129.990 0,16%	25.488 0,03%	80.808.480 100%
10	Oktober October	79.902.601 97,64%	1.755.220 2,14%	141.410 0,17%	27.636 0,03%	81.826.867 100%
11	Nopember November	80.453.230 97,78%	1.646.432 2,00%	147.788 0,18%	28.192 0,03%	82.275.642 100%
12	Desember December	80.766.249 97,69%	1.727.365 2,09%	158.708 0,19%	29.715 0,04%	82.682.037 100%

Rincian Jumlah Rekening Simpanan Pada Bank Umum Bulan Oktober s.d Desember 2008

Total Account of Deposits within Commercial Banks
For The Period of October to December 2008
dalam rekening in accounts

No.	Bulan Month	0 Jt < Nom ≤ 100 Jt 0 M < bal ≤ 100 M	100 Jt < Nom ≤ 200 Jt 100 M < bal ≤ 200 M	200 Jt < Nom ≤ 1 M 200 M < bal ≤ 1 B	1 M < Nom ≤ 2 M 1 B < bal ≤ 2 B	2 M < Nom ≤ 5 M 2 B < bal ≤ 5 B	nominal > 5 M balance > 5 B	Total
10	Oktober	79.902.601 97,65%	890.758 1,09%	864.462 1,06%	95.213 0,12%	46.197 0,06%	27.636 0,03%	81.826.867 100%
11	Nopember	80.453.230 97,78%	842.912 1,02%	803.520 0,98%	100.992 0,12%	46.796 0,06%	28.192 0,03%	82.275.642 100%
12	Desember	80.766.249 97,68%	881.586 1,07%	845.779 1,02%	108.364 0,13%	50.344 0,06%	29.715 0,04%	82.682.037 100%

Rincian Nominal Simpanan Pada Bank Umum Bulan
Januari s.d Desember 2008

Total Balance of Deposits within Commercial Banks
For The Period of January to December 2008
dalam miliar Rp in IDR billion

No.	Bulan Month	0 Jt < nominal ≤ 100 Jt 0 M < balance ≤ 100 M	100 Jt < nominal ≤ 200 Jt 100 M < balance ≤ 200 M	200 Jt < nominal ≤ 1 M 200 M < balance ≤ 1 B	1 M < nominal ≤ 5 M 1 B < balance ≤ 5 B	nominal > 5 M balance > 5 B	Total				
1	Januari January	302.521.82	20,47%	395.256.54	26,75%	247.955.51	16,78%	531.874.27	36,00%	1.477.608.15	100%
2	Februari February	307.999.43	20,79%	394.430.19	26,62%	248.213.27	16,75%	530.787.23	35,83%	1.481.430.12	100%
3	Maret March	302.143.84	20,51%	387.899.03	26,33%	244.738.24	16,61%	538.361.40	36,55%	1.473.142.52	100%
4	April April	309.576.97	20,80%	393.656.01	26,45%	245.456.96	16,49%	539.512.71	36,25%	1.488.202.65	100%
5	Mei May	312.653.74	20,69%	397.352.88	26,30%	248.608.12	16,45%	552.414.17	36,56%	1.511.028.92	100%
6	Juni June	318.846.35	20,41%	402.986.47	25,80%	252.746.51	16,18%	587.618.41	37,61%	1.562.197.73	100%
7	Juli July	321.177.59	20,82%	406.962.96	26,38%	254.056.00	16,47%	560.528.86	36,33%	1.542.725.41	100%
8	Agustus August	318.166.28	20,76%	408.201.06	26,64%	254.421.37	16,60%	551.770.96	36,00%	1.532.559.65	100%
9	September September	329.362.45	20,46%	422.259.30	26,23%	261.291.13	16,23%	596.910.27	37,08%	1.609.823.15	100%
10	Oktober October	309.801.03	18,41%	444.947.74	26,44%	280.290.09	16,66%	647.859.87	38,50%	1.682.898.73	100%
11	Nopember November	324.602.93	18,92%	449.417.42	26,19%	291.169.94	16,97%	650.610.31	37,92%	1.715.800.59	100%
12	Desember December	330.622.11	18,69%	474.929.56	26,85%	311.415.91	17,61%	651.760.73	36,85%	1.768.728.32	100%

Rincian Jumlah Nominal Simpanan Pada Bank Umum
Bulan Oktober s.d Desember 2008

Total Balance of Deposits within Commercial Banks
For The Period of October to December 2008
dalam miliar Rp in IDR billion

No.	Bulan Month	0 Jt < Nom ≤ 100 Jt 0 M < bal ≤ 100 M	100 Jt < Nom ≤ 200 Jt 100 M < bal ≤ 200 M	200 Jt < Nom ≤ 1 M 200 M < bal ≤ 1 B	1 M < Nom ≤ 2 M 1 B < bal ≤ 2 B	2 M < Nom ≤ 5 M 2 B < bal ≤ 5 B	nominal > 5 M balance > 5 B	Total					
10	Oktober	309.801.03	18,41%	333.339.60	6,63%	133.455.88	7,93%	146.834.21	8,73%	647.859.87	38,50%	1.682.898.73	100%
11	Nopember	324.602.93	18,92%	334.608.60	6,69%	142.234.46	8,29%	148.935.48	8,68%	650.610.31	37,92%	1.715.800.59	100%
12	Desember	330.622.11	18,69%	355.000.36	6,78%	151.841.66	8,58%	159.574.25	9,02%	651.760.73	36,85%	1.768.728.32	100%

